



**PEACEBUILDING FUND (PBF)
END OF PROJECT REPORT
COUNTRY: Yemen
REPORTING PERIOD: 2014-2015**

Programme Title & Project Number
Programme Title: Support to the Implementation of Transitional Justice in Yemen Programme Number <i>(if applicable)</i> MPTF Office Project Reference Number: ¹ 00091374

Recipient UN Organizations
List the organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme: UNDP

Implementing Partners
List the national counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations: The President's Office, Ministry of Legal Affairs (MoLA), Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC), Independent National Human Rights Institution (INHRI), Justice and National Reconciliation Commission (JNRC), Commission of Inquiry (CoI) into events of 2011, the Commission to Consider and Address Land Issues (Land Commission) and the Commission on Forcibly Dismissed Employees (Forced Dismissals Commission), Civil Society Organisations and others.

Programme/Project Budget (US\$)	
PBF contribution (by RUNO)	1,000,000
Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i>	None
Other Contributions (donors) <i>(if applicable)</i>	
TOTAL:	1,000,000

Programme Duration	
Overall Duration <i>(months)</i>	24
Start Date ² <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i>	25.7.2014
Original End Date ³ <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i>	31.12.2015
Final End date ⁴ <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i>	31.12.2015

¹ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to "Project ID" on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

² The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

³ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁴ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed.

Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.

Mid-Term Evaluation / Review - if applicable *please attach*

Yes No Date:

End of project Evaluation– *if applicable please attach*

Yes No Date:

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PART 1 – RESULTS PROGRESS

1.1 Assessment of the project implementation status and results

For PRF projects, please identify Priority Plan outcome and indicators to which this project has contributed:

<p>Priority Plan Outcome to which the project has contributed. Institutional frameworks address long-standing grievances and lay the basis for accountable institutions that respect and protect human rights</p>
<p>Priority Plan Outcome indicator(s) to which project has contributed. 1) Percentage of cases resolved by the Land and Dismissals Commissions (number of cases resolved compared to number of cases submitted); (2) Percentage of TJ related legislation and relevant by-laws recommended by the MoLA that comply with international human rights standards (3) Number of victims (male and female) cooperating with Justice and National Reconciliation Commission (Truth Commission) and Commission of Inquiry (investigating events from 2011).</p>

For both IRF and PRF projects, please rate this project’s overall achievement of results to date: on track

For both IRF and PRF projects, outline progress against each project outcome, using the format below. The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes.

Outcome Statement 1:

Institutional frameworks address long-standing grievances and lay the basis for accountable institutions that respect and protect human rights

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track

<p>Indicator 1: Percentage of cases resolved by the Land and Dismissals Commissions (number of cases resolved compared to number of cases submitted);</p> <p>Indicator 2: Percentage of Transitional Justice (TJ) related legislation and relevant by-laws recommended by the Ministry of Legal Affairs (MoLA) that comply with international human rights standards</p> <p>Indicator 3: Number of victims (male and female) cooperating with Justice and National Reconciliation Commission (Truth Commission) and Commission of Inquiry (investigating events from 2011).</p>	<p>Baseline: 10 % cases resolved by each Commission (baseline identified in May 2014) Target: Each Commission resolves up to 50 % of cases (up to 50,000 cases each Commission) by January 2016 Progress: Land Commission - 42 % (around 42,000 resolved); Dismissals Commission- 20% (around 20,000 cases resolved)</p> <p>Baseline: Transitional Justice Law does not comply with international standards Target: At least 50 % of the amendments to the Transitional Justice Law comply with the international human rights standards Progress: The last version of the draft Law complies with international standards and National Dialogue Conference (NDC) outcomes. The last version contains recommendations collected during the consultation process on the TJ Law</p>
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	<p>Baseline: 0 (truth commission has not been established yet; Commission of Inquiry was established in September 2012, but has not become operational yet)</p> <p>Target: # of victims provided testimonies to the Truth Commission and Commission of Inquiry (disaggregated by gender)</p> <p>Progress: Truth commission has not been established yet; Commission of Inquiry was established in September 2012, but has not become operational yet</p>
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Output progress at the end of project

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome (1000 character limit). Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

During the reporting period, the Land Commission finalized around 42% (42,000) of submitted files and the Dismissals Commission finalized around 20% (20,000 cases) of submitted files, reaching out to 350,000 victims and dependents

Key NDC's working groups (rights and freedoms, Sa'ada Issue and transitional justice) were capacitated by UNDP to formulate their respective recommendations leading to the adoption of the NDC Outcomes.

