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# Final Report on Activities Implemented under the Yemen National Dialogue and Constitutional Reform Trust Fund (YNDCRTF)

Report of the Administrative Agent of the YNDCRTF  
for the Period October 2012 - March 2016

Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office  
Bureau of Management  
United Nations Development Programme

<http://mptf.undp.org>

31 May 2017

## PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



UN Office for Project  
Services



United Nations  
Children's Fund

## CONTRIBUTORS



DENMARK, Government of



DEPARTMENT FOR INT'L DEVELOPMENT  
(DFID)



EUROPEAN UNION



GERMANY, Government of



JAPAN, Government of



NETHERLANDS, Government of



QATAR, Government of



SWEDISH INT'L DEVELOPMENT  
COOPERATION



TURKEY, Government of

## DEFINITIONS

### **Allocation**

Amount approved by the Steering Committee for a project/programme.

### **Approved Project/Programme**

A project/programme including budget, etc., that is approved by the Steering Committee for fund allocation purposes.

### **Contributor Commitment**

Amount(s) committed by a donor to a Fund in a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent. A commitment may be paid or pending payment.

### **Contributor Deposit**

Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund from a contributor in accordance with a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement.

### **Delivery Rate**

The percentage of funds that have been utilized, calculated by comparing expenditures reported by a Participating Organization against the 'net funded amount'.

### **Indirect Support Costs**

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. UNDG policy establishes a fixed indirect cost rate of 7% of programmable costs.

### **Net Funded Amount**

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization less any refunds transferred back to the MPTF Office by a Participating Organization.

### **Participating Organization**

A UN Organization or other inter-governmental Organization that is an implementing partner in a Fund, as represented by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the MPTF Office for a particular Fund.

### **Project Expenditure**

The sum of expenses and/or expenditure reported by all Participating Organizations for a Fund irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows for donor reporting.

### **Project Financial Closure**

A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred.

### **Project Operational Closure**

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all programmatic activities for which Participating Organization(s) received funding have been completed.

### **Project Start Date**

Date of transfer of first instalment from the MPTF Office to the Participating Organization.

### **Total Approved Budget**

This represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee.

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

AA	Administrative Agent
CC	Consensus Committee
CDC	Constitution Drafting Committee
CDP	Constitution Drafting Process
CPU	Community Participation Unit
CSO	Civil Society Organization
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GoY	Government of Yemen
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFES	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRF	Immediate Response Facility
MCU	Media and Communications Unit
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
NB	National Body (to Oversee the Implementation of the NDC Outcomes)
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NDC	National Dialogue Conference
NDS	National Dialogue Secretariat
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OSESG	Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary General to Yemen
PBF	Peacebuilding Fund
TOR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Trainer of Trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nation's Children Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
YNDCRTF	Yemen National Dialogue and Constitutional Reform Trust Fun

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## Executive Summary

This report includes the achieved progress under two projects funded through the YNDCR TF. The first project was “Support to the National Dialogue Conference (NDC)” which started on 18 February 2013 and ended on 18 August 2014. This project was implemented by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and Coordinated by the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary General on Yemen (OESGY). The second project was the “Constitution Drafting Process (CDP)” project which started on 20 March 2014 and ended on 31 December 2015. This project was implemented by UNOPS, UNICEF and coordinated by the OESGY.

The first project provided support to the National Dialogue Secretariat (NDS) who was the national implementing government entity in this programme and was established to coordinate the NDC operational, technical support and communication/outreach. The NDC was planned to conclude after six months, to be followed by a constitution drafting process. In the end, it took a further four months, until 25th January 2014, for the Conference to reach a conclusion. In conjunction with slower donor response than initially anticipated, this required a revision of spending priorities in favour of ensuring that the operational costs of an extended conference were met, this was achieved at the expense of resources planned to further communications, public participation and outreach.

At the end of the first project, the NDC had successfully concluded and agreed upon a majority of the issues. These were reflected in the NDC Outcome document and included some important and challenging outcomes on enhancing women’s political participation as well as their social and economic rights, and on addressing the pertinent issues and confidence building measures of the southern questions. The SESG was in the process of facilitating dialogue and eventual agreement on the final points of contention that were blocking a comprehensive consensus on the outcomes, funded in part through this project.

The Constitutional process was supposed to conclude in nine months, six months for the drafting and two months for the National Body to review and implement a national public consultation on the draft and to be concluded with a referendum (1 month phase). The drafting process was extended for additional four months. The public participation phase and referendum didn’t commence due to the escalation of the conflict and process suspension early 2015.

The main achievements of the YNDCR TF projects were that the Secretariat for the NDC and CDC were provided with the required resources, operational and technical support needed to implement the NDC and Constitutional Drafting Process. The NDC outcome document was developed and a draft Constitution was completed translating relevant NDC outcomes into a draft Constitution with particular concern to assist protecting the NDC outcomes in favour of improved governance, women, youth and minority groups. In a second set of activities for both projects, the YNDCR TF dedicated resources and attention to promoting the NDC process and NDC outcomes, public participation and communications during the CDP and outreach campaigns were implemented during the two phases. On 5 January 2015, the Draft Constitution was handed to the National Body (NB) and then the process was put on hold as a result of a sequence of events which took place in the political arena in Yemen early in 2015.

