



**United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)**

<p><b>Project Title:</b> Women and Youth engagement in Yemen’s political transition</p>	<p><b>Recipient UN Organisation(s):</b> UNOPS, UNFPA, UNWomen</p>
<p><b>Project Contact:</b>                  Danny Shimmin, Project Coordinator                  Address: Office of the Special Adviser (OSASG) - Yemen                   Telephone: +(967) 712-221-550                  E-mail: shimmin@un.org</p>	<p><b>Implementing Partner(s) – name &amp; type (Government, CSO, etc):</b>                  OSASG</p>
<p><b>Project Number:</b>  <i>To be completed by UNDP MPTF Office</i></p>	<p><b>Project Location:</b> Yemen (country wide)</p>
<p><b>Project Description:</b></p> <p>The project provides women and youth participants in the National Dialogue (ND) with the space and tools to strengthen their engagement in the political transition by articulating common strategies and messages, access expertise from similar transitions, and liaise with their constituencies in a manner that solidifies their legitimacy and their impact during the remaining period of the ND, constitutional process and elections.</p>	<p><b>Total Project Cost: \$ 1,000,781</b>  <b>Peacebuilding Fund: \$ 1,000,781</b>  <b>UNDP BCPR TTF:</b>  <b>Government Input:</b>  <b>Other:</b>  <b>Total: \$ 1,000,781</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>Project Start Date and Duration:</b>                  September 2013, 9 months</p>
<p><b>Gender Marker Score<sup>1</sup>:</b> <u>  2  </u>  <i>Score 3 for projects that are targeted 100% to women beneficiaries and/or address specific hardships faced by women and</i></p>	

<sup>1</sup> The PBSO monitors the inclusion of women and girls in all PBF projects in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1612, 1888, 1889.

girls in post-conflict situations;

Score 2 for projects with specific component, activities and budget allocated to women;

Score 1 for projects with women mentioned explicitly in its objectives, but no specific activities are formulated nor is a budget reserved; and

Score 0 for projects that do not specifically mention women.

**PBF Outcomes**<sup>2</sup> (from an existing National Planning Framework or, if it does not exist, then PBF specific/ related to peacebuilding):

**PBF outcome: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict**

Activities designed to respond to imminent threats to the peace process, support for the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue, in particular in relation to strengthening of national institutions and processes set up under those agreements.

**The outcomes of the project are:**

- 1) National Dialogue process concludes with outcomes that strengthen women's rights and their political participation; reflected in the subsequent milestones in the political transition (Constitution, and post ND legislation) protect these gains.
- 2) National Dialogue process concludes on outcomes that strengthen the political participation of youth; reflected in the subsequent milestones in the political transition (Constitution, and post ND legislation) protect these gains.
- 3) National Dialogue Conference (NDC) outcomes, draft Constitution and subsequent related legislation reflect the concerns of women and young people across all regions of Yemen and all social profiles.

**Project Outputs and Key Activities:**

The outputs of the project are:

- Regular and substantive participation of a representative cross-section of women in Women and Youth Forum activities.
- Women's concerns and common positions raised through the Forum appropriately fed into the political process.
- Recommendations on strengthened women's participation fed into the constitutional drafting process and all legislative follow-up to the National Dialogue..
- Regular and substantive participation of a representative cross-section of youth in Women and Youth Forum activities.
- Youth concerns and common positions raised through the Forum appropriately fed into the political process.
- Recommendations on strengthened youth participation fed into the constitutional drafting process and all legislative follow-up to the National Dialogue.
- Views of women and youth surveyed throughout Yemen fed into the NDC (through scaled-up outreach, survey and canvassing of views of women and young people across the country), through a network of NGOs/CSOs, and especially in relation to the Constitution. Strengthening NGOs capacities in communication skills, in outreach to the population and carrying out public information campaigns

<sup>2</sup> PBF outcome areas

1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.1) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Management of natural resources;

3: Revitalise the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3):

(3.1) Short-term employment generation; (3.2) Sustainable livelihoods

4) (Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)

(4.1) Public administration; (4.2) Public service delivery (including infrastructure).

addressed to specific groups of the population.

Activities in support of these outputs are:

- Agenda / programme of formal relevant thematic discussions developed and rolled out in consultation with women and youth activists.
- 2 workshops with women and youth from NDC members and outside along with participants of youth, women and civil society organizations to identify the needs and to determine the outputs relevant to the NDC and the constitution-making process under a common work plan and the assistance of UN experts (joint women and youth).
- Establish a steering committee between the Women and Youth Forum and civil society organizations.
- Series of joint meetings between women and youth from inside and outside the NDC to formulate a common ground for a work programme that is related to NDC outcomes and with the assistance of local and international experts. Agree on an approach for communicating common positions to NDC and constitution-making process.
- Meeting with civil society organizations to discuss the suggestions for the constitution-making process (joint women and youth).
- Workshop for participants from all governorates and independent sectors to discuss positions for the Constitution to address, facilitated by constitutional law experts.
- Hold formal meetings between Forum representatives, Constitution Drafting Commission and, if necessary, the NDC Consensus Committee.
- The relevant networks of NGOs/CSOs are identified and provided assistance to adequately incorporate and advance interests of women and youth.
- Technical advice, training and other capacity development support provided to selected networks of NGOs/CSOs to strengthen their ability to effectively mobilize and communicate women and youth voices and concerns (including via data collection) and present these effectively to the youth and women's caucuses in the NDC and in the Constitution Drafting Commission.
- Two surveys (data collection) in ten governorates to support prioritizing issues for the post-NDC phase and the constitution-making process.
- Set up public information through a number of focus group discussions, targeting women and youth, on specific aspects of the new Constitution.
- Capacity building of NGO partners on conducting surveys and on communication skills such as establishing communication strategies, conducting public information campaigns, writing messages and establishing advocacy plan.
- Provide technical support in communication skills and strategy in order to carry out polling and set up a mechanism to outreach to women and youth.
- 1 workshop with NGOs from different governorates to raise awareness about the content of the new draft Constitution and identify field priorities for implementation for NGO network.

## PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

<i>(for IRF-funded projects)</i>	
<p><b>Recipient UN Organisation(s)</b> Jamal Benomar, Special Adviser to the Secretary General on Yemen (OSASG)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> </p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Date:</p> <p>Eiko Narita, Deputy Representative (OIC), UNFPA_Yemen</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Date:</p> <p>Mohammad Naciri, Deputy Regional Director, Arab States Regional Office, UNWomen</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Date:</p>	<p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b> His Excellency Mohammed Basindawa, Prime Minister of Yemen</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Date:</p>
<p><b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b></p> <p>Name of Representative</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Peacebuilding Support Office, NY</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal</p>	<p><b>Resident Coordinator (RC)</b></p> <p>Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>RCO,</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal</p>

**COMPONENT 1: (The “WHY”)**

## **a) Situation analysis, financial gap analysis and assessment of critical peacebuilding needs**

### - Conflict drivers and critical peacebuilding needs:

The 21 February 2012 presidential elections and subsequent inauguration of President Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi as the new President marked the culmination of the first phase of Yemen's Transition Agreement, signed on 23 November 2011 in Riyadh, and provided added momentum to the country's political transition. On 18 March 2013 the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) was launched and, as outlined in the Transition Agreement, will convene for a period of six months with the participation of all concerned stakeholders actors, including the Southern Movement, the Houthis, other political parties, civil society representatives, youth and women. It will lead into a constitution-making process that will include a referendum on a new constitution and the holding of general elections in 2014.

