



**PEACEBUILDING FUND
TEMPLATE 4.2 – JOINT STEERING COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE PEACEBUILDING PRIORITY PLAN**

ANNUAL REPORT OF JOINT STEERING COMMITTEE IN YEMEN (country)

Purpose: Strategic review of the implementation status of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP)

Start date of PPP: 26/06/2014

Original end date of PPP: 25/06/2016

Current end date of PPP: 25/06/2016

Year of reporting: 2014

Date of reporting: 01/12/2014

Approved by JSC Co-Chairs (names/positions): HE Mr. Mohamed Abdul-Wahed al-Maytami, Minister of Planning and International Cooperation; Mr. Jamal Benomar, Special Advisor to the Secretary-General on Yemen; and Mr. Paolo Lembo, UN Resident Coordinator

Signature Co-Chairs: _____

Date: 12/09/2014



PART 1 – FINANCIAL PROGRESS

1.1 Status of budget allocation and expenditure of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP)

Date of this financial estimate: 27/11/2014

PPP Outcomes	PPP approved funds by outcome	PPP allocated funds by outcome (from MPTF to RUNOs)	PPP expended funds by outcome (RUNO financial delivery) ¹
Outcome 1...Strengthened social cohesion at the sub-national and community level increases resilience to conflict	USD 8.8 million	USD 7.8 million	
Outcome 2...Institutional frameworks address long-standing grievances and lay the basis for accountable institutions that respect and protect human rights	USD 2 million	USD 2 million	
Outcome 3... Outcomes of the transition are achieved and sustained through empowered women and men in an increasingly inclusive, transparent and participatory process	USD 1.2 million	0	N/A
Outcome 4... PBF Secretariat	USD 1.1 million	USD 1.1 million	USD 116,828
Outcome 5...			

¹ Preliminary figures only

1.2 Comments on the state of financial allocation and expenditure

Please comment on whether the rates of PPP financial allocation and expenditure are satisfactory. If they are not, provide reasons and rectifying measures. As most of the RUNOs received their allocated PBF funds only at the end of July and August, the projects used their other funding sources for initial project implementation.

PART 2 – RESULTS PROGRESS

2.1 Assessment of the current implementation status and results of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (note character restrictions within the fields)

PPP Outcomes	Outcome indicator	Indicator baseline (B), target (T), progress (P)	Progress score: 1, 2 or 3 ²	Key results	Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures
PPP Overall Vision				<p>What is the overall progress of the PPP? How is the PPP addressing critical conflict factors? How is it contributing to peacebuilding? Is the PPP theory of change working and how? If there was no PPP and PBF support, how would the situation be different now? What is the evidence for this assessment? Were there any unintended results (good or bad)?</p> <p>(1500 characters max.)</p> <p>The overall assessment on the progress of the YPPP is</p>	<p>If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures?</p> <p>(1500 characters max.)</p> <p>The deterioration of security situation in August and September also delayed the implementation of projects to later months and in early 2015. All PBF projects, except the TJ project, are just</p>

² Provide a score for the overall progress under each Priority Plan outcome area as follows: (1) off-track; (2) on-track, with all outputs progressing as expected; (3) on-track with evidence of significant contribution to peacebuilding

<p>Outcome 1 (250 characters max.) Strengthened social cohesion at the sub-national and community level increases resilience to conflict</p>	<p>Indicator 1: (250 characters max.) Number of district authorities with peace and development plans with earmarked commitments to sectors identified as conflict</p> <p>Indicator 2: (250 characters max.)</p>	<p>(250 characters max per entry)</p> <p>B: 0 T: 12(2016) P: 0</p> <p>B: 10% T: 50% (2016)</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>satisfactory and on track. A few project activities have directly contributed to peacebuilding as described below. If there was no YPPP and PBF support, it could have been really difficult for the UN to support the transition process. It is the assessment of the JSC that there remains a need for continued peacebuilding efforts in Yemen and the contribution of PBF remains relevant, valuable and catalytic.</p>	<p>emerging from their 'inception phase'. Core inception phase activities (such as staff recruitment, finalisation of work plans, opening field offices, identification of implementation partners and establishment of Project Steering Committees) are still on-going until the end of the year in those 5 projects. It is expected that significant implementation of 'substantive' project activities will begin towards early 2015.</p>
<p>Outcome 1 (250 characters max.) Strengthened social cohesion at the sub-national and community level increases resilience to conflict</p>	<p>Indicator 1: (250 characters max.) Number of district authorities with peace and development plans with earmarked commitments to sectors identified as conflict</p> <p>Indicator 2: (250 characters max.)</p>	<p>(250 characters max per entry)</p> <p>B: 0 T: 12(2016) P: 0</p> <p>B: 10% T: 50% (2016)</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures? (1000 characters max.)</p> <p>Political and security situation in Yemen caused slowdown with regard to sufficient progress not being made. For example, a ToT for one project had to be held in Egypt, instead of Yemen. A delay in the constitution drafting has</p>	

