



PBF Reporting 2012 - Yemen

PEACEBUILDING FUND (PBF) ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT

Programme Title & Project Number
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Title: Support for National Dialogue Process –PBF/IRF-56 Programme Number: 00083753 MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³ 00083753

Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results ²
Yemen
Priority Area 1: Support to Implementation of Peace Agreements and Political Dialogue Priority Area 2: Promote Coexistence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict

Participating Organization(s)
UNDP, UNHCR, UNFPA, UN Women, , UNICEF

Implementing Partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OSASG, UNIC

Programme/Project Cost (US\$)
MPTF/JP Contribution: 2,000,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency Contribution N/A
Government Contribution N/A
Other Contributions (donors) N.A
TOTAL: 2,000,000

Programme Duration
Overall Duration: 12 months
Start Date ⁴ : 10 August 2012
Original End Date ⁵ : 31 August 2013
Current End date ⁶ : N/A

Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.
Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>
Mid-Term Evaluation Report – <i>if applicable please attach</i>

Report Submitted By
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¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Strategic Results, as formulated in the Performance Management Plan (PMP) for the PBF, Priority Plan or project document;

³ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to “Project ID” on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁴ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁵ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁶ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 12 June 2012, the Security Council passed resolution 2051 (2012) in which it reaffirmed the need for the full and timely implementation of Yemen's Transition Agreement (signed on 23 November 2011) in accordance with resolution 2014 (2011) including "convening an all-inclusive National Dialogue Conference". The National Dialogue Conference is critical to the political transition as a mechanism to build consensus on a new vision for the State which will feed into a constitution-making process. This process will require a high degree of technical support and political facilitation to assist with the process and to deal with the multiple agendas that need to be addressed.

Under the Peacebuilding Fund Immediate Response Facility, \$2m in seed funding was allocated to an inter-agency programme of support to assist national actors and key sections of Yemeni society to adequately prepare for the National Dialogue Conference. The programme commenced in August 2012, and focused on i) political facilitation, technical and substantive support; ii) capacity building for stakeholders, particularly women's groups, IDPs, civil society and youth/adolescents; and iii) assistance in the conduct of a public information campaign,

Under the good offices of the Secretary-General, Special Adviser Benomar provided ongoing political facilitation to unblock deadlock on issues. OSASG provided technical and substantive advice throughout the preparatory phase to the Contact Committee and the Preparatory Committee, including lessons learned from other international experiences, options papers on how to manage the Conference and delegate selection, and technical support for the establishment of the Secretariat for the National Dialogue. The support allowed for stakeholders to engage substantively and come to agreement on a plan for convening the Conference and ensured that agreements were reached in an inclusive manner including youth, women and civil society. In addition assistance was provided for preparation of media and communications for effective participation of stakeholders and engagement with citizens (UNDP).

Further to this, UN Agencies provided direct assistance to key constituencies, to enable them to convene ahead of the Dialogue and articulate their concerns including: strengthening women's participation (UNFPA/UN Women); facilitating a structured discussion of issues relating to IDPS in Yemen (UNHCR); helping to ensure the meaningful and ethical participation of children/adolescents (UNICEF); and developing and mentoring an alliance of CSOs (UNDP).

I. PURPOSE

PBF Priority Area 1: Support to Implementation of Peace Agreements and Political Dialogue;

Project Outcome 1: The Implementation of the Transition Agreement is advanced through the organization of an inclusive, transparent, meaningful and participatory National Dialogue Conference, shaping the peaceful future of Yemen.

- **Output:** A well-resourced Secretariat -both during the preparatory phase and the Conference –provides the needed administrative, technical and substantive support to the National Dialogue Conference.

PBF Priority Area 2: Promote Coexistence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict;

Project Outcome 2: Yemenis, in particular, the women's groups, civil society, adolescents, and IDPS are empowered to engage & participate effectively in peace-building efforts through the national dialogue processes.

- **Output:** Stakeholders are able to participate effectively in democratic processes including the National Dialogue by advocating for and negotiating their respective interests.

Project Outcome 3: National reconciliation process and democratic values are strengthened through public awareness and enhanced access to the national dialogue.

- **Output:** Public at large is able to access information on the dialogue process and provide inputs into the debate.

II. RESULTS

i) **Narrative reporting on results:**

PBF Priority area 1; Project Outcome 1: By December 2012, Yemen remained on course to launch the National Dialogue Conference and on track to implement the transition agreement. The Conference includes representation from all parts of Yemen and all of its largest social and political groups, including 29% women and 28% youth (inclusive, participative). Furthermore, the Preparatory Committee Report on the organization and structure of the Conference was submitted to President Hadi and all Conference plenary proceedings are being televised, and international observers are being welcomed (transparent). Through the mediation efforts of the Special Adviser on Yemen, groups that have not yet decided to join the Conference have, nonetheless, made pledges to resolve outstanding issues through peaceful negotiations.