Over 400 people have participated in the consultation process on amending the TJ Law, which have reached out to marginalised groups such as victims, minorities, citizens of Southern Governorates and others. Over 100 recommendations on how to amend the TJ Law have been received.

60 NGOs implemented TJ related projects/activities, based on UNDP's support

More than 2,200 victims and witnesses of violence have provided testimonies to NGOs contracted by UNDP. More than 1,500 victims of war crimes and Gender Based Violence have received psychosocial support.

Outcome progress at the end of project

Describe progress made toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers (3000 character limit)?

Despite the challenging political and security situation, the project achieved all stated results, with regards to the Land and Dismissals Commissions in the Southern Governorates, NGOs, NDC and the consultation process on the TJ Law. Furtherome, UNDP has continued to support the two Commissions and NGOs even during the conflict.

In order to secure timely implementation of all activities the project team adjusted its implementation strategy on regular basis. For example, to secure national ownership and impact of results, the project team closely coordinated all activities with national

counterparts from the Government of Yemen, such as Ministry of Legal Affairs and the Land and Dismissals Commissions, CSOs and the Office of the Special Advisor of the Secretary General for Yemen. All project's interventions were based on needs' assessment and official requests from the partners. For example, all implemented activities with regards to the consultation process on amendment of the TJ Law and resolving land disputes or violations of the Labor Law have been closely coordinated and agreed with the MOLA and the two Commissions. In addition, the project managed to mobilize support from international partners, embassies and international organizations interested in transitional justice. Namely, UNDP agreed with all international partners to speak with one voice and the project created a position paper, which was extensively used by all concerned international development partners to advocate common messages with the Government of Yemen, political leaders and other influential stakeholders.

In light of the escalation of the conflict in Yemen, the project objectives had to be further reviewed and revised. The project's team has been looking into creative solutions and in close cooperation with national counterparts, CSOs and international development partners have prioritized the activities that could directly contribute to satisfying pressing needs of the victims of war and gender based violence (GBV), vulnerable groups and communities, from the protection perspective. Therefore, from late 2014 and beginning of 2015, the project started building the capacities of NGOs to document and report on human rights violations and provide psychosocial support to victims of war and GBV. In addition, those activities have been recognized as priorities within the Protection Cluster and Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP). From September 2015, the TJ project started to implement activities related to the YHRP, namely to support NGOs to document and report on human rights violations and provide psychosocial support to the victims of war and GBV. Those activities are directly linked to the project's output 1.6 and were supported by the Saudi King Salman Centre for Relief and Humanitarian Aid.

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress was not made, what were the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How were they addressed (1500 character limit)?

The security and political situation in Yemen started to deteriorate in September 2014, but radically after March 2015, with an open conflict which affected especially the Southern Governorates. This heavily affected the implementation of the project's activities. At the same time, the project could not implement outputs 1.3, 1.4 and 1.9 because of the fact that the Truth Commission and the Independent Human Rights Institution had not been formed, while the Commission of inquiry into events of 2011 was formed in September 2012, but has not become operational yet. In addition, owing to the rapid deterioration of the security and political situation, outreach related outputs (1.5 and 1.7) could not be implemented as planned due to the fact that transitional justice is a very sensitive topic, especially in the current fragile security environment. These risks were foreseen in the risk matrix and UNDP has been exploring different solutions to adapt its approach to the Yemen reality and re-align its activities with a focus on providing direct services to victims, vulnerable groups and communities. As stated, the TJ project started to implement activities related to the YHRP,

namely to support NGOs to document and report on human rights violations and provide psychosocial support to the victims of war and GBV.

Outcome Statement 2: Not applicable

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track

Indicator 1:	Baseline: Target: Progress:
Indicator 2:	Baseline: Target: Progress:
Indicator 3:	Baseline: Target: Progress:

Output progress at the end of project

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome (1000 character limit). Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

Outcome progress at the end of project

Describe progress made toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers (3000 character limit)?

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress was not made, what were the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How were they addressed (1500 character limit)?

Outcome Statement 3: Not applicable

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track

Indicator 1:	Baseline: Target: Progress:
Indicator 2:	Baseline: Target: Progress:

Indicator 3:	Baseline: Target: Progress:
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Output progress at the end of project

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome (1000 character limit). Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

Outcome progress at the end of project

Describe progress made toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers (3000 character limit)?

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress was not made, what were the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How were they addressed (1500 character limit)?