The NDC, and the constitution-making process that will follow, represents a historical opportunity to contribute to long-lasting stability and the wellbeing of its population. In particular, it provides the prospect of addressing the long-standing marginalization of women and youth, who have traditionally been excluded from power centres and decision-making processes.

Both constituencies played significant roles during the events of 2011, leading to the peaceful demands for political reform, representing and protecting the voices and interests of millions of Yemenis. The women and the youth have provided leadership and vision to the cause of democratization, human rights and the rule of law, embodying, in words and action, international norms and standards such as UN Security Council Resolution 1325, which focuses, inter alia, on the contribution that women can and must make to peace consolidation efforts.

This role, widely recognized and praised, during the critical days of 2011, is now at risk of renewed marginalization. Efforts on the part of the UN and other actors to ensure sufficient representation of women and youth in the NDC brought into sharp focus the range of challenges that both constituencies continue to face in participating, on an equal basis, in defining the nature and content of their country's future. Entrenched mindsets and vested interests collude to perpetuate marginalization and barriers to opening up the political space to new voices, including those of women and youth, especially those that have chosen not to join established political parties.

As such, the NDC and constitution-making process face two mutually reinforcing risks: that women and youth delegates do not have the means to adequately express their concerns and contribute to the proceedings, and that other delegates employ a range of tactics to discredit, ignore, or otherwise marginalize/exclude them. Both risks, if they materialize, would severely undermine the legitimacy of the NDC and its outcomes, frustrate the sustaining power and impacts of any decisions reached, and perpetuate imbalances and injustices that will continue to affect the country's long-term prospects.

In addition, there are already alarming signals that many women and youth around the country are growing disillusioned with the political process, with hopes of reform, new opportunities and increased empowerment receding and the risk of political manipulation and the allure of violent alternatives consequently growing (for the youth).

The peacebuilding need resides at the nexus of what is happening inside the room (the capacity of women and youth delegates to participate meaningfully in the NDC) and what is happening around the country (the engagement and hopes of women and youth). Women and youth around the country may only sustain a vested interest in the peaceful transition if their delegates to the NDC are seen as effectively representing their interests. At the same time, these delegates will benefit from the

interaction with constituents that have remained outside the formal proceedings, gaining in legitimacy and support.

- Existing efforts and gaps:

Since the signing of the Transition Agreement in November 2011, the UN has invested significant political and technical capital in ensuring adequate representation of youth and women in the political transition, and in the NDC in particular. In line with UNSC 1325, the UN Special Adviser has repeatedly stressed the need for, and benefit of, promoting active participation by both constituencies throughout the process, including in the composition and proceedings of the preparatory Technical Committee (which led the preparations for the NDC), and in the composition of the NDC itself.

In addition, agencies such UNFPA and UN Women have supported a number of civil society organisations with a focus on women empowerment and participation in the NDC. With initial support from the PBF (IRF Window), both agencies have worked to establish and assist networks of CSOs through which opinion surveys and awareness campaigns related to the NDC have been implemented to ensure that women know about the transition and are able to voice their concerns, hopes and solutions to a wide range of political, socio-economic, and human rights issues. Furthermore, UNOPS / OSASG have supported the establishment of a Women and Youth Forum in which both constituencies' representation inside the NDC can connect with women and youth activists across Yemen. A similar, albeit more limited, outreach programme has been developed by UNDP with youth organizations under their support to the Yemeni Youth Observatory.

These interventions commenced outreach to women and youth (along with other groups), established and communicated their concerns at the commencement of the NDC, and began to facilitate their effective participation in the NDC. However, resources for this were limited to the start of the NDC process, and this project will, picking up on the lessons learned so far, enable them to continue this work through to the post-NDC period, and into the constitution-making process and remainder of the transition.

It will be essential for the Women and Youth Forum, in particular, to work effectively with complementary programmes promoting public participation in Yemen's transition, including the National Democratic Institute (NDI), Berghof Foundation and Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung. The Forum has approached this challenge through developing close bilateral coordination, co-hosting of events and workshops and through sharing of papers produced by the respective institutions.

Such efforts, however, will prove of limited utility and sustainability in the absence of a concerted effort to provide women and youth participants with the tools and space to build on what has been done and to coalesce around common strategies and messages for a lasting impact on the NDC's discussions and outcome(s). Given the political sensitivities, few actors are now in a position to facilitate such support, for which the UNSC 2051 provides a clear mandate to the UN.

## **b) Project (Portfolio) Justification**

- Project's relevance to peacebuilding:

The key issues that the NDC will address are outlined in the Agreement on the implementation mechanism for the transition process in Yemen in accordance with the initiative of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) under para 21 as follows:

- . (a) The process of drafting the Constitution, including the establishment of a Constitutional Drafting Commission and its membership;

- . (b) Constitutional reform, addressing the structure of the State and political system, and submitting constitutional amendments to the Yemeni people through a referendum;
- . (c) The dialogue shall address the issue of the South in a manner conducive to a just national solution that preserves the unity, stability and security of Yemen.
- . (d) Examination of the various issues with a national dimension, including the causes of tension in Saada;
- . (e) Taking steps towards building a comprehensive democratic system, including reform of the civil service, the judiciary and local governance;
- . (f) Taking steps aimed at achieving national reconciliation and transitional justice, and measures to ensure that violations of human rights and humanitarian law do not occur in future;
- . (g) The adoption of legal and other means to strengthen the protection and rights of vulnerable groups, including children, as well as the advancement of women;
- . (h) Contributing to determining the priorities of programmes for reconstruction and sustainable economic development in order to create job opportunities and better economic, social and cultural services for all.

These are all issues that will determine the country's future and the viability of the political settlement and all of them have significant implications for the women and youth of Yemen. It is therefore essential that:

1. Concerns, opinions, perspectives and solutions of women and youth across the country on all of these issues are voiced, captured and fed into the discussions on all of these issues in the NDC and the constitution-making process.
2. Women and youth delegates have access to a space and to expertise in and through which they can safely come together, exchange experiences, and formulate common strategies and messages.
3. Women and youth participate effectively in each of the Working Groups of the NDC and the constitution-making process, and that such participation benefits from a unified, structured women and youth "caucuses".

For both the women and the youth, the project therefore seeks to support the discussions "within the room" (i.e., inside the NDC) and "outside the room" (i.e., throughout the country), and to link the two as a means to strengthen the legitimacy of the transition process.

- Catalytic effects:

By ensuring the meaningful engagement of women and youth in the NDC, the projects seeks not only to strengthen the legitimacy of any outcome(s) of the process, but to set a precedent for the inclusion of both constituencies in the country's political transition. More so than capacities, which both constituencies possess in significant amounts, the project aims to provide access to comparative experiences and to a safe space through which and where such capacities can be used to their fullest

potential to ensure that both women and youth are seen and accepted as legitimate and uncontested participants in the proceedings, and beyond, in the country's decision-making fabric, habits and mindset.

## **COMPONENT 2: (the “What”)**

### **a) Project focus and target groups**

#### Project focus:

The project focuses on effective participation of women and youth delegates, responding to their desire to come together around common strategies, ideas and solutions and articulate with strength and confidence in the NDC. By leveraging the experience of youth and women's participation experts, this project seeks to strengthen the linkage and engagement between the women and youth delegates in NDC and women and youth across Yemen so that the NDC and the resulting constitution can more accurately reflect the concerns of these constituencies.

The NDC process has succeeded in being broadly representative, and this includes of women. However, it is likely that the women's activists, women NDC delegates, and women in the Constitution Drafting Commission (yet to be established) will be comprised from the minority of middle class, urban and more literate women. It is for this reason that the project contains a substantial focus on connecting these actors to women across Yemen – through face-to-face meetings and through survey work.