Output 1: During the current reporting period, the project established a Secretariat for the Preparatory Committee and provided technical assistance throughout the work of the Preparatory Committee. OSASG worked closely with the Committee, providing advice and options papers based on comparative experiences of national dialogues around the world, holding several facilitated discussions and 2 intensive retreats. This assistance helped to inform the various decisions and planning the Preparatory Committee undertook in preparing its Final Report on the structure and organization of the National Dialogue Conference submitted in December 2012. Resources during this period also assisted the Secretariat to support a transparent selection process for the 120 women, youth and CSO seats at the Dialogue, including substantial logistical support. Resources financed by this programme were used to leverage international support for a larger programme of assistance to support the National Dialogue Conference Secretariat, and additional outreach activities (budget \$23.1m). Throughout, the UN has enabled a Yemeni-led coordination of international support to the National Dialogue and relevant outreach activities.

PBF Priority area 2; Project Outcome 2: There was a package of UN-agency activities that has begun to strengthen coalitions, raise awareness, facilitate intra-group dialogues, and to present voices of key constituency groups, and - in some cases - develop recommendations for national policy to be presented to the Conference and inform its deliberations. The impact of this work will be more readily assessed in the next half of the programme as the Conference demonstrates the extent to which it has able to listen to groups outside the Conference and make conclusions based on evidence and testimonies presented to it.

Output 1: Activity up to end December 2012 to support women, adolescents, IDPs, and CSOs, participation in the National Dialogue included:

- Support to strengthen women’s participation – both directly and indirectly – through strengthening civil society and local NGO capacity to advocate on behalf of women’s issues, including establishing a ‘communications pipeline’ between Yemeni people, grassroots actors, and decision makers; and facilitating the collection of data from all across Yemen on gender/women’s specific issues and concerns. This work created a NGO/Civil Society group to manage data collection on specific issues linked to women and also formed a “Community Coalition (CC)” (comprising of all the partner NGO heads and other prominent Yemeni figures). The data collected on the ground was shared to the CC, where they reviewed, discussed, and developed key messages to be submitted to the National Dialogue. Of the 13 members of the CC, approximately 5 of them have subsequently been selected as National Dialogue members. The CC will continue to channel the voices from the ground on key women’s issues. Furthermore, it is in the process of expanding its network and engage in partnerships with other NGO groups and alliances (UNFPA/UN Women).
- Facilitating a structured discussion of issues relating to displacement, the adoption of legal provisions to strengthen the protection and rights of IDPs, in order to find durable solutions to internal displacement on Yemen. The support equipped IDPs leaders, the community based protection network (CBPN) representatives and other community members with information on their rights and entitlements as citizens experiencing displacement. The IDPs participants showed a great interest in the National Dialogue process and eagerness to participate. The IDPs involved in the awareness raising and consultative process made recommendations that address some of the core issues of the arbitrary displacement in Yemen. Nationwide consultations were conducted between August and October 2012, and the conclusions of this work were presented in a report titled “DIALOGUE on DISPLACEMENT: Including the Voices and Views of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the National Dialogue Conference for Yemen” (to be published by March 2013) (UNHCR).
- Helping to ensure the meaningful and ethical participation of children/adolescents, through establishing the groundwork for a national children’s conference. This involved nominating 22 representatives from NGOs, based in every governorate, including Sana’a City, to act as field coordinators and selecting a further 63 trainers. The aim of the national conference will be to provide a platform for different segments of adolescents, including different vulnerable groups such as children without parental care, orphans, child labourers, children with disabilities and IDP children, to voice their issues and rights and raise them to the national agenda. The majority of outputs planned for the reporting period were achieved, including; development of logos in consultation with young people; stakeholder analysis of key civil society organizations which resulted in the selection of four key NGO partners to help deliver the work, selection of field coordinators and trainers; and delivery of two training of trainers sessions (UNICEF).
- Developing and mentoring an alliance (“Alliance of Social Society Organizations”) of 105 CSOs, whose activity up to December 2012 included developing a vision document for supporting the National Dialogue (topics: technical, political, legal, economic power (authority), civil government, women, youth). The introduction of the Vision reaffirms the CSO Alliance members’ determination to reach Yemen-specific solutions to its challenges (UNDP).