# 1 Introduction

The Yemen National Dialogue and Constitutional Reform Trust Fund (YNDCRTF) was established in October 2012 to support Yemen's national dialogue and constitution-making processes. It was established in accordance with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Initiative and the Agreement on the implementation mechanism for the transition process in Yemen (the "Agreement"), signed by both Yemeni sides on 23 November 2011, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 2014 (2011) and 2051 (2012). The YNDCRTF was established with the sponsorship of the Government of Yemen (GoY) and the United Nations, represented by the Office of the UN Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Yemen (OSESYG), in consultation with the UN Country Team.

The YNDCRTF was administered by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through its Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) on behalf of the Participating UN Organizations, as agreed with the Yemeni Government. As the Administrative Agent, UNDP prepared and submitted annual consolidated narrative and financial reports to YNDCRTF donors and stakeholders, and maintained regular financial statements on the Fund's webpage on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/YEM00>). This final report on activities implemented under the YNDCRTF covers the period from October 2012 to March 2016.

In line with the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the MPTF Office and the Participating Organizations, the report is consolidated based on information and data contained in the narrative progress reports and individual financial statements submitted by Participating Organizations to the MPTF Office. It represents neither an evaluation of the YNDCRTF nor the MPTF Office's assessment of the performance of the Participating Organizations. However, the report does provide stakeholders with an overview of the achievements and challenges associated with the projects funded by the YNDCRTF.

As of December 2016, the YNDCRTF received a total of US\$ 25.23 million in donor contributions from nine donors and US\$50,012 was earned in interest. However, during the course of the year, US\$1.69 million was refunded to contributors, bringing the cumulative source of funds to US\$ 23.59. As of 31 March 2016, based on approval by the Steering Committee, the Administrative Agent had transferred a total of US\$ 22.61 million to the Participating UN Organizations. As of December 2015, the Participating UN Organizations financial expenditures totaled US\$ 22.32 million, approximately 99% of the allocated funds. The MPTF Office expects that this End of Trust Fund Report will provide the national authorities of Yemen, contributing partners and other stakeholders with a comprehensive overview of results achieved during the YNDCRTF life time and will contribute to a better understanding of the YNDCRTF's role as a critical funding instrument within the UN's support to the peaceful and concerted political transition in Yemen.

## 2 Purpose and Context

As called for in the Transition Agreement, the Secretary-General through his good offices is providing on-going assistance for the implementation of the transitional process in close cooperation with the international community. The Security Council resolution on Yemen (S/2012/2051), adopted on 12 June 2012, reaffirmed the need for the full and timely implementation of the Transition Agreement in accordance with resolution 2014 (2011), and “requests the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate assistance from the international community in support of the National Dialogue and transition, as stipulated in the Implementation Mechanism of the GCC Initiative”.

At a time of significant opportunities and high stakes for Yemen’s future, the programme represented the UN’s commitment to deliver support as One, through coordinating other existing funds and the pooled resources, for stronger unity of purpose, increased effectiveness for Yemeni partners and donors alike. By bringing under one common approach the UN’s support to both the National Dialogue, including the on-going preparatory phase, and the subsequent Constitutional process, the program was designed to promote coherence and continuity of efforts, and allow for greater flexibility in resource allocation.

The objective of the UN Integrated Programme was to support Yemeni efforts to organize and manage a Yemeni-led National Dialogue and Constitution-making process that is effective, transparent, inclusive, and participatory - thus contributing to a timely and successful completion of the second phase of the transition. The UN role in support of the transition was multi-faceted, and included a combination of facilitation and direct technical assistance to the National Dialogue and Constitutional Process, with support to large scale, Yemeni led outreach throughout the country to ensure that the process is transparent, inclusive, participatory and meaningful.

The integrated programme was designed to bring together the various mandates and capacities of the UN system and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary General in Yemen around a coordinated set of interventions to assist Yemeni actors in their implementation of major milestones of the political transition. These include the provision of technical and political advisory services, support to the operations of the NDS, and outreach to various constituencies, including children/adolescents, women, Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs), minorities and youth to ensure that the Dialogue is inclusive.

The strategic objective of the two projects was to support the implementation of Yemen's democratic transition in a peaceful and inclusive manner. The summary of Components as stated in the original project documents is:

**First Project: Support to the National Dialogue Conference project included two main outcomes.**

**Outcome 1:** Implementation of the Agreement moves forward according to agreed timelines and steps, on the basis of quality technical, financial and administrative support.

**Outcome 2:** The outcome of the Implementation of the Transition Agreement reflects an inclusive, transparent, meaningful and participatory process. (Indicators: Citizen Participation in National Dialogue; Level of awareness; Outcome document and level of inclusion of stakeholder considerations; disaggregated voter turnout at Constitutional referendum)

**Second Project: Support to the Constitution Drafting Process project included two main outcomes.**

**Outcome 1:** Technical, financial and administrative support to the Implementation of the Constitutional drafting process (CDP); The project will to provide logistical support to the administering of the CDP, including the establishment of the CDCS and thus transform from the previous model and structures of the NDS into an appropriate model of support to manage the CDP. It will also support the establishment of the CDC and fund its holding of nationwide consultations in order to develop a draft constitution. It will also support facilitation (e.g. to agree on a format for the CDP, build consensus around politically sensitive issues, and help facilitate the strengthened engagement of key groups into the CDP), and the provision of expertise on constitutional issues.