For youth, again there is a vocal educated minority who have been engaging the most with the political process. However, the success of Yemen's emerging political settlement rests upon the ability of the political transition to reach out to a broader category of youth in rural areas, less literate, more economically marginalized. These youth, if not engaged in the political process, have substantial potential to be co-opted by forces less inclined towards Yemen's stability (e.g., crime, insurgency, etc.).

The project will provide these activists and NDC/CDC delegates with a physical space, with appropriate administrative support, for them to convene, debate and discuss, engage with women and youth from outside the formal transition processes and across Yemen, and help develop joint and sufficiently informed approaches. To support such discussions, the project will provide, upon request, dedicated expertise and comparative experiences in substantive issues related to the NDC and constitution-making process as well as support in areas such as communication, public debate and speaking, advocacy, and consensus building.

A particular feature of the project is to provide such space and technical support across party and formal group lines. The Women and Youth Forum will host delegates from the independent women and youth groups as well as women and youth from all other groups represented in the NDC/CDC, including political parties, the Houthis and the Hiraak, who share a desire to transcend established categorizations and engage with their peers for the development of common strategies and messages.

The project will also support further development of Networks of NGOs on youth and women's issues. An assessment of available networks of NGOs relevant to women's and youth issues will be made at the outset of this project as well as already existing network of women, youth and civil society that has been collaboration with the UN development system in Yemen. On the basis of this assessment, a proposal will be made on the appropriate delivery mechanism to engage the views and concerns of women and young people outside of the NDC and to strengthen broader civil society and local NGO capacity to target efforts to improve the lives of women, girls and young people.

#### - Key target groups/beneficiaries:

The project will focus on the women and youth delegates in the NDC, targeting both the independent women and youth as well as the women and youth members of other formal groups (political parties, President's list, etc.) to ensure that cross party/inter-sectarian women and youth "caucuses" can emerge and articulate the concerns, voices and proposed solutions of their constituents throughout the country.

The project will seek to integrate the participation and voices of women and youth outside of the NDC, through undertaking research and outreach via the Networks of NGOs.

#### **b) Theory of changes: linking activities to results**

If women and youth have the opportunity to mobilize across party lines, and have a role in decision making, then they will: 1) validate the continued presence of women and youth at the centre of the political transition, 2) facilitate gender rights advocacy and awareness-raising throughout the coming stages of Yemen's political transition, , 3) increase awareness of the importance of women and youth in the process of state-building; and 4) give women, and, in particular, the growing youth population (43% under 14 (est.2010), an enhanced stake in the future political settlement of the country. If there is timely evidence of the concerns, priorities and interests of women and young people across the country, then the arguments for their priority concerns will have added legitimacy, weight and influence.

### **COMPONENT 3: the "How" or Implementation Strategy**

A fundamental principle behind this and other UN interventions to support the transition has been to empower Yemeni-led exploration of their challenges and solutions. This has meant that whilst expertise has been provided to NDC delegates and groups of interested citizens on international norms and standards and examples on women and youth rights and empowerment (such as on the principles of UN Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)), the UN has been rightly cautious not to prescribe solutions for Yemen.

Nonetheless the UN cannot support conclusions that run counter to the principles of the Charter and international norms and standards, as well as human rights based approaches. This project has therefore been developed with the understanding that the NDC process retains strong promise to deliver good outcomes for women and youth. The NDC mid-term plenary report, issued in July 2013, has given a strong indication of the kind of final outcomes that this project would be helping to protect and promote<sup>3</sup>. These include:

- \* That the state shall be obligated to develop effective mothers and childcare policies, and ensure protection of motherhood. The National Council for Motherhood and Childhood should be established as an independent entity<sup>4</sup>.
- \* That equal opportunity is a right guaranteed to all citizens, and equal protection of rights for both women and men, including equality of citizens before the law (no discrimination based on gender).
- \* That the constitution should enshrine the principle of equality between women and men in blood money and compensation<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> Report on the Outcomes and Recommendations of the First Phase of The Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, 8 July 2013

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., Section on 'Rights and freedoms', points 10,11, 22, 23; 'Development' point 22; 'Independent Institutions' Point 27.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., 'Rights and freedoms', points 14, 51, 86 and 108; 'Development' points 10, 13, and 80.

- \* That there should be expansion of youth participation across social, economic cultural and political development of the country, and state sponsored youth empowerment initiatives. A Higher Council for Youth should be established<sup>6</sup>.
- \* That there should be at least 30% representation of women, and 20% youth in state bodies, including elected and appointed councils<sup>7</sup>.
- \* That the state should guarantee the right of housing for a divorced women that continues to care for children, ensure rural women's participation in development, and that forced slavery and trafficking women and children and all forms of violence against women should be criminalized<sup>8</sup>.
- \* That women should have full civil and political rights and equal citizenship rights, and that the state should adopt legislation to protect minorities (women and children specified)<sup>9</sup>.
- \* That capital punishment should not be applied to juveniles (below age of 18 at time of the crime), and that specific laws should apply regarding the detention and timely trial of juveniles in a manner proper to their age and legal status<sup>10</sup>.
- \* That the state should ensure the protection of youth from all forms of discrimination and ensure their well-being<sup>11</sup>.
- \* That the state should provide adequate incentives and favourable environment for girls' education, and empower women's economic participation<sup>12</sup>.

From these emerging outcomes there are some key topic areas that will be tabled to the agenda of the Women and Youth Forum:

- \* Examples and strategies on securing quotas women in participation in elected and appointed bodies
- \* Practical lessons on how to secure equal opportunities for women in the economy
- \* How to enhance legal protections for women from domestic and social violence
- \* How to strengthen the participation of rural and less-literate women in Constitutional processes (with relevant examples)
- \* Examples of how gender-sensitive revisions to family law and personal status law have been addressed in other relevant contexts
- \* CEDAW and other international conventions on the rights of women. Relevant provisions and how these might inform the drafting of the Constitution
- \* Defining 'youth' in legislation, examples of how this has been achieved successfully
- \* What kind of provisions could be applied to support greater participation of young people into the economy
- \* How to realise stronger safeguards for juveniles (under 18) as regards their detention and judicial processing, and a safeguards to prevent the application of the death penalty for juveniles (in partnership with UNICEF/EU/OHCHR).
- \* Giving youth a constructive role in oversight of legislative processes that implement recommendations and outcomes from the NDC.

### **a) Implementation approach**

#### **- Prioritization and phasing of support:**

Given the urgency and limited timeframe, the project combines simultaneous interventions:

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<sup>6</sup> Ibid., 'Rights and freedoms', points 20 and 81; 'Development' point 3; 'Independent Institutions' point 26.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., 'Rights and freedoms', points 84 and 120; 'Good Governance' point 19; 'Development' point 78.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., 'Rights and freedoms', points 85, 88, 101 and 121.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., 'Rights and freedoms', point 90 and 98; 'Development' point 64.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., 'Rights and freedoms', points 112 and 118; 'military and security' point 24.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., 'Rights and freedoms', point 120

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., 'Development', points 48 and 110.