Outcome Statement 4: Not applicable

Rate the current status of the outcome: off track

Indicator 1:	Baseline: Target: Progress:
Indicator 2:	Baseline: Target: Progress:
Indicator 3:	Baseline: Target: Progress:

Output progress at the end of project

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome (1000 character limit). Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

Outcome progress at the end of project

Describe progress made toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers (3000 character limit)?

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress was not made, what were the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How were they addressed (1500 character limit)?

1.2 Assessment of project evidence base, risk, catalytic effects, gender at the end of the project

<p><u>Evidence base</u>: What was the evidence base for this report and for project progress? What consultation/validation process has taken place on this report (1000 character limit)?</p>	<p>With regards to documenting human rights violations and provision of psychosocial support, the evidence is follows: NGO and UN Women narrative and financial reports and consultants' report. With regards to the achievements of the Land and Dismissals Commissions the evidence is as follows: field visits to monitor, first hand, functioning of the Land and Dismissals Commissions; then the Commissions' reports submitted to the president of the republic; appreciation letters of the Commissions sent to UNDP; media reports on the work of the Commissions etc. With regards to the consultation process on the TJ Law, evidence includes signed lists of participants of the consultation process on the Transitional Justice Law; meetings with the Minister of Legal Affairs who confirmed that more than 100 recommendations collected during the consultation process have been included in the new draft Law</p>
<p><u>Funding gaps</u>: Did the project fill critical funding gaps in peacebuilding in the country? Briefly describe. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p><u>Catalytic effects</u>: Did the project achieve any catalytic effects, either through attracting additional funding commitments or creating immediate conditions to unblock/accelerate peace relevant processes? Briefly describe. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The initial project's budget was around \$ 4 million. However, due to the importance of activities and achievements, the project managed to increase its budget to almost \$ 7 million. For the first time in the history of Yemen, citizens, represented by all societal groups, have been included in an open consultation process how to amend a suggested legal solution (the Transitional Justice Law). As a result, more than 100 recommendations have been collected during the consultations and based on the information from the Minister of Legal Affairs, all recommendations have been included in the draft TJ Law. By providing support to the Land and Dismissals Commissions in Southern Governorates, UNDP assisted in addressing long-lasting grievances in the Southern Governorates. Finally, by building capacity of NGOs to document and report on human rights violations and provide psychosocial support to the victims, UNDP helped that victims' suffering are acknowledged and recognized, including the need to deal with trauma.</p>
<p><u>Risk taking/ innovation</u>: Did the project support any innovative or risky activities to achieve peacebuilding results? What were</p>	<p>All transitional justice related activities are sensitive. However, in order to adapt its approach to the new Yemen realities, the project re-aligned its focus to provide direct support to the victims of war and GBV by documenting human rights</p>

<p>they and what was the result? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>violations and providing psychosocial support. Those activities have been also considered as highly sensitive, especially in war torn areas. The immediate results of the activities are acknowledgment and recognition of the victims' suffering and building victims' capacity to deal with trauma, which contributes to the conflict prevention. However, the full scale impact of the result will be measured in the following months and years.</p>
<p><u>Gender marker:</u> How have gender considerations been mainstreamed in the project to the extent possible? Is the original gender marker for the project still the right one? Briefly justify. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The project established partnerships with the 2 women NGOs to implement activities in Hajjah (Alshahel Women's Social Development Association) and in Taiz (Alzahra Women's Association). In addition, UNDP subcontracted UN Women to document violations against woman and provide psychosocial to women victims of war and GBV. Out of 2,200 victims who were interviewed because of human rights violations and out of around 1,500 victims who received psychosocial support, between 40-50% were women. In order to provide direct support to women, the project directly sub-contracted UN Women to document violations and provide psychosocial support to women victims of violence. In addition, a concept paper on gender and TJ has been developed. Finally, gender issues have been included in the consultation process on the TJ Law.</p>
<p><u>Other issues:</u> Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that should be shared with PBSO? This can include any cross-cutting issues or other issues which have not been included in the report so far. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>N/A</p>

1.3 INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT: *Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document- provide an update on the achievement of key indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation in the qualitative text above. (250 characters max per entry)*