**Outcome 2:** Public Communications and Outreach in support of the CDP; The project will provide assistance to enhance the scale and effectiveness of public participation and consultation efforts during the CDP. The project will assist the Constitution Drafting Commission Secretariat (CDCS) to develop a “CDP Communications and Public Participation Plan” that builds on the successful model of communications, developed by the NDS during the NDC outreach phase to the regions.

## 3 Programme results

### 3.1 Support to the NDC project

The Dialogue was divided in to three stages. The first stage included a 1<sup>st</sup> round of plenary sessions and was then followed by the 1<sup>st</sup> round of working group sessions which were completed without delays. The second stage included the mid-term plenary sessions and was followed by a 2<sup>nd</sup> round of Working Groups. And the third stage was the final plenary which was concluded in January 2014.

Different mechanisms were developed during the NDC to facilitate reaching consensus in different stages. During the mid-term plenaries, the Consensus Committee (CC) was established to help reaching agreement on deadlocks in the working groups' discussions in the conference, consisting of the Chairs of the Working Groups and NDC presidium, with operational and technical support. Another mechanism was during the final plenaries before the conclusion, consensus was not reached in some issues of deliberation especially related to the southern issue. The 8+8 sub-committee was established with representatives from all parties to discuss the points of deliberation and find solutions.

The final plenary session was launched on 8 October but owing to ongoing efforts to reach consensus on some issues the name of the plenary was changed to the third plenary session. This enabled those Working Group reports that were already finalised to be presented for adoption, whilst the 8+8 sub-committee continued to secure consensus on outstanding items under the Southern issue. Working Groups voting on all reports was delayed until agreement on a consolidated outcome document. In the meantime, feedback on the working group reports was received and some provisions were modified with the assistance of the Consensus Committee. The third plenary concluded on 16 January 2014 with the adoption of the NDC outcome document and the NDC formally closed on 25 January 2014.

### **PROGRESS ON OUTCOME 1: “Implementation of the Agreement moves forward according to agreed timelines and steps, on the basis of quality technical, financial and administrative support”**

The outcome was achieved and the NDC was concluded and provided with the required technical, operational and financial support. The project built upon the preparatory phase work that was funded by the UN under the UN Peacebuilding Fund, which helped to pave the way for the establishment of the NDS in early 2013. With the support by this Project, the NDS was fully operational and provided logistical, technical and administrative support to the NDC and its Working Groups. After the launch of the National Dialogue, the first round of Plenary sessions commenced on 19 March at the Movenpick Hotel and lasted for two weeks. Daily participation by up to 529 delegates and complemented by 200 representatives of the mass media and various national and international observer missions. Women were selected to chair three of the Working Groups. Technical support was provided throughout the preparatory phase by international experts deployed to conduct introductory sessions for the different constituencies present in the conference.

Throughout the YNDCR TF, OSESGY ensured the process was funded in a timely manner. Peace support funds were granted to cover the gaps of funding during the two projects’ starting phase. The OSESGY organised regular coordination UN Inter-agency meetings to coordinate the UN resources and technical support to the process. Regular updates were provided to donors and Steering Committee meetings were organised regularly to approve tranches, budget revisions and decisions.

### **PROGRESS ON THE OUTPUT LEVEL UNDER OUTCOME 1**

The NDC was launched on 18<sup>th</sup> March 2013 and was supported by the NDS which was fully functioning by end of March 2013. The NDS 125 staff were recruited and contracted, including all those of significance to launch the National Dialogue and start up the conference sessions for the 565 delegates and work on the communication and public outreach activities. 72 Volunteers were contracted to assist in the Secretariat providing support to the working groups and public outreach activities. The NDS was operating in three locations: 1) the Movenpick Hotel (conference location); 2) Tourist City (close to the Movenpick Hotel); and 3) the co-located office with OSESGY in Haddah. Security arrangements and measures were implemented during the event and the conference which included (60,000) security personnel deployed in Sana’a to secure the main locations and relevant areas and routes.

Technical support was provided by the OSESGY and other international counterparts to facilitate the Working Groups sessions through various means including facilitation of discussions, provision of working papers, manuals and some capacity building. 19 facilitators were trained and contracted to work directly with the chairs and deputy chairs of the Working Groups in different phases in the NDC. In addition, 19 international experts and dozens of national experts were deployed to provide technical support to the Working Groups and the Consensus Committee as well as to assist in the preparations of the constitution-making process.

On account of the extensions to the NDC there were additional demands on the operational costs under the budget of the project. Furthermore there was greater need for political facilitation by the Special Envoy of the Secretary General (SESG) and National Dialogue Secretary General (SGND), in cooperation with President Hadi to ensure participation of all political actors, and bringing the Conference to a successful conclusion. The Dialogue eventually ended on 25 January 2014, representing a huge step toward implementation of the GCC Initiative for a peaceful transition for Yemen.

Daily support was provided to ensure the smooth running of the sessions. Support included: provision of security, in-country travel of delegates, transport of volunteers, conference venue and related services, translation / interpretation, technical support (facilitators, national experts, working papers, studies, field visits to relevant entities, etc.).