- The provision of a dedicated physical space (the Women and Youth Forum) where women and youth delegates can convene, away from the pressures of the formal NDC proceedings, with administrative and logistical support. In the post-NDC period, this forum will be used to provide space for women and youth activists to monitor progress of the constitution-making process and hold meetings with relevant entities to ensure the adequate reflection of NDC outcomes in the Constitution and other relevant policies and legislation.
- The provision, upon demand, of facilitation support from UN experts (on youth and women's participation), in the areas of organisation, consensus building, strategic planning and advocacy. In accordance with the emerging outcomes of the NDC, there will be a need for specific expertise in experience in how to implement quotas for elected and appointed bodies; how to reflect the desired changes in to the family laws; what legislative and policy provisions can help realize strengthened economic and social participation for women and youth; and how equal opportunity and equal rights can be effectively enshrined in the legislative framework (with a specific expertise in introducing these in contexts relevant to Yemen). In addition to external expertise there is UN expertise available locally, which can be brought in at no, or little, cost to the project. For example UNICEF and OHCHR are already tracking the issue of juvenile executions and have been briefing NDC discussions on the issue.
- The provision, upon demand, of substantive expertise to ensure that delegates have access to internationally recognized good practice, lessons learned and technical advisory services on all thematic issues being discussed in the NDC. For this area, participants in the Women and Youth Forum have expressed a preference for long-term mentoring by experts (one on political participation for youth, one on political participation for women) able to bring in lessons from the Middle East and North Africa region, in particular from Arab Spring contexts (also known as South-South cooperation).
- The scoping and provision of technical support to the youth and women's networks to undertake relevant research and present findings, in consultation with women and youth delegates at the NDC, members of the Constitutional Drafting Commission (CDC), and relevant parliamentary or state entities..
- The provision of support and expertise to ensure that the outcomes of the NDC related to women and youth are sufficiently addressed in the constitution-making process and remainder of Yemen's political transition. This will be achieved through 1) meetings of the CDC members with the Women and Youth Forum, 2) written submission and discussion of the outcomes of the survey work to the CDC, 3) meetings inside the Women and Youth Forum to agree strategy and tactics to lobby for full reflections of specific NDC outcomes (facilitated by experts as requested), 4) meetings with the SCER and the UNDP/SETP project on elections to communicate views on how electoral legislation and process should reflect NDC outcomes for women and youth.
- Where concerns and advocacy raised by the Youth and Women's Forum related to electoral reforms, this will be done in consultation with the SETP and the SCER.

The first four components need to be implemented simultaneously for optimal impact. The Networks of NGOs will be reviewed, scoped and assessed by an inception team led by the Women and Youth Forum Chair / Youth expert. The fifth component will commence towards the end of the NDC, once the outcomes of the NDC are known and the CDC has been established. All engagement in support of the referendum and subsequent elections will be coordinated with the SCER, IFES and UNDP project on elections.

Project implementation modalities:

The project links together three key deliverables:

1. Outreach to women, youth<sup>13</sup> and civil society constituencies (individuals and groups/organizations) throughout the country to raise awareness about the NDC/CDC and the status of the proceedings
2. Consolidation of the perspectives and ideas from women, youth, and civil society constituencies into key messages for their representatives in the NDC/CDC
3. Active women and youth caucuses within the NDC/CDC cutting across party lines, and with access to expert support on thematic issues and in areas such as agenda setting, communication, consensus building and advocacy

The main features of the implementation strategy include:

- *Building on the achievements of the previous IRF project and the agencies' networks/operational capacities*, notably by reviewing and building on the outreach conducted with women groups/organizations and through the relevant networks such as the Community Coalition and other partner civil society organizations for developing and disseminating key messages to the NDC

- *Leveraging the political access of the OSASG* to the NDC (NDS and delegates) to ensure a link between the outreach and the proceedings of the Working Groups

- *Supplementing such outreach and access with dedicated expertise and resources for organising, mobilising, and supporting women and youth "caucuses"* within the NDC; this support will also include the identification and deployment to Yemen of specific experts to provide tailored trainings and/or comparative experience workshops to women and youth delegates

- *Building consensus in women and youth to ensure follow up to the NDC outcomes on women and youth* after the NDC has concluded. This will include a focus on ensuring that pro-women and youth outcomes that are relevant to the Constitution are advocated for in the text.

#### - Targeting

The research components of the project will seek to gather a broad selection of women and young peoples' voices across Yemen. However, the Women and Youth Forum will adopt an agents-for-change approach. The Forum will bring together those women and youth who are inside the transition's political processes and are in the best position to influence them. The Forum will then bring in activists and opinion leaders from the regions who are outside of the transition's formal processes, but well connected to the needs and concerns ordinary women and youth across the country.

As this is a national process, no sub-groups of women or youth will be targeted over another. However, rural, less-literate women and young people have been identified as significantly more difficult to reach sub group, and the project therefore prioritizes efforts to strengthen their participation in the political transition.

#### - Location

The Women and Youth Forum will develop an administrative hub, from which both UNFPA and UNOPS funded elements of the project will operate. The Forum will be a place for formal meetings on

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<sup>13</sup> 'Youth' delegates at the NDC have been selected by the ND Preparatory Committee. 'Youth' outreached to through the project are in accordance with the UNFPA definition of youth – men and women 15-24 years of age.

specific topics, and moderated by experts as required, however it will also seek to maximize the opportunities for less formal networking between activists. It will therefore provide an administrative service to participants – providing some internet and computing facilities, providing minute taking of meetings, providing the administrative support to facilitate the full attendance in Sana'a meetings by participants from other parts of Yemen.

#### - Experts' profiles

The project will provide a mix of long-term expertise and short-term inputs:

##### Women and Youth Forum

\* Women's Activists Expert – A long-term expert in women's political participation with experience from the MENA region will be on hand at all times to facilitate meetings, provide one-on-one mentoring to female activists and groups, and to draw in lessons from the region. This Expert will be work with the women in developing their plan of activities, and will assist in sourcing relevant short-term expertise to assist with contingent requests as they arise.

\* Youth Activists Expert/Women and Youth Forum Chair – This long-term expert will have considerable experience of activism for positive change in the MENA region, substantially led by young people. He/she will work with the youth participants to develop their plan of activities, and will assist in sourcing relevant short-term expertise to assist with contingent requests as they arise. For operational and leadership purposes, this expert will also provide the overall leadership and strategic direction for the project (under the oversight of the Project Steering Board and participating UN Agencies).

\* Short-term experts – with a preference to South-South exchange of experience, there will be a series short-term experts provided to the project. This will include experts on constitutional reform, family law, personal status law, reforms that implement NDC outcomes such as on elections and transitional justice, human rights, international norms and standards on women's rights, CEDAW, economic participation. Wherever possible, expertise already resident within the wider UN family and other international actors in Yemen will be deployed.

##### NGO Networks

\* Networks Coordinator – This long-term expert will have substantial experience of Yemen, the capability of NGOs in Yemen, and the social and political differences between localities. The expert will draw up a research plan that uses the capacities of local NGOs to canvass the views of women and youth across the country. Given the difficulty in accessing rural women and youth, in particular, the Coordinator will need to have sufficient expertise in how to engage rural Yemeni women and youth in this research. This skill set is more focussed around social participation in the Yemeni context, as opposed to the Women's Activists Expert who will require a skill set that brings in regional experience on political participation.

\* Participation and Outreach expert – This expert will come in on a short-term regular basis to provide advice and train on targeting and communications skills under the NGO Networks element of the programme. He/she will support to carry out the polling specifically, in writing the manuals to conduct the focus group discussions on the ground, in expanding the NGOs networks in order to target the less accessible population, in conducting a public information campaign through the focus group discussion, which implies teaching on skills communications. In addition, he/she will support in writing messages, based on the polling results, designed in order to lobby for women and youth issues and support in creating a communication strategy to help the NGOs network. .

