



Yemen National Dialogue and Constitutional Reform Trust  
Fund (YNDCRTF)



**PROJECT<sup>1</sup> QUARTERLY PROGRESS UPDATE**  
(for posting on the YNDCRTF web site)  
as of [30 June 2014]

<b>Participating UN or Non-UN Organization:</b>	UNOPS (Coordinating Entity: DPA OSASG)				
<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>	<b>Constitution Drafting Committee General Secretariat (CDC GS)</b>				
<b>Project Number:</b>	85078				
<b>Project Title:</b>	Constitution-Drafting Process Project				
<b>Total Approved Project Budget:</b>	US\$ 7,887,872				
<b>Location:</b>	Yemen Broad				
<b>SC Approval Date:</b>					
<b>Project Duration:</b>	<b>One year</b>	<b>Starting Date:</b>	<b>20 March 2014</b>	<b>Completion Date:</b>	<b>19 March 2015</b>
<b>Funds Committed:</b>	US\$ 447,016.46			<b>Percentage of Approved:</b>	%
<b>Funds Disbursed:</b>	US\$ 447,016.46			<b>Percentage of Approved:</b>	%
<b>Expected Project Duration:</b>	<b>12 months</b>	<b>Forecast Final Date:</b>	<b>19 March 2015</b>	<b>Delay (Months):</b>	<b>0 Months</b>

<b>Outcomes:</b>	<b>Achievements/Results:</b>	<b>Percentage of planned:</b>
<b>Outcome 1: "Implementation of the CMP advanced according to agreed timelines and steps, on the basis of coherent technical, financial and administrative support "</b>		
1.1 Well-resourced Constitution Drafting Commissions Secretariat (the Secretariat) provides the administrative, logistical and technical support to the Constitutional process.	<p>The Constitution Drafting Commission General Secretariat (the Secretariat) with support from Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen (OSASG) and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) provided operational and technical support to the Constitutional Drafting Commission (CDC). The main activities implemented included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OSASG provided technical support and deployed 8 international experts in process design, communications, and a range of issues relating to constitution making in a federal context including foundational principles, rights and freedoms/human rights. The Secretariat coordinated this technical support and also coordinated the deployment of an additional 30 local and international experts on a range of topics as: local administration, tiers of government, allocation of responsibilities, natural resources management and distribution, fiscal federalism, enforcement of constitutions; corruption, the judiciary, special measures, transitional justice, and how to make operational rights. The CDC was provided with technical assistance, as well as lessons learned and comparative</li> </ol>	

	<p>analysis from other processes relating to constitution drafting and specific topics.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. A 16 day retreat for the CDC was funded by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and organized by the Secretariat in Germany, coordinated with OSASG, World Bank and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). The workshop’s objective was to enable the CDC to draft coherent provisions relating to federalism and to assist them to take informed decisions in drafting the federalism chapter. A preparatory one week workshop for the retreat was coordinated by the Secretariat, OSASG and Berghof and held in Sanaa. A few presentations in April also provided an introduction to core federalism topics including natural resources and allocation of authorities.</li> <li>3. UNOPS provided human resources management support to the Secretariat and contracted additional 13 staff increasing the number of the Secretariat to 40 staff.</li> <li>4. More operational and logistical support was provided by UNOPS to ensure the new Secretariat has sufficient security arrangements, is fully equipped to meet the needs of the new process, and to ensure adequate working and meeting space is prepared for the CDC and the Secretariat.</li> </ol>	
1.2 The CDCS is provided with administrative budget, technical and political support, including lessons learned and comparative analysis and mediation / facilitation assistance when requested.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. OSASG ensured UN Political Officers attended the CDC meetings to observe how the process is planned and carried out and to advise on process as needed and identify issues which might require facilitation or mediation support to reach agreement.</li> <li>2. Two Steering Committee meetings were held during this quarter and co-chaired by OSASG and the Secretariat.</li> <li>3. OSASG held bilateral meetings with donors to the Trust Fund and secured 70 per cent of the project budget during this quarter.</li> </ol>	
1.3 Work of the CDC is informed by high-quality international expertise and best practice in constitution-making and on specific issues including – but restricted to – federalism, protections for minorities, the structure of the state, good governance, and improved political participation of women and young people.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The network of OSASG experts produced more than 30 background working papers on thematic issues including federalism, transitional justice in the constitution, rights and freedoms, corruption, enforcement of constitutions, judiciary, and a range of federalism topics (as mentioned above) and various other issues. In addition, more background papers and information sheets were developed by national and international consultants from the World Bank, IFES, GIZ to respond to the needs of the CDC.</li> <li>2. OSASG made available a number of experts for the CDC members to have an immediate reference as questions arose and whenever they were faced with difficult issues.</li> <li>3. OSASG had 6 UN inter-agency meetings to coordinate UN technical support with regards to the constitution project, in addition to creating a sub-technical group for the technical experts on the issue of rights and freedoms to better coordinate interagency work in support of the CDC.</li> </ol>	
1.4 International assistance to the NDC (closing phase, communication of NDC outcomes) and the Constitution Making Process is well coordinated, with limited transaction costs for national actors and efficient allocation of resources.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Secretariat continued working on the strategy and started implementation of the post NDC communications strategy.</li> <li>2. OSASG provided technical support through the deployment of an expert in who assisted the Secretariat in planning the post NDC communication phase.</li> </ol>	
<b>Outcome 2: “The outcome of the CMP reflects an inclusive, transparent, meaningful and participatory process.”</b>		
2.1 Yemenis in different regions of the country receive information about the	The Secretariat, with the support of OSASG and UNOPS, continued to work on their media and communication plan. The Secretariat	