Outcome 3: During the preparatory phase UNDP/UNIC assisted in developing the initial work for communications and media, and public information: This included providing guidance on developing a communication strategy, developing a logo for the National Dialogue, producing a series of products for TV, radio, and mobile caravan outreach to support the National Dialogue, collaborating with other actors to produce a series of televised townhall meetings broadcast live on Yemen TV, supporting the advertising for applications for the youth, women and CSO seats in the Conference, and initiating design for a centerpiece public information product that has been dubbed 'Dialogue in a Box' (a toolkit to educate on the National Dialogue and how citizens can participate). UNDP also prepared a musical based on the transitional period to be performed by Yemeni artists and used at the launch of the Conference.

Explain, if any delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned and best practices:

Reaching the point of National Dialogue Conference launch took longer than was originally envisaged in the Transition Agreement, and this has delayed some programme implementation.

Access constraints due to insecurity and the dispersed nature of IDPs settlements in Yemen posed limitations to the implementation of work with IDPs. Nonetheless UNHCR and its partners were able to conduct work in Amran, despite a localized conflict. Most of the IDPs participating in the consultations were located in or close to urban areas particularly in Aden, Amran, Sana'a and Haradh. The IDPs representation from remote areas remained limited. Despite the large numbers of IDPs consulted across the country, the project did not analyse in detail the differences among Displaced Persons in a protracted situation or those uprooted by recent conflicts.

In implementing this work, the UN has remained cognoscente of lessons learned from other Dialogues elsewhere. In such a highly charged political environment, it important for the UN communicate clearly its role in supporting greater participation, transparency and inclusion, rather than lobbying for acceptance of the National Dialogue as it is presented to citizens. Media products developed under this programme have therefore focused on the enabling environment rather than direct ties to the process.

Whilst this programme was designed as an integrated UN effort, and to a certain extent this was achieved, in the final analysis the individual contributions were still disjointed and some participating agencies have conceptualised their efforts as mini-projects rather than part of shared programme. For subsequent PBF funding for national dialogue related programming caution needs to be made to ensure that there is a plan for a genuinely integrated programme design and implementation methodology.

Qualitative assessment:

The fact that the Preparatory Committee has been able to bring together such a diverse range of Yemeni actors in a single forum that achieved consensus on a way forward for the Yemen National Dialogue is a significant achievement. The UN Special Adviser is on the record as noting that the plan for the National Dialogue Conference is the best the UN has been involved in. Whilst this result is wholly Yemeni, the coordinated support provided by the UN system has been essential to this result. Furthermore the application of IRF seed funding to this activity has helped leverage a much wider multi-donor programme of funding to the National Dialogue, for which the UNCT is leading, coordinating, and to a large extent implementing.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Outcome 1⁷: The implementation of the Transition Agreement is advanced through the organization of an inclusive, transparent, meaningful and participatory National Dialogue Conference, shaping the peaceful future of Yemen.</p> <p>Indicator: Existence of a consensus signed off by the representatives of the key stakeholders groups of the future roadmap for the national dialogue.</p> <p>A National Dialogue Conference Plan and Rules of Procedure that are agreed upon and that promote transparency, inclusivity and a participatory process.</p> <p>Increased confidence and trust of the participants that the national conference is inclusive and transparent.</p> <p>Baseline: Contact Committee formed.</p> <p>Planned Target: End July 2013</p>	<p>Consensus achieved in Contact Committee. National Dialogue Conference Preparatory Committee (Technical Committee) Report submitted to the President. Although waiting on formal Presidential approval on the Report, work has already commenced to establish the Secretariat structure set out within it, with the Secretary General and two Deputy Secretary Generals in post.</p>	<p>Preparatory Committee report submission was delayed from October to December.</p>	<p>Attendance list Conference report Formal signed-off agreement Perception survey Consultative process in selection of representations</p>

⁷ Note: Outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets should be **as outlined in the Project Document/Priority Plan or PMP specific** so that you report on your **actual achievements against planned targets**. Add rows as required for Outcome 2, 3 etc.