**PROGRESS ON OUTCOME 2: “The outcome of the Implementation of the Transition Agreement reflects an inclusive, transparent, meaningful and participatory process.”**

In mid-February 2013, the NDS established its Media Department and a Community Participation Unit. With the support of OSESGY and international technical advice recruited under the project, this unit developed a comprehensive communication strategy for the NDC period for communications and media engagement, and public outreach, education and participation.

The strategy was divided and released in four phases to match each segment of the process. During the first phase (mid-February-31 March), the focus was on raising awareness about the NDC and winning the public acknowledgement of the dialogue as crucial means to the success of the overall transition. In the second phase (April-July), the priority was on keeping the public informed of the progress of the Working Groups meetings and lay the ground for community participation activities while continuing to educate the public on the NDC process and scope. In all these phases, particular attention was given to managing the expectations of the public, adapting the messaging to different audiences and regions, and mitigating/managing the challenges presented by a deeply distrustful population in the South and anti-NDC campaigns in some elements of the media.

During the third phase, the NDS started a campaign to promote the mid-plenary outcomes and to advocate for the final outcomes of the Conference, and continued its work providing and coordinating information and education to the public. The final phase was planned to follow the closure of the NDC in 2014 and

commenced during the drafting process. It aimed to raise public awareness about the outcomes the NDC concluded and to explain how the NDC was to feed into the next phases of the transition, the constitution making process and subsequent legislation and government policy development

## **PROGRESS ON THE OUTPUT LEVEL UNDER OUTCOME 2**

Under the communications pillar of the strategy, activity commenced with creating a visual identity for the NDC and launching its online platforms (dedicated website and social media pages on Facebook, Twitter and YouTube). In parallel, outdoors campaigns also were launched in 14 governorates of billboards, lampposts and banners. Furthermore, 18 local banks placed the NDC logo on their ATMs and 3 bulk SMS were sent to 6.5 million users. In addition, and with the help of IOM, the NDS established a media centre at the conference venue, fitted with 20 working-stations; high speed Internet and dedicated sets for televisions and radios. By the launch of the NDC on 18th March 2013, 720 journalists representing over 105 media outlets inside and outside Yemen were accredited.

Television was chosen as the main media tool used by the NDC communications and media department in this project on account of research that showed that over 80% of Yemenis reported using TV as their primary source of information. Live coverage of the plenaries was provided at the expenses of the NDS (with government/Saudi funds, not Trust Fund resources) as the state owned broadcaster, Yemen TV, declined to provide this free of charge. Over 1000 live hours were broadcast by 5 Yemeni channels and 1 regional news channel (Aljazeera Mubasher). During the first and the last plenaries, the number of channels broadcasting the proceedings live reached 13 (8 local and 5 Pan Arab). The NDS also produced over 175 TV flashes, 18 of which were developed in collaboration with UNDP (financed through a complementary peacebuilding project) and others were written with the assistance of NDI and UNOPS. Most of the flashes were dedicated to promote and explain the outcomes of the NDC.

NDS also contracted Yemen TV to produce a daily news show dedicated to the Working Groups meetings. Over 35 episodes were produced and broadcasted on TV, NDC website and social media platforms. The NDS media unit recorded over 7800 hours of meetings and dispatched around 300 such daily feeds. Throughout 2014, after the NDC closure ceremony, national TV stations broadcast NDC outcomes on the news ticker throughout the period for hours daily. The NDS provided them with 237 selected NDC outcomes to be used for this purpose to promote the most important outcomes of the NDC. The Media centre also facilitated over 980 TV and 475 radio interviews and organized 14 press conferences given by the Special Adviser, the NDS and different NDC constituencies. The centre also facilitated dozens of hearing sessions, 5 town halls and numerous coordination meetings of Working Groups and constituencies.

The NDS' online and social media presence included its website, Facebook, a YouTube channel and a Twitter feed. The NDC news website ([www.ndc.ye](http://www.ndc.ye)) was the primary source of all Dialogue news (including news from the Consensus Committee, Presidium and NDS). By the end of the NDC, the website received around 3 million single visits since its creation in March. The website produced over 5,000 articles in both Arabic

and English, which were all accessible through the Facebook NDC page (more than 127,000 followers by the end of the dialogue) and on Twitter (6,500 followers). The NDS, developed an SMS system with the aim to send bulk SMSs with final outcomes and NDC news. Print and online outlets were daily informed of the progress of the NDC works by a mailing list dispatched to around 1000 journalists and media organizations and through NDC website. A systematic monitoring of NDC reporting by newspapers and websites revealed that around 42,000 articles were produced over a year of dialogue, with a daily average of 120 articles.

Radio was equally important to reach Yemeni people, particularly illiterate citizens and those living in rural and remote areas. Two national and 12 local radios ensured around 400 hours of live broadcast and offered air space for NDC dedicated flashes, talk shows and competitions. NDS produced more than 250 radio flashes around NDC. In addition to live broadcast of the plenaries.