<p>CMP and can input their views, in ways accessible to them</p>	<p>focused on promoting the NDC outcomes (under the NDC project) and started to plan the public consultation phase on the draft of the constitution and the first draft awareness campaign. The Secretariat Media and Communication Unit (MCU) conducted the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Traditional media:</b></li> </ul> <p><b>TV:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regular broadcasts on Yemeni local news on a daily basis to cover the CDC progress updates. In addition, the MCU provided four national TV stations with updates and videos of the CDC meetings on a daily basis.</li> </ul> <p><b>Newspaper:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The MCU ensured access to daily updates on the CDC progress for newspapers and journalists. 82 articles were produced and distributed with photos to local newspapers.</li> <li>- The MCU circulated on a daily basis all the news and articles published about the process either online or in print newspapers to 1,210 journalists, activists and politicians.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>New Media:</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Website:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The NDS website was used as a reference to provide updates on the CDC work with daily updates on the progress of the CDC posted on the website. Photos and videos of the meetings, workshops and retreats of the CDC are also uploaded and available on the NDC website.</li> </ul> <p><b>Social media:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The MCU posted daily updates of CDC progress on different social media platforms. The number of followers on the NDC Twitter account exceeded 8,000, and since the start of CDC work, the number of likes on the NDC Facebook page has increased with more than 40,000 likes compared to last quarter.</li> </ul> <p><b>SMS System:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The MCU used the SMS two way-system, which was established for the NDC at an earlier stage of the process, to send daily updates on the CDC progress to subscribers. The number of subscribers of the three main mobile operators exceeded 60,000 during this quarter.</li> </ul>	
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<p><b>Qualitative achievements against outcomes and results:</b></p>
<p>With the support of OSASG and UNOPS and the Secretariat, technical, operational and logistical support was provided for the constitutional drafting process through this project. The following results were achieved during the reporting period:</p> <p><b>Outcome 1: “Implementation of the CMP advanced according to agreed timelines and steps, on the basis of coherent technical, financial and administrative support”</b></p> <p>The constitution process officially started in the beginning of this quarter. During the Taiz planning retreat, held at the end of March, the CDC adopted internal rules of procedures, a work plan and started to map the NDC outcomes. This exercise derived the related constitutional provisions and separated them from the ones that will feed into laws and policies. The mapping exercise continued for another two weeks in Sana’a in the Republican Palace (now the agreed location for CDC meetings). After this mapping exercise, the CDC started working on the constitution fundamentals. Throughout the period, OSASG and the Secretariat provided technical support as needed for the CDC. International experts on process design, communications, federal constitutions, international and human rights law were deployed and provided technical assistance to the CDC. They also produced a</p>

number of papers on a range of topics. The Secretariat deployed national and international experts on local administration, tiers of government, allocation of responsibilities, natural resources management and distribution, fiscal federalism, enforcement of constitutions; corruption, the judiciary, special measures, transitional justice, and how to make operational rights. They also provided presentations on the Yemen context and systems.

As well as providing direct technical support and expert advice during the CDC meetings, the Secretariat ensured technical support was provided through background papers and information sheets prepared by experts from World Bank, IFES, GIZ to respond to the evolving needs of the CDC meetings. The OSASG experts network prepared background papers on a variety of issues including: fighting corruption in the constitution, foundational principles versus rights and freedoms, operationalization of rights, enforcements of the constitution, federalism decision trees, transitional and final provisions, transitional justice in the constitution, limitation on rights, constitution amendment, institutions with special status, and constitutional courts among many others. The Secretariat was provided with over 40 constitutions translated into Arabic from countries in Latin America, Europe, Asia, Africa and the Middle East with a special focus on federal and post-transition constitutions to serve as a comparative reference. In addition, to assist CDC members in undertaking comparative work, the OSASG prepared documents containing comparative provisions on the executive and legislative drawing from approximately 10-12 of constitutions as a reference.