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Outcome 1 Institutional frameworks address long-standing grievances and lay the basis for accountable institutions that respect and protect human rights.	Indicator 1.1 Percentage of cases resolved by the Land and Dismissals Commissions (number of cases resolved compared to number of cases submitted);	10 % cases resolved by each Commission (baseline identified in May 2014)	Land Commission - 42 % (around 42,000 resolved); Dismissals Commission-20% (around 20,000 cases resolved)	Land Commission - 42 % (around 42,000 resolved); Dismissals Commission-20% (around 20,000 cases resolved)	Target achieved. Still, the Commissions could not resolve more cases because of deterioration of security situation in country, especially after March 2015 when open war in Aden started (Commissions are based in Aden)	n/a
	Indicator 1.2 Percentage of TJ related legislation and relevant by-laws recommended by the MoLA that comply with international human rights standards	Transitional Justice Law does not comply with international standards	The last version of the draft Law complies with international standards and NDC outcomes. The last version contains	The last version of the draft Law complies with international standards and NDC outcomes. The last version contains recommendations collected during the consultation	Due to deterioration of security situation in Yemen from September 2014, the Law could not be adopted.	n/a

			recommendations collected during the consultation process on the TJ Law	process on the TJ Law		
	Indicator 1.3 Number of victims (male and female) cooperating with Justice and National Reconciliation Commission (Truth Commission) and Commission of Inquiry (investigating events from 2011).	0 (truth commission and Commission of Inquiry have not been established)	0	0	JNRC has not been established yet. CoI was established in September 2012, but has not become operational yet.	n/a
Output 1.1 MoLA enabled to draft TJ related legislation and relevant By-Laws	Indicator 1.1.1 # of MoLA members trained to draft TJ-related laws and by-laws.	0 (Limited technical expertise among the MoLA staff and other relevant stakeholders on legal	62	62	n/a	n/a

		drafting and international norms and standards related to Transitional Justice).				
	Indicator 1.1.2 # of citizens of Yemen aware of TJ, commissions of inquiry and truth commissions and provide testimonies to such bodies	0	up to 800 aware of TJ and work of commissions of inquiry and truth commission	up to 800 aware of TJ and work of commissions of inquiry and truth commissions	n/a	n/a
	Indicator 1.1.3 #of TJ projects initiated by CSOs throughout the country	0 (CSOs do not have capacity to adequately participate in TJ process)	up to 60 NGOs implemented TJ activities based on the project's support	up to 60 NGOs implemented TJ activities based on the project's support		
Output 1.2 Output 2: Technical and	Indicator 1.2.1 # of MoLA members trained in international	Low capacity of legal staff. MoLA has limited	out of 62 trained MoLA staff, 10 were directly	out of 62 trained MoLA staff, 10 were directly involved in	Due to deterioration of the security and political situation, the project has not organized trainings in international	n/a

operational capacity of the Ministry of Legal Affairs in TJ area enhanced	human right law and international humanitarian law.	resources to improve its effectiveness in priority areas.	involved in redrafting of the TJ Law.	redrafting of the TJ Law.	humanitarian and human rights laws for the MoLA staff	
	Indicator 1.2.2 Web-site link/directory of drafted and adopted laws created Information centre and/or legal library/database for use by various interested institutions and others created.	Low capacity of legal staff. MoLA has limited resources to improve its effectiveness in priority areas.	MoLA web site created; Information center established	MoLA web site created; Information center established	The project created new MoLA website and established the new documentation center. Due to deterioration of the security situation and limited access to the MoLA premises, the project could not make further progress.	n/a
Output 1.3 Justice and National Reconciliation Commission execute its	Indicator 1.3.1 # of the JNRC staff trained.	Legal framework for the establishment of the JNRC has not adopted yet.	0	0	Activities could not be implemented because the The TJ Law has not been adopted yet and the JNRC has not been established yet	n/a

mandate effectively.	Indicator 1.3.2 Capacity needs assessment structured. Recommendations from capacity needs assessment implemented	Legal framework for the establishment of the JNRC has not adopted yet.	0	0	Activities could not be implemented because the The TJ Law has not been adopted yet and the JNRC has not been established yet	n/a
Outcome 2 Output 1.4; INHRI provides effective oversight of the JNRC and other similar bodies	Indicator 2.1 Indicator 1.4.1. # of the INHRI staff trained.	INHRI has not been established yet.	0	0	Activities could not be implemented because Law on INHRI has not been adopted yet. INHRI has not been established yet.	n/a
	Indicator 2.2 Indicator 1.4.2. #of CSOs (with particular focus on victims, women organisations, youth etc.) and other relevant stakeholders involved in INHRI's work. Indicator 1.4.3. # of consultations on the local level organized	INHRI has not been established yet.	0	0	Activities could not be implemented because Law on INHRI has not been adopted yet and INHRI has not been established yet.	n/a