Outdoor visual media campaigns were also used and this consumed a significant proportion of the budget allocated for media and communications. The total of outdoors materials deployed with the help of UNOPS since the launch of the communication strategy exceeded 36.000 m<sup>2</sup>. In addition, the NDS engaged different public and private institutions and provided them with designs and messaging. These institutions covered the cost of over 31.000 m<sup>2</sup> of additional billboards and lampposts were printed and placed in different governorates. Over 12000 "dialogue-in-a-box" were printed and distributed to CSOs and the general public (each box included a guide of issues discussed by NDC, mechanism of decision reaching and some visibility material such as pens and pins). In addition, 20.000 brochures (Q&A about the NDC) were distributed during community participation activities.

During the NDC, 10000 thematic booklets were printed. The booklets summarize the visions of different constituencies regarding the main issues discussed such as the Southern question, Saada issue and the structure of the State. 100,000 Copy of the NDC outcome document were printed and distributed through local Newspapers as annex after the ceremony. Thousands of copies of the NDC outcome document were printed through multiple partnerships with the private sector and government entities.

The artistic community was also engaged around the NDC. 12 songs praising the dialogue and the peaceful transition in Yemen were produced and distributed to local TVs and radios. Furthermore, a "dialogue film festival" was organized with participation of around 50 young directors from both the South and the North.

In a partnership with IOM, the NDS provided a large range of community participation platforms and activities. Thus, 18 "dialogue tents" were established in 14 governorates and hosted face-to-face meeting and hearing sessions throughout 2013. Over 320 local CSOs were involved and around 3 million citizens took part in these activities. Prior to that, several orientation workshops and trainings on advocacy and dialogue facilitation were delivered to the partner CSOs. Around 220 NDC delegates conducted 274 visits in 18 governorates and met with local councils, governors and local authorities, unions, CSOs and ordinary citizens reaching over 13,000 people.

Furthermore, hundreds of submissions were received by the NDS either directly or through mail and social media. In total, around 500 working papers and reports were submitted in hand to NDS while another 1660 valid public contributions summarizing the views of over 35.000 citizens were received via email and Facebook.

The Community Participation unit (CPU) also ensured access to local and international observers to attend NDC meetings and monitor the conference progress. The CPU continued its coordination role with CSOs and served as a focal point on the NDC outcomes outreach. In addition, two manuals were developed for promoting the NDC outcomes. Four Training-of-Trainers sessions on promoting the NDC outcomes were conducted in four different regions training a total of 170 participants. CPU coordinated several events in four regions throughout 2014 to promote NDC outcomes using IOM Dialogue tents and conducted four launching event for the “Matlabi” Campaign with more than 1,000 participants from different groups including women, youth and war victims in the south among others.

Despite all these challenges, the NDS communications strategy managed to give a voice to large number of Yemenis and make all NDC related news accessible through various media. By doing so, it succeeded in translating 3 important principles of the NDC into reality: transparency, inclusiveness and meaningful participation.

### **3.2 Constitution drafting process project**

On 8 March 2014, Presidential Decree 26/2014 established the CDC, composed of 17 members, including four women (applying the agreed women quota which was one of the outcomes of the NDC). According to the Decree, the drafting of the constitution was to be followed by public consultations and a referendum within one year. The management structure of the Commission included a Chairperson, two Deputy Chairs and a Rapporteur. The Commission was also to be supported by a Secretariat which was composed of 50 experienced members of the former NDC Secretariat. Experts in the field of constitutional law were called upon as needed, to assist the Commission, either in person, or through the provision of papers for their consideration. By end of the year, the draft constitution was completed and then submitted to the National Body on 5 January 2015.

In addition to the formulation of the CDC, the National Body (NB) was established on 14 April 2014 via another presidential decree. The NB was composed of 82 members who were NDC delegates. One of the objectives of the National Body was to review the draft constitution to ensure all relevant NDC outcomes were accurately reflected.

Another main objective of the Secretariat’s work, supported through this Project was to strengthen the country-wide communication of the NDC outcomes and to implement a respective Outreach strategy and plan, utilizing a diverse set of media channels targeted to maximize coverage and inclusion. In this respect, during this reporting period, the Secretariat media and communication team launched two campaigns to promote the NDC outcomes. In addition, the Project also supported the NDS’ planning of a Public Consultations campaign and later a referendum campaign.

Overall, the project has achieved the targeted goal while the process was ongoing. Under this project, the UN provided the needed technical, financial, administrative and operational support for the CDC and the

Secretariat to implement the Drafting Process. The constitution draft was completed. The armed conflict continued to the end of 2015, hence the Constitutional Process was not completed within the life time of this project.

*Note: As part of a complementary Project, the OSESGY/UNOPS/UNICEF/OHCHR received two million USD from another funding source, the Peace Building Fund (IRF modality), to cover 25% of the initial project approved for the YNDCRTF. Due to the close interrelation between the two interventions, results reported in this report reflect the outputs from both projects, i.e. approximately 25% covered by the PBF IRF project. The IRF fund was crucial to keep the project ongoing when there was not enough funding admitted in the YNDCRTF and during the gaps between the several tranches of the YNDCRTF.*

### **PROGRESS ON OUTCOME 1:”Implementation of the CMP advanced according to agreed timelines and steps, on the basis of coherent technical, financial and administrative support “**

The main objective of this project was to support implementing the CDP. Under outcome one, the project achieved the planned goals on providing technical, administrative and financial support to the Secretariat and CDC to implement the process. Key objective achieved under this outcome was that the Secretariat was well-resourced and able to provide administrative and logistical support to the CDC. The second objective was to mobilise the required funds through the YNDCRTF Secretariat to cover the implementation of the process. The OSESGY was able to mobilise the required funding for the Secretariat and CDC operations and communications activities. UNOPS provided the operational support through providing contractual, logistical and financial services for the Secretariat throughout the reporting period. Even though the process was not completed, the project provided the required support while it was ongoing, in a timely and efficient manner..