<p>Percentage of target population with positive perceptions of the roles of governorate- and district-level administrations (disaggregated by target versus non-target districts, gender, age, marginalized group)</p> <p>Indicator 3: (250 characters max.) Percentage of target population that has been consulted in the process of developing district peace and development</p>	<p>P: Perception survey to be conducted by Q1 2015</p>	<p>the project document, i.e. the lack of development and access to basic social services remains unchanged. However, all the national counterparts including the partner NGOs will take the lead of the consultation processes by December 2014 in prioritising district development projects based on the district development plan.</p> <p>The ongoing technical work for the rehabilitation of Sa'ada women's building will contribute to peacebuilding by providing safe and protective environment for women to restore their livelihoods by providing: adult literacy & livelihoods skills training.</p>	<p>affected particularly to the support of legal framework development for local governance. However, RUNOs have found a way to implement the planned activities closely working with the national partners of the Ministry of Local Administration, Local Authority and NGOs. Delay in the recruitment of project staff and hence the start up of activities has been addressed through assigning the RUNOs available staff with additional tasks, as well utilizing UN field offices and staff to the extent possible. RUNOs aim to recruit and work with local staff in a few governorates as their local knowledge and strong links with communities will ensure improved access to target areas and facilitate operation activities.</p>
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	plans (disaggregated by gender, age and marginalized groups)	Q1 2015			
List of Outcome 1 projects:	1. Joint Emergency Capacity Development Support to National NGOs working in communities affected by conflict; 2. Peace and Transition Support Project; 3. Livelihood and economic recovery. One draft project proposal on Social Welfare Fund (USD 1 million) in the pipeline.				
Outcome 2 (250 characters max.) Institutional frameworks address long-standing grievances and lay the basis for accountable institutions that respect and protect human rights	Indicator 1: (250 characters max.) Percentage of amendments of the national legislation governing the security sector that comply with international human rights standards proposed by policy makers.	(250 characters max per entry) B: tbd T: 70% P: During the reporting period there was some progress with regard to the drafting of the Constitution which includes a chapter on Rights and Freedoms.	3	(1000 characters max.) The initial versions of the draft produced by the Constitutional Drafting Committee (CDC) integrated international human rights standards including in the area of security sector to some degree. The Constitution will serve as the basis for amendment of the legislative framework and policies which govern the security sector. The process of drafting the Constitution contributes to the peacebuilding as the members of CDC have the support of various parties involved in hostilities.	(1000 characters max.)
	Indicator 2: (250 characters max.) percentage of	B: 10 per cent cases resolved by the Land Commission (around			

<p>cases resolved by the Land and Dismissals Commissions (number of cases resolved compared to the number of cases submitted)</p> <p>Indicator 3: (250 characters max.)</p>	<p>10,000 cases resolved so far of 100,000 cases submitted – data from May 2014) and 10 per cent cases resolved by the Dismissals Commission (around 10,000 cases resolved so far of 100,000 cases</p> <p>T: Each commission resolved up to 50 per cent of cases (up to 50,000 cases each commission) by January 2016</p> <p>P: The Land Commissions solved close to 30,000 cases (out of more than 100,000) and the Dismissals Commission solved more than 16,000 (out of more than 100,000).</p> <p>B: The draft Law on Transitional Justice</p>		<p>By securing participation of various societal groups during the consultation process on the draft Law on Transitional Justice and National Reconciliation and inclusion of their recommendations on how to improve the draft, the TJ project directly contributed to achieving the PBF outcome.</p> <p>By providing support to the Land and Dismissals Commissions the TJ project directly contributed to achieving the YPPP Outcome by increasing capacities of the Commissions, which are national investigative bodies.</p>	
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	percentage of TJ related legislation and relevant by-laws recommended by the MoLA that comply with international human rights standards.	does not comply with international human rights standards. T: At least 50 per cent of the amendments to the Transitional Justice Law comply with international human rights standards. P: More than 50 recommendations collected during the consultation process inserted in the draft Law on Transitional Justice and National Reconciliation (TJ Law).			
List of Outcome 2 projects:	1. Enhance trust between security institutions and the general population; 2. Support to the Implementation of Transitional Justice.				
Outcome 3 (250 characters max.) Outcomes of the transition sustained through empowered women and men in	Indicator 1: (250 characters max.) percentage of population in targeted districts who participate in	B: T: P: (250 characters max per entry)	2	(1000 characters max.) While earlier drafts of the project document had been discussed during the preparation of the YPPP, a final draft was	(1000 characters max.)