Output 2.1 Output 5: Policy measures to ensure acknowledgment, recognition of suffering and non-recurrence of human rights violations created.	Indicator 2.1.1 Indicator 1.5.1. # of workshops on TJ mechanisms organized	Lack of societal and institutional knowledge on transitional justice and international standards and best practice.	5 educational events on TJ and 5 consultations' events on TJ Law's amendments organized with participation of around 800 representatives of all societal groups (related to output 1.8)	5 educational events on TJ and 5 consultations' events on TJ Law's amendments organized with participation of around 800 representatives of all societal groups (related to output 1.8)	n/a	n/a
	Indicator 2.1.2 # of programme concept papers relevant to each TJ mechanism, based on best international practice and outcomes of the NDC structured	Lack of societal and institutional knowledge on transitional justice and international standards and best practice.	2 programme concept papers drafted: 1) on reparations and 2) gender and TJ	2 programme concept papers drafted: 1) on reparations and 2) gender and TJ	Concept papers are under revision of UNDP. Outreach activities on promoting results of truth commission and CoI have not been organized because the truth commission has not been established yet and CoI has not been operational yet.	n/a

	# of outreach activities promoting work and results of truth commissions, CoI and other similar bodies organized		1 event organized to promote results of the Land Commission	1 event organized to promote results of the Land Commission		
Output 2.2 Output 6: Civil society, victims' networks, and community level initiatives on Transitional Justice and National Reconciliation strengthened.	Indicator 2.2.1 Indicator 1.6.1. # of trainings of representatives of CSOs on TJ organized	Limited knowledge and activities of CSOs in TJ area.	Representatives of around 280 CSOs and victims' associations gained knowledge on transitional justice through 5 trainings.	Representatives of around 280 CSOs and victims' associations gained knowledge on transitional justice through 5 trainings.	n/a	n/a
	Indicator 2.2.2 Indicator 1.6.2. # of projects from CSO received and supported through small grants fund Indicator 1.6.3. # of meetings/workshops involving	Limited knowledge and activities of CSOs in TJ area.	6 NGOs and UN Women contracted	6 NGOs and UN Women contracted	Due to security situation MoLA requested to postpone initiation of the small grants fund. Truth commission has not been established yet and CoI has not become operational yet. Therefore, workshops could not be organized.	The project contracted 6 NGOs and UN Women to document human rights violations and provide psychosocial support to victims, with specific focus on women and girls. This activity

	commissions of inquiry and truth commission and CSOs organized		No workshops have been organized			has been supported by the Saudi King Salman Center.
Output 2.3 Output 7: Citizens of Yemen gained knowledge on transitional justice, based on effective outreach and communication campaign	Indicator 2.3.1 Indicator 1.7.1. # of TV/radio shows created and broadcasted	Citizens do not understand TJ, which rights they have and how to achieve them.	0	0	Due to deterioration of political and security situation, majority of outreach activities have been postponed, based on the request from the MoLA.	Nine TJ posters designed and have been prepared for printing and posting. The posters could not be disseminated all over Yemen because of deterioration of security situation
	Indicator 2.3.2 Indicator 1.7.2. # of TV/radio clips produced and broadcasted Indicator 1.7.3. # of conferences/workshops on work of commissions of enquiry and truth commission organized	Citizens do not understand TJ, which rights they have and how to achieve them.	0 1 event organized to promote results of the	0 1 event organized to promote results of the Land Commission	Due to deterioration of political and security situation, majority of outreach activities have been postponed, based on the request from the MoLA.	Nine TJ posters designed and have been prepared for printing and posting. The posters could not be disseminated all over Yemen because of deterioration of security situation

			Land Commission			
Outcome 3 Output 1.8. Recommendations defined during educational and consultative events institutionalised	Indicator 3.1 Indicator 1.8.1 # of citizens of Yemen and representatives of government participated in educational and consultative events	There is no participatory approach organized relevant to creation of TJ process.	around 800 citizens,	around 800 citizens	n/a	n/a
	Indicator 3.2 Indicator 1.3.2. # of recommendations feed into developed TJ-related legislation Indicator 1.3.3. # of marginalized groups, women and youth participated in educational and consultative events	There is no participatory approach organized relevant to creation of TJ process.	up to 100 recommendations up to 200	up to 100 recommendations up to 200	n/a	n/a