<b>PBF PROJECT BUDGET (US \$)</b>				
<b>CATEGORIES</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>UNFPA</b>	<b>UNWOMEN</b>	<b>UNOPS</b>
1. Staff and other personnel	484,827	109,500	0	375,327
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	28,500	4,500	0	24,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	19,400	0	0	19,400
4. Contractual services	166,500	23,000	85,000	58,500
5. Travel	30,800	0	0	30,800
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	121,877	121,877	0	0
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	83,405	12,887	4,307	66,212
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	<b>935,309</b>	<b>271,764</b>	<b>89,307</b>	<b>574,238</b>
8. Indirect support Costs	65,472	19,023	6,252	40,197
<b>Total Project Costs</b>	<b>1,000,781</b>	<b>290,787</b>	<b>95,559</b>	<b>614,435</b>

#### **b) Budget**

\* The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organisation. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

#### **c) Sustainability**

By supporting a more meaningful engagement of Yemen's youth and women in the NDC, both within the NDC and throughout the country, the project ultimately seeks to ensure the recognition and inclusion of youth and women in the country's political transition. Such engagement is a vital condition for the transition's legitimacy and viability. The support, in particular, to the women and youth delegates in coming together and developing, through a caucus-like approach, common messages and solutions that cut across the party/group lines is designed to strengthen leadership and political capacities that will extend beyond the duration of the political transition.

In line with the approach and mindset used since the UN began its formal involvement in 2011, the project be designed and implemented as to empower national actors, putting them in the lead for expressing their concerns, formulating solutions and for building lasting consensus on a range of sensitive issues.

The strategy is also designed to enable the development of a longer term agenda for reform on women and youth focused concerns/demands, including systems and mechanisms to advocate and implement such reforms.

#### **d) Risk management**

Risks:

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Likelihood</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>of</b>	<b>Mitigating Strategy</b>
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	(high, medium, low)	impact on project (high, medium, low)	
<p>First, the success of the project will be contingent on acceptance, by all sides and stakeholders of UN efforts to reach out to women and youth throughout the country, assist them in articulating their messages, and support women and youth delegates in the NDC/CDC. <i>The support to delegates in particular may generate resistance from those whose interests may be threatened by cross party/cross group initiatives.</i></p>	Medium	Medium	The UN will need to monitor potential backlash and ensure that such support remains impartial.
<p><i>The project also assumes a certain degree of will, on the part of women and youth delegates in the particular, to cross party/group lines and come together to develop common messages and solutions for the needs of Yemen's women and youth. While the evidence (gathered from recent surveys and/or the UN's on-going engagement) indicates a desire on the part of many of the women and youth to see a more unified and structured women and youth engagement and representation in the Transition, such efforts will be constantly subject to centrifugal forces, including political pressures</i></p>	Low	Medium	The project will continue to apply the UN's impartial approach, focusing on providing space and tools for the delegates themselves to make decisions. A particular focus will be dedicated on avoiding supply driven assistance.

<p><i>Insecurity in some areas could threaten project implementation and staff safety; in light of the fact that the national authorities do not have full control over some areas of the country and the continuing concerns of Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, security considerations may affect the process and attempts to reach several actors, including lack of access to many localities and regions.</i></p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Close cooperation with security forces will be required, and all agencies will ensure compliance of offices with standard UN regulations, and close communication and cooperation with the UN Department of Staff Security (UNDSS).</p>
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**e) Results framework and Monitoring and evaluation:**

- Results framework:

## Results Framework for IRF projects or portfolio of projects

<p><b>Policy statement / national roadmap for peace building:</b> GCC Initiative – ND (Presidential Decrees)</p> <p><b>Purpose of PBF support (type of expected change):</b> Women and youth concerns and positions are reflected in the outcomes/recommendations of the National Dialogue Conference and these are protected in the remainder of the transition.</p> <p><b>Theory of change statement:</b> If women and youth have the opportunity to mobilize across party lines, and have a role in decision making, then they will: 1) validate the continued presence of women and youth at the centre of the political transition, 2) facilitate gender rights advocacy and awareness-raising throughout the coming stages of Yemen’s political transition, , 3) increase awareness of the importance of women and youth in the process of state-building; and 4) give women, and, in particular, the growing youth population (43% under 14 (est.2010), an enhanced stake in the future political settlement of the country. If there is timely evidence of the concerns, priorities and interests of women and young people across the country, then the arguments for their priority concerns will have added legitimacy, weight and influence.</p>								
(1) Outcomes and type of change required	(2) Indicators	(3) Baselines and time-bound targets	(4) Outputs and activities	(5) Indicators	(6) Baselines and time-bound targets	(7) RUNO & party responsible for mobilising inputs	(8) Inputs/ budget	(9) Assumptions
1) National Dialogue process concludes with outcomes that strengthen women’s rights and their political participation; reflected in subsequent milestones in the political transition (Constitution, and post ND legislation) protect these gains.	1.1 Final ND outcome document adequately reflects women’s concern(s) and ideas  1.2 Constitution contains provisions that strengthen women’s political participation and confirm to	1.1 ND final report contains a provision on a quota for women in elected bodies (Y)es  1.2 50% of CEDAW provisions enshrined in the new Constitution  1.3 Legislation to implement the	Output 1 Regular and substantive participation of a representative cross-section of women in Women and Youth Forum activities.  a: Agenda / programme of formal relevant thematic discussions developed and rolled out in consultation with women activists.  b: 2 workshops with Women from NDC members and outside along with participants of youth, women and civil society	1.1.1 Number of trainings and comparative experience lessons learned exercises provided to Women delegates  1.2.1 Number of common (across party lines) Women’s platforms, message and	1.1.1 6  1.2.1 5  1.3.1 (Y)es	OSASG and UNOPS (collaboration with UNDP, UNICEF, OHCHR, on specific thematic events)	. Forum established for women delegates (\$51,975)  . Dedicated facilitation support (staff including women activists expert): (\$170,458)  . Provision of short term substantive expertise (\$27,253)	. Security conditions are semi-permissive to permissive  . Acceptance by women delegates of UN role.  . Minimal obstruction/resistance from other ND delegates and CDC members

	<p>CDAW</p> <p>1.3 Electoral reforms contain provisions for women's increased representation</p>	<p>outcomes of the ND and complete the political transition that contains adequate provision relevant to women's rights, interests and representation is passed (Y)es</p>	<p>organizations to identify the needs and to determine the outputs relevant to the NDC and the constitutional process under a common work plans and the aid of UN experts (joint women and youth)..</p> <p>c: Establish a steering committee between the Forum and civil society organisations.</p> <p>Output 2: Women's concerns and common positions raised through the Forum appropriately fed into the political process.</p> <p>a: Series of joint meetings between women from inside and outside the NDC to formulate a common ground for a work programme that is related to NDC outcomes and with the assistance of international and local experts. Agree an approach for communicating common positions to ND process and CDP.</p> <p>b: Meeting with civil society organisations to discuss the suggestions for the Constitutional Process (joint women and youth).</p> <p>c: Workshop for participants from all governorates and</p>	<p>strategies formally tabled to CDC process</p> <p>1.3.1 Formal submission of recommendations on new and amended legislation made.</p>			<p>.UNOPS Indirect Costs and allocables (\$40,179)</p>	
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			<p>independent sectors to discuss positions for the Constitution to address, facilitated by constitutional law experts.</p> <p>d: Hold formal meetings between Forum representatives CDC and, if necessary, the NDC Consensus Committee.</p> <p>Output 3: Recommendations on strengthened women's participation fed into the constitutional drafting process and all legislative follow-up to the National Dialogue.</p> <p>a: Workshop training for women's leaders on sharing lessons on how to build youth participation into electoral legislation (to be developed in partnership with UNDP/SETP project)</p> <p>b: Prepare written submission to be presented to relevant government authorities on mechanisms</p>					
2) National Dialogue process concludes on outcomes that strengthen the political participation of	2.1 Final ND outcome document adequately reflects youth concern(s) and ideas	2.1 ND final report contains at least 5 recommendations for stronger youth political participation	<p>Output 1 Regular and substantive participation of a representative cross-section of youth in Women and Youth Forum activities.</p> <p>a: Agenda / programme of</p>	2.1.1 Number of trainings and comparative experience lessons learned exercises provided to	2.1.1 6	OSASG and UNOPS (collaboration with UNDP, UNICEF, OHCHR, on specific	<p>. Forum established for youth delegates (\$51,975)</p> <p>. Dedicated facilitation support</p>	<p>. Security conditions are semi-permissive to permissive</p> <p>. Acceptance by youth delegates</p>