<p>an increasingly inclusive transparent participatory process</p>	<p>the political transition processes (disaggregated by gender, marginalized community, age).</p> <p>Indicator 2: (250 characters max.) percentage of population with positive perceptions of the development and formulation of the constitution to have been transparent and participatory (disaggregated by age, sex and membership in marginalized communities)</p> <p>Indicator 3:</p>	<p>B: 0 Commission Commission</p> <p>T: 50 per cent</p> <p>P:</p> <p>B: 0 Commission Commission</p> <p>T: 50 per cent</p> <p>P:</p>		<p>delayed first because of the events in Amran (in June 2014) and then Sana'a (in mid-September 2014). OSASG, in very close consultation with the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), have adjusted the project document to be aligned to the changed environment and to address peacebuilding objectives within the broader PRF framework agreed through focusing on the empowerment of all national actors to realize their commitments under the PNPA. PBSO advised that the Priority Plan and all its projects should continue at this stage, even though certain updates might be required at both levels. PBSO have cleared the project document and has just been circulated to UNCT for their comments and will be circulated to JSC members for their endorsements very soon.</p>	
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	(250 characters max.) Number of victims (male and female) cooperating with Justice and National Reconciliation Commission (Truth Commission) and Commission of Inquiry (investigating events from 2011).	Inquiry are not established yet) T: # of victims provided testimonies to Truth Commission and Commission of Inquiry (disaggregated by gender) P:		
List of Outcome 3 projects: Outcome 4 (250 characters max.) Effective coordination, monitoring, reporting, analysis and communication on the achievement of the Priority Plan	Indicator 1: (250 characters max.) Timely submission of the JSC Annual Report Indicator 2: (250 characters max.) High quality JSC Annual	(250 characters max per entry) 2 B: n/a T: Within 7 days of the deadline P: Project Annual Narrative Reports submitted and fed into this first JSC Annual Report.	(1000 characters max.) PBSO approved the funding of USD 13.1 million in June and financial transfers were made in July and August to initiate all approved projects. Consultations were carried out with the MoPIC in September	(1000 characters max.) Insecurity and fragile political situation in the country and relocation of UN staff to outside the country since the beginning of the year were the main reasons for slow progress as foreseen in the risk matrix of the project

<p>results and the projects that support it.</p>	<p>Reports Indicator 3: (250 characters max.) Quality coordination and communication from PBF secretariat</p>	<p>B: High quality JSC Annual Reports T: “acceptable” rating by PBSO review team P: Discussed beforehand with PBSO & MPTFO on the required quality for the JSC Annual Report. Referring to other PBF country JSC Annual Reports as it will be the first JSC Annual report for Yemen. B: n/a T: Key partners (e.g. RUNOs as well as non-UN stakeholders) satisfied with level and timeliness of PBF secretariat communication and coordination P: Prior consultations and coordination with PBF project</p>	<p>and October to recruit the national and international staff for the Secretariat and recruitment process commenced thereafter. The UN RC Office has been supporting the PBF Secretariat until now and will host the Secretariat for initial six months until it is setup and running smoothly to support the implementation of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan 2014-2016. The UN RC Office is in regular communications with the MPTFO and PBSO on reporting timelines and quality of year-end reporting. All Project Managers and concerned programme staff of RUNOs have been notified of the annual narrative reporting timelines and expected quality of reports.</p>	<p>document. All UN offices in the country are operating with reduced international staff members to date. The UN RC Office tried to mitigate this by hiring an international consultant with prior PBF experiences from other countries at the end of September and to establish and manage the JSC Secretariat in initial stages and recruit qualified national and international staff for the new Secretariat immediately which is expected to be completed by the year-end. The PBF focal point in the GoY participated in the PBSO/ACCORD global workshop in August in South Africa which was specifically targeted for those PBF countries which were entering a significant PBF design phase. He relayed upon return that it was very useful to learn from other PBF countries.</p>
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		managers and concerned programme staff of RUNOs to ensure timley and quality reporting according to guidelines given by MPTFO and PBSO.			
List of Outcome 4 projects:	4	PBF Secretariat.			
Outcome 5 (250 characters max.)	Indicator 1: (250 characters max.)	(250 characters max per entry)	select one	(1000 characters max.)	(1000 characters max.)
	Indicator 2: (250 characters max.)	B: T: P: B: T: P: B: T: P:			
	Indicator 3: (250 characters max.)				
List of Outcome 5 projects:	5				

2.2 Assessment of Priority Plan efficiency, coherence, risk, catalytic effects, value for money and other cross-cutting questions