Output 3.1 Output 9: CoI into events of 2011 execute its mandate effectively.	Indicator 3.1.1 # of the CoI staff trained.	CoI has not established yet.	0	0	Commission of Inquiry has been established in September 2012, however it has never become operational	n/a
	Indicator 3.1.2 Capacity needs assessment structured. Recommendations from capacity needs assessment implemented.	CoI has not established yet.	0	0	Commission of Inquiry has been established in September 2012, however it has never become operational	n/a
Output 3.2 Output 10: The final report on resolving the land and dismissals issues finalized and presented to the President and compensatio n policy structured.	Indicator 3.2.1 # of the commissions' staff trained.	The commissions do not have capacity to finalize their work efficiently and effectively.	All Commissions' staff (more than 80) have passed several rounds of trainings (how to resolve cases, strategic management etc.)	the Land Commission resolved around 42,000 of cases. The Land Commission resolved around 20,000 of cases. The Dismissals Commission inserted around 80,000 cases in the databases. The Land Commission registered 135,000 files in the data base	n/a	n/a

	<p>Indicator 3.2.2 Capacity needs assessment structured.</p> <p>Recommendations from capacity needs assessment implemented.</p>	The commissions do not have capacity to finalize their work efficiently and effectively.	Capacity building interventions agreed, created and implemented in cooperation with the Commissions	Websites and databases created for both Commissions. The Commissions supported to establish IT units. 14 online tutorials how to re-develop databases and organize data entry process uploaded on YouTube	Specific capacity assessment document has not been created. The project team had regular meetings with the Commissions and during those meetings activities have been jointly created, based on immediate Commissions' needs.	n/a
Output 3.3	Indicator 3.3.1					
	Indicator 3.3.2					
Outcome 4	Indicator 4.1					
	Indicator 4.2					
Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					
	Indicator 4.1.2					
Output 4.2	Indicator 4.2.1					
	Indicator 4.2.2					

Output 4.3	Indicator 4.3.1					
	Indicator 4.3.2					

PART 2: LESSONS LEARNED AND SUCCESS STORY

2.1 Lessons learned

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

Lesson 1 (1000 character limit)	The Transitional Justice Project was innovative and dynamic in coping with all above mentioned challenges and at all time UNDP closely involved the project's implementation relevant national counterparts from GoY, CSOs, interested societal groups and international partners. By including all relevant national counterparts in designing and implementing the project's activities, UNDP secured the national ownership in activities and results. At the same time, due to the sensitivity of transitional justice and fragility of the political and security situation, UNDP kept low profile, which was the necessary approach for continuous implementation of the project's activities, but also in keeping project's staff and project's premises safe.
Lesson 2 (1000 character limit)	Due to the fact that the Yemeni context is unique, the project needs a professional support in reading soci-cultural, political and security development in order to mitigate potential challenges. This is particularly related to the gender issue. Having that in mind, the project should put more stress on the gender component, since there is arising need to provide adequate assistance to women and girls victims of war and GBV. By saying that, UNDP will deepen established link with UN Women and gender NGOs and will plan gender related activities together with UN Women and NGO partners on the ground.
Lesson 3 (1000 character limit)	In order to provide adequate support in the current challenging environment, UNDP should deepen its partnership with NGOs. To date the project's experience shows that NGOs are only able to reach vulnerable groups in remote areas and timely provide high standard assistance. Moreover, it is important to stress that NGOs are able to provide assistance on an impartial way, which is very important having in mind nature of the current conflict in Yemen. However, in order to secure that assistance is provided, NGOs need to be adequately supported (especially with technical assistance) and monitored.
Lesson 4 (1000 character limit)	
Lesson 5 (1000 character limit)	

2.2 Success story (OPTIONAL)

Provide one success story from the project implementation which can be shared on the PBSO website and Newsletter as well as the Annual Report on Fund performance. Please include key facts and figures and any citations (3000 character limit).

Support to NDC: Hamzah Al-Kamaly (24) is one of the delegates to the National Dialogue Conference Transitional Justice (TJ) Working Group (TJWG) and head of 2011 Human Rights Violations Committee of the TJWG. He explains how UNDP's project on Transitional Justice has improved not only his work, but also the work of the entire TJWG. "Without the knowledge that UNDP has provided, and still provides, we would not be able to achieve our mandate and take on a proactive role in creating a Yemeni approach to TJ", he says.

Al-Kamaly, who is also a student, human rights activist, and a leader of youth movement during Yemeni Revolution (2011), has participated in several courses on TJ. He describes TJ trainings as often too theoretical without focus on practical solutions to particular TJ problems or the benefits of TJ to society. The lack of a clear understanding of what TJ really is has hampered efforts to structure the work of the TJWG, he argues. "Our discussions were not productive, not only because of different ideological positions, but because of lack of knowledge".