The CDP included three stages, drafting the constitution was the first step and planned for six months, the second was the public participation and revision of the first draft which was supposed to take six to eight weeks and the final step was the Constitution referendum. The drafting process took longer than anticipated and was completed in ten months. With the support of UNOPS and OSESGY, the Secretariat provided operational support to the CDC meetings and Communication and outreach campaign. Technical experts and UN political officers observed the meetings and were available to provide assistance throughout the project period.

The Secretariat, OSESGY and UNOPS in cooperation with other partners continued to provide technical and operational support for the CDC throughout 2014 and early in 2015. Drastic changes in the political arena took place in the last quarter of 2014. President Hadi, the Special Advisor to the UN Secretary General and the Secretary General of the Constitution Drafting Commission General Secretariat worked closely to resolve disputes in the CDC meeting to ensure the process completion and avoid allowing disturbance by the recent developments. On 5 January 2015 a Draft Constitution was finalised and submitted to the President.

On 17 January 2015, the Draft Constitution was officially handed over to the National Body in a large meeting in the Presidential Palace with the presence of the President. This meeting was disturbed by the incident of

kidnapping the Secretariat Secretary General (SG). After this date, in a sequence of events, armed groups took control of the Presidential Palace and other government institutions, the President and his government resigned and the process was put on-hold. After these developments the activities under this project were suspended through a decision of the YNDCRTF Steering Committee. Since then, the Secretariat suspended all field activities. The Secretariat downsized their structure and only continued working on developing plans and productions for the public participation and referendum to be prepared for a resumption of the process. And later in June, a decision by the YNDCRTF Steering Committee was taken to close the Secretariat. The Secretariat worked on their closure with the UNOPS. The Secretariat was officially closed on 30 September 2015.

## PROGRESS ON THE OUTPUT LEVEL UNDER OUTCOME 1

The NDC concluded on 25 January 2014. The NDC Secretariat (NDS) was restructured to form the CDC General Secretariat (in this report referred to as “the Secretariat”). The downsized structure worked on the closure of the NDS. By March 2014, the new Secretariat was ready to provide the needed support for the CDC. UNOPS continued to provide the needed operational, logistical and HR support to the Secretariat throughout the year. Meanwhile, the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen (OESGY) provided technical support to the Secretariat through the deployment of 23 international experts in processes planning to assist the Secretariat in finalizing the post NDC communication strategy and plan. The experts provided lessons learned and comparative analysis from similar processes in different countries. In addition to over 160 working papers and presentations in process design, communications, and a range of issues relating to constitution making in a federal context including foundational principles, finance and allocation of revenues among the different tiers of government, rights and freedoms/human rights among others. The Secretariat also coordinated the deployment of a number of national and international experts on a range of topics.

In April, the CDC had a two-week preparation retreat in Taiz. The CDC developed rules and procedures for the drafting process and defined the NDC outcomes which should be included in the draft Constitution. In another two months and after the CDC had started their drafting process, another two-week retreat was planned jointly with the German Government in Berlin which provided sufficient understanding of core topics of federalism. Several International Organizations participated in the deployment of the experts including the UN, International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), World Bank and *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)*.

The CDC meetings were held on a daily basis in the Republican Palace in Sana'a for a period of three months after the first two retreats. And for security constraints and deteriorated situation, the President requested to move the CDC meetings to Movenpick to give the members more time for the meetings and provide the members with more stable conditions. The progress in the drafting was notably moving forward. However, more complications and security hazards started occurring in the Capital and by late September the meetings were on hold. A need emerged to move the CDC meetings to a safer location, more conducive to productive sessions and progress on the draft. UAE government provided a venue in Abu Dhabi and the CDC were moved there on 22 October and continued working until a draft was completed on 5 January 2015. The YNDCRTF covered all other operational, logistical and technical support cost of the process in Abu Dhabi.

The OSESGY, UNOPS and the Secretariat ensured that the support of the Constitution Process was well coordinated. Throughout the year, the OSESGY held bilateral meetings with member states and YNDCRTF donors to mobilize resources. The NDCRTF Inter-agency working group met throughout the year to ensure coordination among UN agencies to support the process. In the meantime, the Secretariat was also holding bilateral meeting to coordinate and mobilize for the process technical support. The Secretariat coordinated the technical support provided by other International Organizations like IFES, GIZ, World Bank and Berghof, among others.

The OSESGY coordinated the UN agencies technical expert support and channeled it to draft the Bill of Rights (without Project funding but coordinated by the Project, UNICEF and OHCHR experts largely contributed in this document). This document was shared and consulted with the CDC during the drafting process. This project supported facilitation to agree on a format for the CDP, build consensus around politically sensitive issues, and help facilitate the strengthened engagement of key groups into the CDP including women.