<p>Output 1.1: A well-resourced Secretariat both during the preparatory phase and the Conference provides the needed administrative, technical and substantive support to the National Dialogue Conference.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1: Preparatory Committee and Secretariat are fully functional. Baseline: No Preparatory Committee or Secretariat established. Planned Target: End July 2013</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2: -# of facilitated preliminary consultations that have engaged the views of all relevant stakeholders. Baseline: None held. Planned Target: End July 2013</p>	<p>1.1.1: Preparatory Committee was established and completed its activity. Secretariat established, but not yet fully recruited.</p> <p>1.1.2: 150 facilitated preliminary consultations with a variety of groups, including Preparatory Committee, political parties (JMP & GPC), youth, women’s groups, CSOs, Houthis, and Hiraak.</p> <p>2 Retreats with the Preparatory Committee to facilitate finalisation of the Committee’s report.</p> <p>11 Options/background papers prepared (see list at Annex A)</p>	<p>No variance.</p>	<p>Quarterly reports Specific reports resulting from the consultations, from the Strategic Retreat</p>
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	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Outcome 2: Yemenis, in particular, the women’s groups, civil society, adolescents, and IDPs are empowered to engage & participate effectively in peace-building efforts through the national</p>	<p>Not yet achieved. However a minimum target of 20% ‘youth’ and 30% women for all constituencies at the National Dialogue has been established.</p>	<p>No variance, conference participant selection ongoing.</p>	<p>National Dialogue Secretariat reports.</p>

<p>dialogue processes</p> <p>Indicator: Representation of groups having access to the national dialogue through # of representatives of key stakeholders (disaggregated per: women's groups, adolescents, CSOs, Political Parties, IDPs) participating to the National Dialogue Conference.</p> <p>Baseline: No participation</p> <p>Planned Target: July 2013</p>			
<p>Output 2.1: Adolescents, youths, IDPs, women including marginalized, minorities etc provided with relevant skills and assisted in creating platforms and fora for inclusive and participatory engagement at all levels (district, governorate, national) on issues pertaining to peace, reconciliation, justice, rights amongst others</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1: IDPs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of IDPs trained • Number of consultation meetings held among IDP communities and/or meetings that IDPs participate in. <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Planned Target: (UNHCR , 300 IDPs /Host Community on FGDs and 90-120 IDP Representative to workshops (420 IDP/host community in Total)), End July 2013</p>	<p>2.1.1 3,646 (1483 women) IDPs participated in 30 focus group discussions held in Aden, Amran, Haradh and Sana'a and 3 regional workshops in November and December 2012.</p>	<p>2.1.1</p>	<p>2.1.1 UNHCR on IDPs - 3 consolidated FGDs outcome Reports -3 Workshop Reports -1 Consolidated end of project report</p>

<p>Indicator 2.1.2: Adolescents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of consultations held at district and governorate levels involving adolescents • Number of representatives of the children/ adolescents participate in the national dialogues and constitution making processes • Outcome document of the children/adolescents’ conference incorporated in the national dialogue, transitional justice and constitution making processes <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: July 2013</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.3: Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of Women trained on women issues in preparation for the ND. (target: 4 trainings) • # of workshops held on discussing women issues in the ND (target: 5 workshops (3 in Sana’a and 2 at governorate level)) • # of meetings (including informal ones culturally formed by women – ie afternoon tea talk) held on discussing women issues in the ND (target: 40 meetings) • # of meetings and workshops that have diverse composite of women participation (conservative, socialist ,youth, politest) • Outreach to Yemeni people on women’s issues (related to National Dialogue) 	<p>2.1.2 N/A</p> <p>2.1.3 30 women trained on women issues, 15 workshops held on women’s issues, 350 meetings held on discussion of women’s issues. On the ground focused-group meetings ranged from illiterate women, political party members, youth activist from the “square”, university students, et. Capitalized on the NGO networks that were diverse and covering 10 governorates (Amran/Sa’ada to Aden/Lahj)). 222 outreach to Yemeni people on women’s issues.</p>	<p>2.1.2 Consultations are not due to take place until the next phase of the project.</p> <p>2.1.3</p>	<p>2.1.2 UNICEF on adolescents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Outcome document of children/ adolescent’s conference -UNICEF quarterly and end of year review reports -UNICEF and partner NGOs field monitoring reports <p>2.1.3 UNFPA/UN Women on Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Surveys passed out at the end of each training -Participation list created, distributed and recorded for end project report -Meeting invitation list is established with diverse representation -Final count on the number of visitors to the website -Count of mobile use to reach out and communicate to
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conducted through use of IT/ media (target: 10,000) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: July 2013			
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	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 3: National reconciliation process and democratic values are strengthened through public awareness and participation in the national dialogue. Indicator: None. Baseline: None. Planned Target: None.	No indicator		
Output 3.1: Public at large is able to access information on the dialogue process and provide inputs into the debate. Indicator 3.1.1: Increased awareness of the population of the existence and inclusivity of the national dialogue process Baseline: 0 Planned Target: July 2013	3.1.1 Through its training and consultation sessions, UNHCR was able to spread information on the national dialogue and supported the inclusivity of such process with the civil society and particular with IDPs across the country. UNDP has produced several graphical animations broadcast on national television to educate the general public about the scope and breadth of the NDC and the topics to be discussed therein. The graphical animations, 16 in total, have been adopted as an integral portion of the Secretariat's outreach efforts and media strategy. The videos have been similarly central to UN agencies seeking to feed crucial public information about the topics	3.1.1	3.1.1-4 Monitoring mechanisms by responsible agencies (UNDP, UNFPA-UN Women, UNICEF, UNHCR) and their implementing partners