<p>youth; reflected in the subsequent milestones in the political transition (Constitution, and post ND legislation) protect these gains.</p>	<p>2.2 Constitution contains provisions that strengthen youth political participation</p> <p>2.3 Electoral reforms contain provisions for women's increased representation</p>	<p>(Y/N)</p> <p>2.2 Constitution specifies youth as a target for strengthened participation in elected bodies (Y/N)</p> <p>2.3 Electoral legislation that contains adequate provision is passed (Y/N)</p>	<p>formal relevant thematic discussions developed and rolled out in consultation with youth activists.</p> <p>b: 2 workshops with Youth from NDC members and outside along with participants of youth, women and civil society organizations to identify the needs and to determine the outputs relevant to the NDC and the constitutional process under a common work plans and the aid of UN experts (joint women and youth).</p> <p>c: Establish a steering committee between the Forum and civil society organisations (joint women and youth).</p> <p>Output 2: Youth concerns and common positions raised through the Forum appropriately fed into the political process.</p> <p>a: Series of joint meetings between women from inside and outside the NDC to formulate a common ground for a work programme that is related to NDC outcomes and with the assistance of international and local experts. Agree an approach for communicating common</p>	<p>Youth delegates</p> <p>2.2.1 Number of common (across party lines) Youth platforms, message and strategies formally tabled to CDC process</p> <p>2.3.1 Formal submission of recommendations on new and amended legislation made.</p>	<p>2.2.1 5</p> <p>2.3.1 (Y)es</p>	<p>thematic events)</p>	<p>(staff including youth activists expert): (\$203,258)</p> <p>. Provision of short term substantive expertise (\$27,253)</p> <p>.UNOPS Indirect Costs and allocables (\$40,179)</p>	<p>of UN role.</p> <p>. Minimal obstruction/resistance from other ND delegates and CDC members</p>
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			<p>positions to ND process and CDP.</p> <p>b: Meeting with civil society organisations to discuss the suggestions for the Constitutional Process (joint women and youth).</p> <p>c: Workshop for participants from all governorates and independent sectors to discuss positions for the Constitution to address, facilitated by constitutional law experts.</p> <p>d: Hold formal meetings between Forum representatives CDC and, if necessary, the NDC Consensus Committee.</p> <p>Output 3: Recommendations on strengthened youth participation fed into the legislative process and all legislative follow-up to the National Dialogue.</p> <p>a: Workshop training for women's leaders on sharing lessons on how to build youth participation into electoral legislation (to be developed in partnership with UNDP/SETP project)</p> <p>b: Prepare written submission to be presented to relevant government</p>					
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			authorities on mechanisms will strengthen youth participation.					
3) NDC Outcomes, draft Constitution and electoral legislation reflect the concerns of women and young people across all regions of Yemen and all social profiles.	3. Percentage of eligible voters voting in the referendum (disaggregated by gender).	3. Baseline 2012: 65.1% of registered voters (in Presidential election); Target 2013 65% (of which 45% women) (note: SCER were unable to provide accurate data on female voter numbers in 2012, but they are seeking to be in a position to monitor this in 2014 votes)	<p>Output 1: Views of women and youth throughout Yemen surveyed fed into the NDC (through scaled up outreach, survey and canvassing of views of women and young people across the country), through a network of NGOs/CSOs</p> <p>a: The relevant networks of NGOs/CSOs are identified and provided assistance to adequately incorporate and advance representation of women and youth concerns.</p> <p>b: Technical advice, training and other capacity development support provided to selected networks of NGOs/CSOs to strengthen their ability to effectively mobilise and communicate women and youth voices and concerns (including via data collection) and present these effectively to the youth and women's caucuses in the NDC and in the Constitutional Commission</p> <p>c: Two surveys (data collection) in ten</p>	<p>3.1.1 Number of training sessions conducted.</p> <p>3.1.2. Number of messages compiled from survey data.</p> <p>3.1.3. number of respondents reached through survey work (disaggregated by gender)</p>	<p>3.1.1 4</p> <p>3.1.2 10</p> <p>3.1.3 10,000 (of which 5,000 women)</p>	OSASG / UNOPS & UNFPA / UN Women	<p>. Technical advice/expertise to Networks (\$217,500)</p> <p>. Conduct face-to-face meetings / research with 5000 people across Yemen to gathering their voices and concerns for the Constitution (\$126,377).</p> <p>. UNFPA operational and indirect costs (\$42,469)</p>	<p>. Security conditions permit nationwide coverage, and permit the network members to undertake advocacy and outreach without threat of harm.</p> <p>. NDC concludes on an outcome.</p> <p>. Political transition timetable remains unaltered.</p> <p>. Constitutional Commission rules of procedure allow meetings with civil society and receipt of submissions.</p>

			<p>governorates to support prioritizing issues for the post-NDC phase and the constitution-making process.</p> <p>d: Set up public information through a number of focus group discussions, targeting women and youth, on specific aspects of the new Constitution.</p> <p>e: Capacity building of NGO partners on conducting surveys and on communication skills such as establishing communication strategies, conducting public information campaigns, writing messages and establishing advocacy plan.</p> <p>f: Provide technical support in communication skills and strategy in order to carry out polling and set up a mechanism to outreach to women and youth.</p> <p>g: 1 workshop with NGOs from different governorates to raise awareness about the content of the new draft Constitution and identify field priorities for implementation for NGO network.</p>					
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- Systems for M&E of the project (portfolio):

The project will follow the standard PBF IRF reporting requirements, on the basis of the results logical framework. The OSASG Programme Coordinator will consolidate the reports from the project's two main components, with the support of the two substantive experts.

The project will also be reviewed for adherence with requirements under the SG's Action Plan for the implementation of UNSC 1325, in particular with regards for its contribution to the promotion of women as leaders in political transitions.

**COMPONENT 4: (The "WHO") (maximum one and a half pages)**

**a) Implementing agencies and their capacity:**

- List of RUNOs and implementing agencies:

- UNFPA/UNWomen
- UNOPS

- Implementing agency capacity:

**OSASG:** OSASG has a mandate from the UN Security Council (UNSC 2051) to support Yemen's political transition. The Special Adviser to the UN Secretary General played a central role in securing agreement from all the parties to sign and implement the GCC initiative and has since continued to support the transition through active, on the ground, facilitation and the provision of good offices on behalf of the UN Secretary General. OSASG experts have supported the Technical Committee in preparation for the NDC. Such assistance has continued since the inception of the NDC, notably through the deployment of a youth and civil society facilitation expert, who has already begun providing engagement advice to the women and youth delegates on a range of transitional issues.

Based on its mandate and its success, to date, in securing agreement in 2011 and assisting with the launch of the NDC, the OSASG benefits from a widespread support and acceptance on the part of many Yemeni stakeholders as well as from the international community, which has continuously expressed unity of support for, and strong levels of confidence in, the work of the Special Adviser and the OSASG.