After the suspension of the process in February 2015, the Secretariat staff continued working and stopped all activities under this project except for materials production and plans developing to be used in the upcoming phases of public participation and constitution referendum. After the Coalition operation started, the Secretariat developed archiving models to ensure the important data and documents are secured. The Secretariat worked on a staff downsizing to reflect the reduced workload while also maintaining the ability to start up quickly again if the situation changed. The Secretariat, OSESGY and UNOPS restructured their teams to be able to reduce staffing costs and UNOPS worked on minimizing other operational costs.

The OSESGY continued to provide regular updates on the situation to donors whether through virtual or bilateral meetings. In these meetings, OSESGY and UNOPS discussed the ongoing planning based on the assumptions of the two scenarios. In June 2015, OSESGY, UNOPS and the Secretariat worked on the closure preparations. It was decided to prepare for a closure of the Secretariat on 30 September 2015. The OSESGY held a virtual meeting to approve the asset disposal policy after the closure. It was then agreed to move them to the new peace support project. Among the preparations for closure, archiving the developed materials for the public consultation phase, technical support documents among others, was one of the most important activities which were done by the Secretariat during this reporting period. After the Secretariat was closed on 30 September 2015, UNOPS continued the closure procedures until the project ended on 31 December 2015.

## **PROGRESS ON OUTCOME 2**

### **Outcome 2: "The outcome of the Implementation of the Transition Agreement reflects an inclusive, transparent, meaningful and participatory process"**

Under this project, the Secretariat with operational and logistical support from UNOPS implemented their outreach and communication strategy to promote the NDC outcomes and prepare for the constitution campaign and public consultation phase. The Secretariat received operational and technical support from

UNOPS and OSESGY as well as from other international organizations including NDI to plan and implement the strategy. The Secretariat strategy was composed of different phases which at some points ran in parallel. The first phase was the NDC outcomes outreach which was repeatedly extended due to the prolonged drafting process. Followed by the constitution awareness phase which started in December 2014, in anticipation of the public consultations, the third phase, planned to commence in early 2015. Campaigns aimed to cover all governorates to ensure all people from all regions were aware of the process and receive awareness on the different issues resolved in the NDC and reduce the risk of rejection of the final constitution due to lack of understanding. While conducting the activities on the ground, the Secretariat and its partners also kept record of the different reactions toward the deliberated issues and the outcomes to inform the next phase of promotion and enhance the messages to bring all layers of the community to consensus on the issues which can the public against the process. By the end of 2014, a comprehensive plan was ready for the activities of the remaining phases.

When the political process was put on hold, the secretariat kept working on the in-house activities to promote the constitution draft and NDC outcomes until the Secretariat was requested to suspend all their work by the militants who took over the capital.

The UNICEF component of the project comes under this outcome. UNICEF's objective under this project was to ensure the inclusion and adoption of key child and minority rights provisions in the new constitution of Yemen, through improved citizen participation and engagement with the NDC Outcomes and the constitution making process.

However, prior to the suspension of the activities, the majority of child and minority rights that were advocated for under this project were included in the draft constitution including; definition of a child as anyone under 18 years, minimum age of marriage set at 18 years, the right of a Yemeni child to a name, a home, right to free health and education and the right to protection from violence and traditional harmful practices, including female genital mutilation, among others. Similarly the draft constitution had set provisions to protect the rights of minorities including right to employment and participation and protection from discrimination. The rights to access and obtain adequate supply of clean water.

Despite the suspension, UNICEF had been unable to suspend their local partner's grants which the Project had co-funded. Hence, this is assessed to not only have overall positive impact on child rights/protection/etc but also of value in the context of future constitutional reform processes, the success of which will be based on thorough understanding and acceptance of these issues within the communities. UNICEF continued its community outreach and engagement programme to not only maintain momentum on the gains made in improving community awareness of the essential child rights but to also promote the protection of these rights during the emerging conflict, where children would remain the most vulnerable.

## **PROGRESS ON THE OUTPUT LEVEL UNDER OUTCOME2**

The Secretariat started to implement the Media and Communication strategy for the NDC outcomes and constitution in the second half of the reporting period. The Secretariat worked with local and international

partners and coordinated NDC outcomes outreach activities. In the first two quarters, the Secretariat worked on developing manuals for the outreach and guidelines to promote for NDC Outcomes for the most deliberated issues. Several Trainings of Trainers were conducted to ensure the outreach is comprehensive and efficient. The campaign was launched in September with the slogan "Matlabi is to implement the NDC outcomes". The campaign launching ceremonies took place in 4 governorates. Billboards of the campaign were installed in all governorates. The campaign also focused on the traditional media outlets like TV and Radio. 40 Radio flashes and 50 TV flashes were produced and broadcasted in all national TV stations and Radio stations in the last half of the year. The Secretariat ensured daily coverage of the CDC meetings and news updates were circulated and shared with all national TV stations and circulated to a list of +1350 journalist. News tickers were running on four national TV posting updates on the CDC progress and selected NDC outcomes. The NDC website continued to serve as a source to provide updates on the CDP and the NDC outcomes promotion. The OSESGY deployed an international expert to assist the Secretariat in planning the communication and outreach and to provide lessons learned from other constitutional process on the public consultation phase. Two manuals were developed for community promoters to promote the NDC outcomes. One was designed for preachers, the other was focusing on women rights related outcomes. Other outreach activities were coordinated by the Secretariat in partnership with CSOs. Three operettas were produced by the Secretariat and youth artists to be used in the "Matlabi" campaign.