<p>Indicator 3.1.2: Implementation plan for consultative process and methodology for engagement developed (IDPs (UNHCR): 300 IDPs /Host Community on FGDs and 90-120 IDP Representative to workshops (420 IDP/host community in total), End of 2012 Baseline: 0 Planned Target: July 2013</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3: Number of awareness campaigns conducted (disaggregated urban/rural areas) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: July 2013</p>	<p>of the National Dialogue to the general public. OSASG held a number of meetings with key stakeholders to raise awareness of the political transition through a negotiated process.</p> <p>3.1.2 IDPs: 73 Staff trained; 252 Community leaders/CPBN members trained; 93 workshops done; 693 FDGs held Adolescents: Implementation plan and process developed and agreed with the contracted NGO</p> <p>Media (UNDP): Assisting the Secretariat in producing radio segments focused on developing programming for rural radio stations.</p> <p>3.1.3 IDPs: 2771 awareness sessions held in each location (activity not initially planned).</p> <p>Media (UNDP): “Dialogue in a Box,” will contain two DVDs, an education booklet and a series of flashcards on how to host your own dialogue event and lobby locale specific issues. The development of the “Dialogue in a Box,” sessions with CSOs on how to use the materials in the box, and the broadcasting of their contents on</p>	<p>3.1.2</p> <p>3.1.3</p>	
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<p>Indicator 3.1.4: Extensive hits and constructive comments on the social media platform Baseline: 0 Planned Target: July 2013</p>	<p>national television.</p> <p>3.1.4 Adolescents: NA Media: NA</p>	<p>3.1.4 Adolescents & Media: too early in the project to assess this indicator</p>	
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iii) Success Story 1

Conflict dynamics being addressed:

During late September, the Preparatory Committee was occupied with political discussion over seat distribution at the Conference. Whilst this was going on, there was little to no public interaction taking place. To strengthen public awareness of the work of the Preparatory Committee, and as a way to re-engage the public, UNDP suggested that the Committee hold a public competition for the conference logo.

Project Interventions:

With the assistance of a project-funded communications specialist, the Preparatory Committee convened a meeting with 12 newspapers (independent and national outlets) to (a) design a call for public engagement in a logo competition, and (b) select the conference and National Dialogue logo through an impartial voting system. Around 250 designs were submitted. The Committee, which did not have the capacity to judge, shift, and select the designs, was assisted through an innovative “crowdsourced” mechanism.

Result: During the selection period, members of the Committee were able to put aside their conflicting political interests and focus on contributions from the public to the process. While it may seem like a small contribution, the competition helped strengthen public participation at a time when media was focused on points of political discord.

Attachments:

1. Logo
2. News article on the logo designer
3. Newspaper advertisement for the logo competition

Success Story 2

Conflict dynamics being addressed:

Throughout the deliberations of the Preparatory Committee there was a series of tense political negotiations to which the resources of this project were used to facilitate consensus building and maneuvering past blockages. This included informing discussions through strategic application of technical advice and commission of option papers, and outreach to Hiraak in Aden. In one such example, the Preparatory Committee had reached an impasse over some wording/language in its Final Report. Some members were pressing hard for inclusion of specific wording which would have been unacceptable to other members. The risk was a potential boycott of the Committee’s meetings, or worse, a complete withdrawal, which would weaken the work/output of the Committee and could have destabilised the transition process.

Project Interventions:

Through the good offices of the Special Adviser, OSASG facilitated an informal meeting of the key members of the Preparatory Committee, outside of the usual meeting setting. Technical expertise was applied to help members to navigate the issue and direct political facilitation provided to ensure a constructive discussion. The aim was to find a language that would be acceptable to all parties.

Result:

Through negotiation, a language acceptable to all parties was found. This reinforced the need for the parties to keep negotiating when they reach an impasse, and a longer-term change was observed as this model of stepping outside of the formal meeting setting to work through contentious issues was adopted by the Preparatory Committee to manage subsequent disagreements.