**UNOPS:** UNOPS has developed a strong implementing capacity in Sana'a, with backstopping support from their regional centre in nearby Amman, Jordan. Since January 2013, UNOPS has been providing support to the NDS, in effect recruiting over 100 staff and managing all logistical aspects of the NDC, including procurement, salary payments, and venue rentals. As part of this operational support, UNOPS has developed templates and administrative systems to bring in experts at very short notice. Such capabilities will be used to recruit advisers to assist the Special Adviser and the OSASG in implementing this project.

**UNFPA /UN Women:** UNFPA/UN Women has already established a mechanism to raise the voices of males and females with regard to women issues, and to convey these voices to the actors of the NDC. This has been achieved through facilitating a group of CSO organizations that have formed a coalition called the Community Coalition. Out of the 13 members of the CC, approximately five of them have been selected as the NDC delegates..

Under this "mechanism" there was also established an NGO/civil society group to collect data on specific issues linked to women. Initially 5 NGOs (CSSW, YWU, All the Girls, YLDF, SOUL) partnered with each other to develop a common manual for data collection and consolidated the results of these focus group meetings (conducted in Sana'a, Aden, Taiz, Hadramout, Al-Hudaida,

Thamar, Haja, Lahj, Abyn, Amran, Ibb, Sa'ada). This data was used by the CC to develop key messages for delegates in the ND.

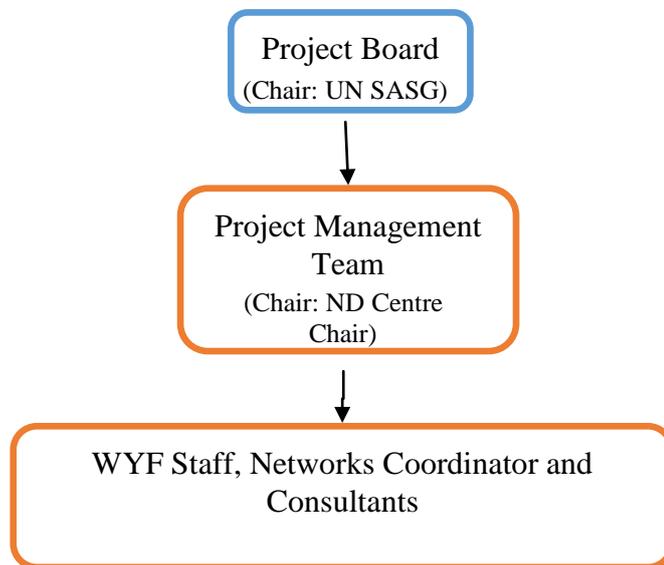
**b) Project Management Arrangements and coordination:**

A Project Board, consisting of the UN Special Adviser (Chair), the UN Resident Coordinator, UNFPA/UN Women and UNOPS representatives and the Secretary General of the NDC or his delegate will provide the strategic oversight for the project. The Secretariat to the Project Board will be provided by the OSASG Project Coordinator.

A Project Manager (international, 50% allocated to the project) will assist the Women and Youth Forum Chair / Youth Expert, who will head the Project Management Team (to consist of all international full-time staff on the project). Overall Management and Direction of all project inputs will be through the Women and Youth Forum Chair. The Project Manager will be responsible for providing project work planning (under the leadership of the Chair of the Project Management Board), and preparing project reports for the Project Board.

The Women and Youth Forum will include an internationally sourced Women's Participation Adviser, and a locally appointed administrative staff. All inputs for the Women and Youth Forum will be administered through UNOPS, under the direction of OSASG/Women and Youth Forum Chair. The administration of the Networks grants and the appointment of the Civil Society Networks Coordinator and consultants supporting the Networks Coordinator will be administered respectively by the UNFPA and UN Women.

All staff will be co-located at the Women and Youth Forum.



**c) Administrative Arrangements (standardised paragraphs – do not remove)**

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organisations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS

on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

### **AA Functions**

On behalf of the Participating Organisations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds” (2008)<sup>14</sup>, the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organisations**

Recipient United Nations Organisations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provide no later than July 31st;
- Annual narrative progress reports, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Final narrative reports, after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) of the year following the

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<sup>14</sup> Available at: <http://www.undg.org/docs/9885/Protocol-on-the-role-of-the-AA,-10.30.2008.doc>

completion of the activities. The final report will give a summary of results and achievements compared to the goals and objectives of the PBF; and

- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

### **Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property**

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

### **Public Disclosure**

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

**Component 5: Annexes**

**Annex A:**

**Donor Mapping in Peacebuilding Strategic Outcome Area/s (including UN agencies) and gap analysis**

<b>Peacebuilding Strategic Outcome Area</b>	<b>Key Institution</b>	<b>Key Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Duration of projects/activities</b>	<b>Budget in \$</b>	<b>Estimated gap in \$</b>
	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>Support to Elections during the Transition Period</i>  <i>1. Electoral administration Enhanced;</i> <i>2. Participatory electoral reform initiated; and</i> <i>3. Enhanced society participation in electoral process (including a focus on women and youth).</i>	<i>November 2011-mid-2014</i>	<i>\$19m</i>	
	<i>National Democratic Institute</i>	<i>Civic education on political and electoral reform models. Engagement iwht civic and political party activists, public opinion leaders, media, students, tribal sheikhs</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	
		<i>Women’s Political participation: working with women candidates in elections, assisting with development of legal and regulatory measures to provide greater access to the electoral process for women candidates and voters. Will host a series of ‘campaign academies’ for female candidates ahead of 2014 elections. Working with political parties to promote women within their structures.</i>	<i>2003-2006; 2012-2014</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	
		<i>Election monitoring: Mentoring and support</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	

		<i>to the Yemen Election Monitoring Network.</i>			
	<i>Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung</i>	<i>Yemeni Young Leaders Network</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	
		<i>Training of the Trainers on 'Strategic Planning for young leaders'</i>	<i>June 2013</i>		
		<i>Workshop on federalism</i>	<i>May 2013</i>		
		<i>Workshop on Options of Political Decentralization</i>	<i>In 2012 ↓</i>		
		<i>Workshop on Women's Political Participation</i>			
		<i>The Constitutional Experience in Yemen</i>			
		<i>Study Trip on the Constitutional Theory and Praxis in Germany.</i>			
		<i>Workshop on Yemeni Youth Goals, A Young Vision of Yemen's Future.</i>			
		<i>Training on Strengthening Participatory Democracy.</i>			
	<i>Berghof Foundation</i>	<i>National Dialogue Support Programme: workshops, study tours, seminars.</i>	<i>2011 to present</i>		

## Annex B:

### Mapping of UN Recipient Organizations

Please include exhaustive information of annual budgets of each recipient agency (RUNOs) in the targeted outcome area.