Realizing the need to come up with a different approach, the TJWG requested the UNDP Chief Technical Advisor-Transitional Justice Dragan Popovic to provide a specialist training with a specific focus on comparative analysis and solutions to particular TJ issues.

"For the first time we succeeded to keep all delegates in the room and to have a productive discussion", says Al-Kamaly. The delegates claimed a new and deeper understanding of the concept of TJ and how TJ can contribute to solving burning issues in the country. They were also able to figure out effective ways of structuring their work.

"Now we have the chance to discuss with all stakeholders on the relevant way, especially those from areas burdened with human rights violations, like Sa'ada and Aden, and to propose solutions", says Al-Kamaly. He also explains that support from UNDP has helped the TJWG to identify gaps in draft Law on Transitional Justice and National Reconciliation, and to play a more active role in suggesting amendments. "We are now able to define principles that should guide TJ legislation and to propose relevant actions to the government and the president, which will lead to achieving the mandate of our working group", he says.

"We provide capacity building, advocacy and outreach activities with the aim of generating lasting dialogue about past injustice", says Dragan Popovic, UNDP's Chief Technical Advisor in Transitional Justice. "This will in in turn strengthen democratic values and human rights, and contribute to non-recurrence", says Popovic. "The solution is with us, since we know our country and our needs", states Al-Kamaly. "The international community should facilitate the process and provide knowledge and analysis of comparative practice and practical solutions, like UNDP did for us".

PART 3 – FINANCIAL PROGRESS AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

3.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditure

Please rate whether project financial expenditures were on track, slightly delayed, or off track: on track

If expenditure was delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters maximum):

Presented expenditures cover expenditures related to all donors (PBF, EU, Japan, Netherlands, SIDA, OHCHR, and UN) and PBF particularly. All donors have equally contributed to achievements of PBF goals, which is the reason of mentioning their contribution too.

Contribution from the King Salman Centre for Relief and Humanitarian Aid's has been included in the reporting. The reason is that the Center's support is directly linked to the YHRP and the TJ project's output 1.6.

Please provide an overview of project expensed budget by outcome and output as per the table below.⁵

Output number	Output name	RUNOs	Approved budget	Expensed budget	Any remarks on expenditure
Outcome 1: Institutional frameworks address long-standing grievances and lay the basis for accountable institutions that respect and protect human rights.					
Output 1.1	MoLA enabled to draft TJ related legislation and relevant By-Laws	UNDP	266,535 - AWP 50,000-PBF only (approved total from the pro-doc)	-76,073.3 - AWP 4,305.99 - PBF only	Period covered: 21 March 2014-14 December 2015 AWP (meaning): approved AWP budget - sources related to all donors, including PBF. PBF (meaning): approved and expensed budget related to PBF only. PBF sources have started being spent from the beginning of 2015.
Output 1.2	Technical and operational capacity of the Ministry of Legal Affairs in TJ area enhanced	UNDP	145,901 - AWP 94,580 - PBF only (approved)	58,467.55 - AWP 52.28 - PBF only	Period covered: 21 March 2014-14 December 2015 AWP (meaning): approved AWP

⁵ Please note that financial information is preliminary pending submission of annual financial report to the Administrative Agent.

			total from the pro-doc)		budget - sources related to all donors, including PBF. PBF (meaning): approved and expensed budget related to PBF only. PBF sources have started being spent from the beginning of 2015.
Output 1.3	Justice and National Reconciliation Commission execute its mandate effectively.	UNDP	0 - AWP 100,000-PBF (approved total from the pro-doc)	125.33-AWP 0 - PBF only	JNRC has not been established yet. Figure related to PBF (100,000) represents approved budget for the implementation of the activity
Outcome 2: Outcome 1- Institutional frameworks address long-standing grievances and lay the basis for accountable institutions that respect and protect human rights.					
Output 2.1	Output 4: INHRI provides effective oversight of the JNRC and other similar bodies	UNDP	0 - AWP 50,000 - PBF only (approved total from the pro-doc)	0 - AWP 0 - PBF only	INHRI has not been established yet. Figure related to PBF (50,000) represents approved budget for the implementation of the activity
Output 2.2	Output 5: Policy measures to ensure acknowledgement, recognition of suffering and non-recurrence of human rights violations created.	UNDP	78,195 - AWP 50,000 - PBF only (approved total from the pro-doc)	40,486.02 - AWP 0 - PBF only	Period covered: 21 March 2014- 14 December 2015 AWP (meaning): approved AWP budget - sources related to all donors, including PBF.