Success Story 3

Conflict dynamics being addressed:

Through a consultative process the voices of IDPs in Yemen were given a platform, and recommendations were made in respect of protective frameworks that should govern warfare and the protection of civilians. In this way the Yemeni displaced population was enabled to feel that their concerns can be heard and that they can contribute in decision making on issues that greatly have affected and still affect their lives.

Project Interventions:

The voices and views of IDPs were captured to contribute to the discussion on the national dialogue agenda and on relevant national legislation. They particularly emphasized the lack of consultation and basic information during armed conflicts and in any planning for their safe stay or relocation. This resulted in unplanned arbitrary displacements with no proper mechanism in place for early warning as well as prevention and response and with great losses of civilian life and properties. IDPs also lamented that their rights are not respected or promoted even when it comes to durable solutions. IDPs often reported an abuse of rights which created resentments and tension between IDPs and local and central authorities and IDPs and other conflict affected/host communities.

Through training on the legal frameworks that protect and promote IDP rights during the phases of displacement, IDPs were empowered to articulate a set of key recommendations on the necessary protective regime that should be in place. These recommendations have now been compiled into a report which will serve as an advocacy tool for the promotion of IDPs rights. In parallel, the IDP national policy, which is currently being drafted, should ensure that practical measures to better respect IDPs rights can be put in place.

The ongoing training and consultative process were themselves a mechanism to promote awareness and support positive changes facilitating a better understanding among the IDPs, the CSOs and government.

Result:

The active participation of IDPs and CSOs in this consultation demonstrated their interest in knowing their own rights and the willingness of IDPs in particular to be promoter of changes and participate in the decision making process including the development of legal frameworks to address their situation.

With these recommendations in hand, there is a new sense of expectation among IDPs about the relevance of the national dialogue process to their concerns. In sharing their plights in their own country and expressing their needs, IDPs are affirming the need for a peaceful transition of Yemen towards a peaceful and sustainable living.

III. MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

An evaluation of program performance and achievements is planned for the end of the IRF programme.

IV. PROGRAMMATIC REVISIONS

UNDP-implemented elements of the programme have been revised. The initial proposal included an assessment of public information needs for effective outreach, training of media teams to conduct outreach and carry out the campaign, support to the ND Secretariat and the Preparatory Committee to carry out a public information campaigns, and launch public communications about the dialogue and transition process to build confidence and increase public participation.

Assistance was provided to the Preparatory Committee's Communications Sub-Committee to set the definition of an overall communications strategy. A logo and brand were defined for the National Dialogue, a draft Communications strategy prepared, three televised townhall debates held, and media for broadcast on TV produced. However with the establishment of the Secretariat and provision of communications support through that body, UNDP refocused its contribution to supporting public outreach through the three mediums of television, radio and outreach methods that can deliver to hard-to-reach and rural populations.

V. RESOURCES

Project resources have been used to mobilize a substantial Integrated UN Program to support the National Dialogue which will bring on board resources from bilateral donors. This Trust Fund has been established and anticipated contributions currently total c.\$18.9m (as at March 2013).

ACRONYMS

CBPN	Community-Based Protection Network
CSO	Civil Society Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GoY	Government of Yemen
G-10	Group of 5 Permanent Members of the UN Security Council plus 5 GCC States
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ND / NDC	National Dialogue / National Dialogue Conference
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
OSASG	Office of the Special Adviser of the Secretary General on Yemen
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNW	United Nations Women
UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
YRC	Yemen Red Crescent

1. News Article on the Logo Competition Winner in the largest newspaper in Yemen, al-Thwara:

الشباب علاء السماوي الفائز بتصميم شعار اللجنة الفنية للحوار لـ "الثورة":

الشعار معبرٌ ويلخص مفهوم الحوار بطريقة ذكية، وهو الغرض الرئيسي من الشعار

اليمين ووضعت مربعي الحوار بجوار بعض ليدل على الحوار القائم ، وتقاطعهما يكون خريطة الوطن ثم قمت بتلوينها بالألوان مختلفة لتبين الأراء المتنوعة اخترت أن تكون هذه الألوان هي ألوان علم الجمهورية اليمنية (الأحمر الأبيض والأسود) لتكون رسالة الشعار حوارنا يكون وطنٌ بأبسط صورة ممكنة. وأعتقد أن بساطة وقوة الرسالة في الشعار هي التي منحتها الفوز وأعطته الأولوية من بين شعارات المصممين الآخرين.

المنافسة صعبة

هل توقعت أن تفوز بالمسابقة؟

لم أشارك في المسابقة إلا ولي أمل بالفوز بها. لكن الكم الهائل من المشاركات من مختلف المصممين ذو الخبرة الكبيرة بالإضافة إلى عدد من الفنانين التشكيليين جعلت المنافسة صعبة، لكن بحمد الله وقع اختيارهم على تصميمي.