In May, the Secretariat together with the GIZ embarked on planning a retreat on the topic of federalism in Germany. A one-week preparatory workshop for this federalism retreat was organised by the Secretariat in coordination with OSASG and Berghof in Sana'a. Prior to that, in April, the CDC had also received a few presentations on core federalism topics. The CDC received technical presentations and working papers on different topic including: local administration in Yemen, resource allocation and distributions, and comparative structures and models of federalism, Division and allocation of powers and policing in federal systems. Three OSASG experts participated in the workshop and provided lessons learned from other countries focusing on the South African model, rights and freedoms and their limitations, as well as other aspects. Other national and international experts from Berghof and Social Fund for Development provided technical support and expert advice during this workshop.

The Secretariat, in coordination with OSASG, GIZ and World Bank prepared the programme for, and conducted the 16-day retreat in Germany for the CDC. IFES provided experts for two days for this retreat. The purpose of this retreat was to enable the CDC to draft coherent provisions relating to federalism that are based on a clear vision of the federal state, which dovetail with the rest of the constitution, and are realistic both politically and administratively in the context of Yemen. The focus of the retreat was on the following topics of federalism: Tiers of government and allocation of responsibilities (executive, legislative and judicial), wealth sharing and management, fiscal federalism, intergovernmental relations and coordination between different tiers of governance, policing, and electoral systems. In addition, field visits were organized for the CDC to German constitutional institutes, the Constitutional Court, Federal Parliament, and Ministry of Finance. The purpose of these visits were to help the CDC to recognize and consider aspects relating to federalism to enable the design of a relevant, successful model for Yemen.

The main outcomes of the pre-retreat workshop, and the retreat itself were that the CDC successfully received a solid overview of how federal states are structured and operate. It also had the side-effect of "jump-starting" the drafting process with renewed enthusiasm from the members of the CDC upon their return from Germany.

For the operational side of the project, UNOPS continued to provide human resources support, procurement and resource management for the YNDCRTF. In addition, logistical support was provided to ensure the new Secretariat office is well equipped with the capacity to facilitate the CDC work and meetings. A decision was taken to move the CDC to the Secretariat building in May when UNOPS started to enhance the security measurements around the building and equipped it with additional work and meeting space for the CDC members. Before the retreat, the CDC started to hold meetings in the new location up to beginning of July. Since then, due to security concerns around the CDC meetings, following a decision from the President, CDC meetings are now held at the Republican Palace instead of the offices set up for the CDC.

**Outcome 2: "The outcome of the CMP reflects an inclusive, transparent, meaningful and participatory process."**

During this quarter, the Secretariat continued to implement their communication and outreach strategy. The Secretariat received operational and technical support from UNOPS and OSASG as well as from other international organizations to plan and implement the strategy. During this period the focus was to promote the NDC outcomes through media and community outreach activities<sup>2</sup>. However, the Secretariat used some of these activities in parallel to increase public awareness on the progress of the CDC and the transitional process.

During this reporting period, the Secretariat tried to utilize some of the available media outlets to update the public on the progress of the CDC. The Media and Communication Unit (MCU) continued to post daily updates

on the progress on the NDC website and other NDC social media accounts including Facebook and Twitter. The MCU continued to circulate all articles and news related to the CDC progress and transitional process to more than 1,000 journalists and politicians among others. They also continued to produce daily articles on the progress of the CDC to send out to be published in local newspapers. The MCU kept a record of the CDC meetings through videos and photos which are also uploaded regularly on the NDC website and shared with national TV stations and newspapers. The MCU ensured the CDC meetings are always well covered, with printed materials available in the meeting halls and activities held for the CDC. The SMS system was utilised to provide daily updates to the public on the CDC progress. Additional media materials and messaging techniques to raise public awareness on the constitution are being developed by the MCU to be used during the constitution process awareness campaign planned for September.

The Secretariat is in the preliminary stages of preparing the constitution process communication and outreach plan. The first phase is expected to start in September with a focus on raising public awareness of the constitution drafting process and how the constitution will affect people's daily lives. The second stage which the Secretariat has also started planning for, is the public consultation phase on the first draft of the constitution. This is expected to begin when this first draft is finalized. In addition, preliminary planning is also taking place to ensure that feedback from the public is processed in such a way as to enable the CDC drafters to effectively utilize the information. OSASG has deployed experts in process planning to provide technical advice and lessons learned from other experiences to the Secretariat to assist them in planning the above. These experts were available either in-person or via Skype and email.

<sup>1</sup> The term "project" is used for projects and joint programmes

<sup>2</sup> More details on the NDC outcomes media and outreach activities can be found in the *Quarterly report of the NDC project*.