Coherence/ coordination: Did the PPP contribute to better coherence and coordination of	The Yemen Peacebuilding Priority Plan was formulated during 2012-14 through an extensive process of consultations and a joint prioritisation process with the GoY, UN and donor participation in order to identify three strategic outcome areas requiring support in line with UN's comparative advantage. The project
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<p>UN and/or Development Partner support in peacebuilding in the country? How? (1000 characters max.)</p>	<p>proposals were reviewed and endorsed by the JSC comprising of key government ministries, donors, UN, and a CSO representative. The JSC met three times in 2013-14. 8 UN agencies, funds and programmes have participated in 6 projects enabling greater coordination and coherence for peacebuilding interventions. The PBF Secretariat, hosted by the UN RC Office, provided secretariat support to the JSC as well as overall coordination between PBF projects and guidance on reporting and new project proposals.</p>
<p><u>Funding gaps:</u> Did the PPP fill critical funding gaps in peacebuilding in the country? In which area? (1000 characters max.)</p>	<p>The PBF funding does fill critical gaps in peacebuilding in the country for focus areas: national reconciliation through TJ and Rule of Law projects; equitable access to social services through CSO capacity building and Peace & Transition Support projects; and employment through Livelihoods and Economic Recovery project. YPPP will also support one of the key outcomes of the National Dialogue which calls for decentralisation and the transformation of the state into a Federal one. Furthermore, PBF funding provided to the PBF Secretariat has been crucial in terms of ensuring overall coordination and reporting on progress of YPPP.</p>
<p><u>Value for money:</u> Did the PPP provide value for money, that is, is the level of outcomes proportionate to the level of investment? What is the evidence? (1000 characters max.)</p>	<p>It is too early in the YPPP programme cycle to comprehensively assess value for money.</p>
<p><u>Catalytic effects:</u> Did the PPP achieve any catalytic effects, either through attracting additional funding commitments or creating immediate conditions to unblock/ accelerate peace relevant processes? How?</p>	<p>It is too early in the YPPP programme cycle to comprehensively assess any catalytic effect on the transition process in Yemen. However, based on PBF initial support to the work of various Commissions (USD 1 million), the Government of Qatar has donated \$350 million to ensure the availability of reparations in line with the decisions of these critical transitional justice mechanisms. PBF's initial investment of USD 4.5 million of PBF/IRF projects to support the National Dialogue process enabled the mobilisation of an additional USD 15 million from other donors.</p>

<p>(1000 characters max.)</p>	<p><u>Risk taking/ innovation:</u> Did the PPP support any innovative or risky activities to achieve peacebuilding results? What were they and what was the result?</p> <p>(1000 characters max.)</p>	<p>It is too early in the YPPP programme cycle to comprehensively assess the results of 'risk taking'.</p>
<p><u>Gender sensitivity and responsiveness:</u> How is the Priority Plan taking into account gender considerations and promoting gender equity/women's empowerment? What is the estimate of the proportion of funds being spent directly on gender equity and women's empowerment? Are any measures being taken to strengthen the gender focus of the Priority Plan?</p> <p>(1000 characters max.)</p>	<p>All PBF projects supporting the implementation of YPPP take into account gender considerations and promote gender equality and women's empowerment. They have gender marker scores in their project documents which will make it easier to estimate the proportions of funds being spent directly on gender equality and women's empowerment later on.</p>	
<p><u>PBF/PBC synergy:</u> How did the PPP promote the synergy</p>	<p>N/A</p>	

<p>between PBF support and PBC engagement? Did the PPP support the PBC to achieve its commitments in the country? (1000 characters max.)</p>	
<p><u>Additional comments:</u> (1000 characters max.)</p>	

PART 3: LESSONS LEARNED AND SUCCESS STORY

3.1 Lessons learned

Provide at least three key lessons learned from the implementation of the PPP. These can include lessons on the themes supported by the PPP or the PPP processes and management.

<p>Lesson 1 (1000 characters max.)</p>	<p>Early establishment of PBF Secretariat to support the JSC and for effective coordination with all PBF projects is essential for timely monitoring and reporting year-end results.</p>
<p>Lesson 2 (1000 characters max.)</p>	<p>Since most aspects of formulating the YPPP were a new for all parties involved in the country, some capacity building exercises could have been helpful at an earlier stage of the PRF process. It would have been helpful to organise training for catalytic peacebuilding efforts to better enable UN agencies to develop concept notes and project proposals.</p>
<p>Lesson 3 (1000 characters max.)</p>	
<p>Lesson 4(1000 characters max.)</p>	

Lesson 5 (1000 characters max.)	
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3.2 Success story

Provide one success story from the PPP implementation which can be shared on the PBSO website and Newsletter. Please include key facts and figures and any citations.

(3000 characters max.)