شعاري هو الفائز

كيف كانت ردة فعلك لما علمت بفوزك في المسابقة؟

كنت في مساء الاثنين الماضي على شبكة الإنترنت أتابع ويكبل شغف صفحة الصفحة الرسمية باسم اللجنة الفنية للحوار الوطني الأستاذة أمل الباشا منتظرا سماع الإعلان عن اسم الفائز في مسابقة تصميم الشعار ولأرى الشعار الفائز بالمسابقة ، وفي تمام الساعة 7:39 مساء تم نشر بلاغ إعلامي وكان أول ما تطرق إليه البلاغ هو قرار التصويت للشعار الفائز وقد كنت بحمد الله الفائز ، ووقتها شعرت بسعادة غامرة لقراءة الخبر ، تلقيت بعدها أول تهنئة من الزملاء عبر شبكة الإنترنت والاتصالات الهاتفية توالى حتى منتصف الليل.

كيف كانت ردة فعلك تجاه من وصف اختيار اللجنة بالاختيار العشوائي وغير المدروس؟

يقال أن إرضاء كل الناس غاية لا تدرك ، وهناك الكثير ممن وصف الشعار بأنه معبرٌ ويلخص مفهوم الحوار بطريقة ذكية، بسيطة وواضحة وهو الأمر المهم والشعار لم يفز إلا بعد أن صوت عليه كافة أعضاء اللجنة الفنية للحوار ولم يكن اختيار فردي من قبل أحد. وأود أن أشكر كل من أثرى المسابقة بمشاركاتهم المتميزة وأقول لهم حظا أوفرا!

كلمة أخيرة تود إضافتها؟

أتمنى أن تنجح اللجنة الفنية للحوار في مهمتها الوطنية الكبيرة ، وأتمنى أن تكون بداية توحيد أفكار وأهدافا لكافة أطراف ومكونات المجتمع اليمني والمتمثلة في اللجنة ، فقد عانت اليمن في الفترة الأخيرة من الكثير من الصعوبات ، وحين الوقت أن نضع وطننا فوق أي اعتبار أو انتماء أو محسوبية .

علاء محمد السماوي من الموليد 1989 ، عازب، حصلت على دبلوم عال في تكنولوجيا الإنترنت من كلية المجتمع - صنعاء بالترتيب الأول على الدفعة 2010 م، أعمل حاليا كمعيد في كلية المجتمع - صنعاء، في الفترة الصباحية ، وأعمل كمصمم ومطور مواقع ومصمم جرافكس في مكتبي الخاص في الفترة المسائية ، عضو فريق مؤتمر تيدكس صنعاء وهو مؤتمر عالمي يقام لأول مرة في اليمن بهدف إبراز المبدعين ونشر الأفكار الإبداعية والطموحة للشباب اليمني ومن المقرر انعقاده في أواخر العام الجاري 31 ديسمبر.

أول عمل

هل تعمل في مجال التصميم؟

نعم ، وكانت تجربتي الاحترافية الأولى في مجال التصميم بعد تخرجي من المرحلة الثانوية، وهي عبارة عن فكرة لتطوير خريطة سياحية مطبوعة للعاصمة صنعاء وصنعاء القديمة لتكون أول خريطة سياحية من نوعها في اليمن ، وباستخدام تقنيات الويب. ويكثر من الاطلاع والبحث عن أساسيات الخرائط السياحية وبذل الكثير من الجهد والوقت قمت بإنشاء أول خارطة سياحية لصنعاء والحمد لله حازت رضا وإعجاب المختصين ، وقد نشرت في بداية عام 2010 م وكذلك عام 2012 م في دليل صنعاء السياحي كلاهما باللغة الإنجليزية، لكن عملي الأساسي هو تطوير وتصميم مواقع الويب.

أجواء المنافسة

كيف نافست على تصميم الشعار؟

علمت بالإعلان في أول يوم من نشره على موقع الفيس بوك ، فقامت مباشرة بالعمل على أكثر من نموذج أرسلتها بالبريد الإلكتروني في اليوم نفسه.