					PBF (meaning): approved and expensed budget related to PBF only. PBF sources have started being spent from the beginning of 2015.
Output 2.3	Output 6: Civil society, victims' networks, and community level initiatives on Transitional Justice and National Reconciliation strengthened.	UNDP	953,757 - AWP 60,000 - PBF only (approved total from the pro-doc)	918,995.1 - AWP 53,275.74 - PBF only	Period covered: 21 March 2014-14 December 2015 AWP (meaning): approved AWP budget - sources related to all donors, including PBF. PBF (meaning): approved and expensed budget related to PBF only. PBF sources have started being spent from the beginning of 2015.
Outcome 3: Outcome 1- Institutional frameworks address long-standing grievances and lay the basis for accountable institutions that respect and protect human rights.					
Output 3.1	Output 7: Citizens of Yemen gained knowledge on transitional justice, based on effective outreach and communication campaign	UNDP	594,012 - AWP 100,000 - PBF (approved total from the pro-doc)	223,673.8 - AWP 65,602 - PBF only	Period covered: 21 March 2014-14 December 2015 AWP (meaning): approved AWP budget - sources related to all donors, including PBF. PBF (meaning): approved and expensed budget related to PBF

					only. PBF sources have started being spent from the beginning of 2015.
Output 3.2	Output 8: Recommendations defined during educational and consultative events institutionalised	UNDP	108,538-AWP 50,000 PBF (approved total from the pro-doc)	89,223.64-AWP 0-PBF	Period covered: 21 March 2014-14 December 2015 AWP (meaning): approved AWP budget - sources related to all donors, including PBF. PBF (meaning): approved and expensed budget related to PBF only. PBF sources have started being spent from the beginning of 2015.
Output 3.3	Output 9: CoI into events of 2011 execute its mandate effectively.	UNDP	288,399-AWP 100,000-PBF (approved total from the pro-doc)	276,155.8-AWP 0 - PBF only	CoI was established in September 2012, however it still has not become operational. Figure related to PBF (50,000) represents approved budget for the implementation of the activity. Expenditure is related to salaries of the national and international staff.
Outcome 4: Outcome 1- Institutional frameworks address long-standing grievances and lay the basis for accountable institutions that respect and protect human rights.					
Output 4.1	Output 10: The final report on	UNDP	1,459,145-AWP	1,198,379-AWP	Period covered: 21 March 2014-

	resolving the land and dismissals issues finalized and presented to the President and compensation policy structured.		100,000-PBF (approved total from the pro-doc)	0-PBF	14 December 2015 AWP (meaning): approved AWP budget - sources related to all donors, including PBF. PBF (meaning): approved and expensed budget related to PBF only. PBF sources have started being spent from the beginning of 2015.
Output 4.2					
Output 4.3					
Total					

3.2 Comments on management and implementation arrangements

Please comment on the management and implementation arrangements for the project, such as: the effectiveness of the implementation partnerships, coordination/coherence with other projects, any South-South cooperation, the modalities of support, any capacity building aspect, the use of partner country systems if any, the support by the PBF Secretariat and oversight by the Joint Steering Committee (for PRF only). Please also mention if there have been any changes to the project (what kind and when) (2000 character maximum):

From the very beginning of the implementation, the project strived to strengthen national capacities to implement transitional justice and secure national ownership over the process. National counterparts were involved in the development of work plans and providing ideas for new activities. With all support provided to the partners UNDP empowered them to independently implement activities. For example, the Land and Dismissals Commissions are now able to resolve all claims and partner NGOs are capacitated to document human rights violations and provide psychosocial support. However, oversight of the Commissions' and NGO work need to be periodically organized.

The project also organized coordination meetings with the relevant UN agencies, a number of embassies and development partners, in order to support implementation of the activities. As a result, representatives of international community offered their full support for the implementation of the project and agreed on a common approach (speaking with “one voice”).

For the purpose of building technical capacity of the Land and Dismissals Commission, the TJ project organized experience sharing field visit to Germany and

Peru. The project directly cooperated with the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Berghof Foundation (field mission to Germany) and UNDP Peru and relevant Peruvian institutions (field mission to Peru, South-South cooperation), which directly resulted in resolution of the land and dismissals issues.

National ownership of transitional justice is of vital importance for the success of the process. All activities, which the project implemented were carefully and jointly planned with MoLA and other project's stakeholders such as CSOs or the Land and Dismissals Commissions. The project, together with partners made joint decisions on sources allocations. Together with partners the project created work plans and implemented all activities.