UN Agency	Key Sectors (top five or fewer )	Annual Budget (last year) per Recipient Organization in key sectors <sup>15</sup>	Annual Budget (this year) per Recipient Organization in	Projection of Annual Budget (next year) per Recipient	2012 Annual Delivery Rate (Agency Total)
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<sup>15</sup> If UNDP is one of the Recipient Agencies, specific information shall be included on whether the country is

			key sectors <sup>16</sup>	Organization in key sectors	
UNFPA	Support to gender, reproductive health, youth and population development.	9.5 million USD	16 million USD	16-18 million USD	90% delivery rate
UNOPS	Support to peace process / political facilitation (support to NDS)	N/A	\$15.7 million (budget approved by ND Trust Fund)	N/A	N/A (funds disbursed in tranches by the Steering Committee of the ND Trust Fund – see MPTFO records)

## ANNEX D

### TARGET TABLE FOR OUTCOME AND OUTPUT INDICATORS OF THE RESULTS FRAMEWORK

*This target table will be used for reporting (see templates 4.2 to 4.5).*

*Using the Programme Results Framework from the Project Document - provide an update on the achievement of indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.*

**This target table will be used for MPTFO reporting**

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Targets actually achieved
<b>Outcome 1</b> <sup>17</sup> National Dialogue process concludes on outcomes that strengthen the political participation of youth; reflected in the subsequent milestones in the political transition (Constitution, and post ND	1.1 Final ND outcome document adequately reflects youth concern(s) and ideas  1,2 Constitution contains provisions that strengthen women's political participation  1.3 Legislative reforms contain provisions for women's increased representation	1.1 (N)o  1.2 (N)o  1.3 (N)o quotas or similar provisions in current legislation	1.1 (Y)es  1.2 (Y)es  1.3 (Y)es	

benefiting of BCPR Thematic Trust Fund and if yes, the amounts allocated and the funding gaps need to be specified

<sup>16</sup> If UNDP is one of the Recipient Agencies, specific information shall be included on whether the country is benefiting of BCPR Thematic Trust Fund and if yes, the amounts allocated and the funding gaps need to be specified

<sup>17</sup> Either country relevant or PMP specific.

legislation) protect these gains.				
<b>Output 1.1</b> Regular and substantive participation of a representative cross-section of women in Women and Youth Forum activities	<b>Indicator 1.1.1</b> Number of trainings and comparative experience lessons learned exercises provided to Women delegates	0	6	
<b>Output 1.2</b> Women's concerns and common positions raised through the Forum appropriately fed into the political process.	<b>Indicator 1.2.1</b> Number of common (across party lines) Women's platforms, message and strategies formally tabled to CDC process	0	5	
<b>Output 1.3</b> Recommendation s on strengthened women's participation fed into the electoral process and revisions to electoral legislation.	<b>Indicator 1.3.1</b> Formal submission of recommendations on electoral law made.	(N)o	(Y)es	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baselines</b>	<b>Planned Indicator Targets</b>	<b>Targets actually achieved</b>
<b>Outcome 2</b> National Dialogue process concludes on outcomes that strengthen the political participation of youth; reflected in subsequent milestones in the political transition (Constitution, electoral process) protect these gains.	2.1 Final ND outcome document adequately reflects youth concern(s) and ideas  2.2 Constitution contains provisions that strengthen youth political participation  2.3 Legislative reforms contain provisions for youth's increased representation	2.1 (N)o  2.2 (N)o  2.3 (N)o quotas or similar provisions in current legislation	2.1 (Y)es  2.2 (Y)es  2.3 (Y)es	
<b>Output 2.1</b> Regular and substantive participation of a representative cross-section of youth in Women and Youth Forum activities	<b>Indicator 2.1.1</b> Number of trainings and comparative experience lessons learned exercises provided to Youth delegates	0	6	

<b>Output 2.2</b> Youth concerns and common positions raised through the Forum appropriately fed into the political process.	<b>Indicator 2.2.1</b> Number of common (across party lines) Youth platforms, message and strategies formally tabled to CDC process	0	5	
<b>Output 1.3</b> Recommendations on strengthened youth participation fed into the electoral process and revisions to electoral legislation.	<b>Indicator 1.3.1</b> Formal submission of recommendations on electoral law made.	(N)o	(Y)es	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baselines</b>	<b>Planned Indicator Targets</b>	<b>Targets actually achieved</b>
<b>Outcome 3</b> NDC Outcomes, CDP Draft and subsequent related reflect the concerns of women and young people across all regions of Yemen and all social profiles.	Percentage of eligible voters voting in the referendum (disaggregated by gender).	65.1% (2012 Presidential election)	65% (of which 45% women)	
<b>Output 3.1</b> Views of women and youth throughout Yemen surveyed fed into the NDC (through scaled up outreach, survey and canvassing of views of women and young people across the country), through a network of NGOs/CSOs	<b>Indicator 3.1.1</b> Number of training sessions conducted.	0	4	
	<b>Indicator 3.1.2</b> Number of messages compiled from survey data	0	5	
	<b>Indicator 3.1.3</b> Number of messages compiled from survey data	0	5,000 (of which 3,000 women)	

**Annex E: to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office**



**PEACEBUILDING FUND  
PROJECT SUMMARY**

<b>Project Number &amp; Title:</b>	PBF/ Women and Youth engagement in Yemen's political transition	
<b>Recipient UN Organisation:</b>	OSASG through UNOPS/ UNFPA /UN Women,	
<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>	UNOPS/ UNFPA /UN Women,	
<b>Location:</b>	<b>Yemen (country wide)</b>	
<b>Approved Project Budget:</b>		
<b>Duration:</b>	<b>Planned Start Date: September 2013</b>	<b>Planned Completion: May 2014</b>
<b>SC Approval Date: (Actual Dates)</b>		
<b>Project Description:</b>	The project provides women and youth participants in the National Dialogue (ND) with the space and tools to strengthen their engagement in the political transition by articulating common strategies and messages, access expertise from similar transitions, and liaise with their constituencies in a manner that solidifies their legitimacy and their impact during the remaining period of the ND, constitutional process and elections.	
<b>PBF Priority Area:</b>		
<b>PBF Outcome:</b>	Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict	
<b>Key Project Activities:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agenda / programme of formal relevant thematic discussions developed and rolled out in consultation with women and youth activists.</li> <li>• 2 workshops with women and youth from NDC members and outside along with participants of youth, women and civil society organizations to identify the needs and to determine the outputs relevant to the NDC and the constitution-making process under a common work plan and the assistance of UN experts (joint women and youth).</li> <li>• Establish a steering committee between the Women and Youth Forum and civil society organizations.</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Series of joint meetings between women and youth from inside and outside the NDC to formulate a common ground for a work programme that is related to NDC outcomes and with the assistance of local and international experts. Agree on an approach for communicating common positions to NDC and constitution-making process.</li> <li>• Meeting with civil society organizations to discuss the suggestions for the constitution-making process (joint women and youth).</li> <li>• Workshop for participants from all governorates and independent sectors to discuss positions for the Constitution to address, facilitated by constitutional law experts.</li> <li>• Hold formal meetings between Forum representatives, Constitution Drafting Commission and, if necessary, the NDC Consensus Committee.</li> <li>• The relevant networks of NGOs/CSOs are identified and provided assistance to adequately incorporate and advance interests of women and youth.</li> <li>• Technical advice, training and other capacity development support provided to selected networks of NGOs/CSOs to strengthen their ability to effectively mobilize and communicate women and youth voices and concerns (including via data collection) and present these effectively to the youth and women's caucuses in the NDC and in the Constitution Drafting Commission.</li> <li>• Two surveys (data collection) in ten governorates to support prioritizing issues for the post-NDC phase and the constitution-making process.</li> <li>• Set up public information through a number of focus group discussions, targeting women and youth, on specific aspects of the new Constitution.</li> <li>• Capacity building of NGO partners on conducting surveys and on communication skills such as establishing communication strategies, conducting public information campaigns, writing messages and establishing advocacy plan.</li> <li>• Provide technical support in communication skills and strategy in order to carry out polling and set up a mechanism to outreach to women and youth.</li> <li>• 1 workshop with NGOs from different governorates to raise awareness about the content of the new draft Constitution and identify field priorities for implementation for NGO network.</li> </ul>
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