حوارنا يكون وطناً

من أين جاءت لك الفكرة؟

إعلان اللجنة الفنية للحوار الوطني عن مسابقة تصميم الشعار كان واضحاً ومحدداً ، فقد طلبوا شعارا بسيطا، واضحا ومعبراً. ومن هنا بدأت أفكر في رمز يتمحور حول هذه النقاط فأخذت كلمة "الحوار" ومثلتها بمربعات الحوار المعروفة وكلمة "الوطن" ومثلتها بخريطة

كيف بدأت حياتك في التصميم وهل أخذتها كمهنة أو هواية؟

بدأت بالتصميم من عمر السابعة عشرة ، وكنت حينها في الصف الثاني الثانوي ، تعلمت التصميم كهواية ثانوية بجانب هوايتي الأساسية وهي تطوير وتصميم مواقع الويب ، وكانت أول تجربة لي فريدة ، فعندما كنت طالبا في الصف الثاني الثانوي في ثانوية جمال عبدالناصر واجهت صعوبة في التواصل مع بعض المدرسين بسبب ازدحام المدرسة بالطلاب فخضرت في بالي فكرة تطوير موقع إلكتروني يُسهّل للطلاب التواصل مع المدرسين وكذلك يُسهّل على المدرسين الإجابة على استفسارات طلاب المدرسة ووضع تمارين دراسية لهم ، وبدأت التنفيذ دون أي تردد وقمت بالاطلاع على أي مراجع قد تساعدني على تطوير موقع على شبكة الإنترنت ، وبالفعل توصلت وبمساعدة بعض الأصدقاء لبناء الموقع وقمت بتحمل تكاليف استئجار الاسم (النطاق) والخادم لاستضافة الموقع على شبكة الإنترنت وأيضا لا أنسى تعاون مدير المدرسة والسماح لي بنشر إعلانات عن الموقع في لوحة إعلانات المدرسة وشجعني وذكرني في الطابور المدرسي الصباحي وطلب من الطلاب الدخول للموقع والاستفادة منه. وكان هذا حافزا كبيرا لي لتطوير نفسي في مجال تصميم الويب والجرافكس وقد صممت العديد من المواقع الإلكترونية منذ ذلك الوقت للعديد من كبريات الشركات والمؤسسات الخاصة والحكومية.

هل لنا أن نتعرف عن بطاقتك الشخصية؟



بعد إقرار اللجنة الفنية للإعداد والتحضير لمؤتمر الحوار الوطني الشامل في اجتماعها برئاسة نائب رئيس اللجنة الأخت راقية حميدان شعار مؤتمر الحوار للمصمم المبدع علاء السماوي الذي جمع في تصميمه خارطة اليمن وأشكال تجسد الإدماج وتوحيد الصف من خلال أشكال مترابطة في عملية الحوار حيث وأن اللجنة الفنية للحوار قد قدمت مكافأة مالية وشهادة تكريم لفوزه من بين تصاميم مختلفة، ومتنافسة قدمت للجنة لاختيار شعارها.. "الثورة" أجرت حواراً مع الشباب علاء الفائز بتصميم الشعار.. فإلى التفاصيل:

حاوره/
نورالدين محمد



2. Winning “Crowdsourced” Logo Design:



3. Advertisement for Crowdsourced Logo:

مسابقة تصميم «رمز الحوار الوطني»

تعلم اللجنة الفنية التحضيرية للحوار الوطني الشامل عن فتح باب المنافسة للمصممين المبدعين لإرسال تصاميمهم وفقاً للشروط التالية:

- أن يكون بسيط وغير مزدحم
- أن يكون جذاباً وبارزاً بحيث يكون مميزاً في الطباعة أو أي وسيلة إعلامية
- أن يحوي رسالة بصرية يمكن فهمها من قبل من لا يعرفون القراءة
- يحبذ أن يكون فيه تجسيد يرمز لناس أو بشر وليس لجماد فقط

ترسل التصاميم بدقة عالية إلى البريد الإلكتروني التالي:

outreach.yemen@gmail.com

قبل الساعة الخامسة يوم الأحد القادم الموافق 23 سبتمبر 2012. سيستخدم الرمز على نطاق واسع في كافة منشورات ووثائق الحوار الوطني

Annex A

Prepared Options Papers August – December 2012:

- 1) Lessons Learnt from National Dialogue Processes
- 2) Representation of constituencies and selection of participants in national dialogue processes
- 3) Public awareness and participation in national dialogue conferences
- 4) Working methods and rules of procedure of national dialogue conferences
- 5) Size of national dialogue conference and rules of procedure
- 6) Medium-Sized National Dialogue Conference: rules of procedure, working groups, and method for public information and consultation
- 7) Codes of conduct
- 8) Media concept note
- 9) National Dialogue Conference representation options
- 10) Concept note on facilitation of discussions for the Technical Preparatory Committee
- 11) Memo on Self selection