In January 2015, the Secretariat launched "Tesh'ti Te3raf" outdoor campaign which was an introductory and educational phase aimed to raise the awareness and educate the public about what the Constitution is; understand key issues related to the new constitution; to be informed of the constitutional process, how to participate in the public consultation and referendum. After the suspension of the process, the Secretariat continued to finalize the development of detailed plans and productions needed for the components of the campaign of "Our Constitution". Many activities were implemented during the first quarter before the suspension, including producing promotional and educational materials production, launching "Tesh'ti Te3raf " outdoor campaign, radio and newspapers articles, developing the training manual for the training of trainers, Guidelines and other materials for the upcoming phases, establishment of volunteers network of 220 volunteer from 22 governorates to participate in the public consultation phase and outreach activities and conducted Training for Trainers for Master Trainers.

The Secretariat developed a Constitution Guide that gives orientation about the Transitional Phase to be linked to the Constitution and then focuses on the Constitution and how it reflects the public needs and enhances their reality. In addition a "School Student Booklet" was developed in coordination with Ministry of Education, the Booklet focuses on the values of dialogue as a way of conflict resolution, equal citizenship among other issues. These values are the basis in enforcing democracy in the new generation.

Since March 2015, the Secretariat worked on the two scenarios projected for the process; a sudden resumption of the process or closure for the Secretariat. Part of planning for the first scenario was producing materials for the outreach and messages to be used in the media and communication campaign. One hundred messages on a number of chapters of the draft Constitution were developed to be used when the process is retained. The Secretariat kept the TV stations working from outside Sana'a to broadcast the Campaign TV flashes. Another method used by the Secretariat was utilizing some staff members personal Facebook pages and WhatsApp to broadcast some constitutional articles.

Later on June 2015, the closure decision was taken, the Secretariat stopped working to prepare for the resumption and started to finalise archiving the materials which have been prepared for the public consultation phase which included plans and messages on a number of chapters of the draft Constitution, in addition to the prepared materials for “Teshti Te3ref Campaign”, which was interrupted earlier after it was launched. The national TV stations working outside Sana’a continued to broadcast the TV flashes of ‘Matlabi” and “Teshti Te3ref” campaigns throughout 2015.

UNICEF started to work on their outreach and awareness on 2014 under the PBSO funding. UNICEF had ongoing agreements with Local Civil Society Organisations who carried on their work on 2015. After the process was suspended UNICEF couldn’t suspend those agreements and their partners continued their promotion programme throughout 2015. The outreach programme employed a mix of interpersonal and mass media communication to improve community awareness of and participation in the NDC outcomes, as they relate to the rights of children and minorities, including the right to water. The multi-layer outreach campaign utilized house visits, focus group discussions, community meetings and dialogue sessions with community leaders, as well as community media such as drama and puppet shows and interactive radio programmes.

During 2015, UNICEF conducted outreach activities in over 367 villages and 106 districts in 15 governorates including Sana’a, Sana’a City, Al Mahweet, Raymah, Hadramout, Al Jawf, Ibb, Al Bayda, Dhamar, Hajjah, Taiz, Amran, Hodeida, Sa’ada and Aden, improving community and public awareness of agreed key outcomes of the NDC as they relate to the rights of children and minority groups. Approximately 153,219 people were engaged through interactive and direct (face to face) communication activities including: women, youth, and community leaders (including imams/sheikhs, clan leaders and government and civil society leaders).

Through partnership agreements with nine civil society organizations, 1,853 Community outreach facilitator volunteers (also known as Community Volunteers) have been trained in participatory communication skills to plan and engage communities in discussions as well as in the key NDC outcomes relating to children’s rights, rights of minorities and right to water. These trained volunteers were instrumental in the mobilization and ensuring participation of community members in outreach activities.

Participatory community engagement activities were carried out including approximately 21,780 house visits, 553 focus group discussions and 722 community open dialogue/meetings and 138 Friday prayer speeches, with participation of men and women groups, boys and girls (youth), local and religious leaders in 106 districts in 15 governorates

### **Qualitative assessment:**

The National Dialogue Conference (NDC) was launched on 18 March 2013 and successfully concluded on 25 January 2014. The 565 delegates of the NDC adopted the Outcome Document by acclamation, after six months of preparation for the NDC and another 10 months of negotiations in nine working groups and two special committees, and after overcoming many challenges. The NDC Outcome Document is a blueprint for

new democratic governance and provides for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms under the rule of law. It also serves as the basis for the drafting of a new constitution that will be presented to a referendum and followed by general elections. Hailed as an historic achievement, the Yemen National Dialogue Conference is the only such process to have taken place in the context of the Arab Spring and is the most elaborate process supported and facilitated by the UN.

The YNDCRTF was supposed to provide the support needed to draft the new constitution. A draft was completed. In fact, under some indicators targets were highly exceeded. Unfortunately while the project was scoring success in providing the support needed for the Constitutional drafting process, the process was suspended for reasons beyond the control of the project board or process implementers. Thus, with in the power of the project, achieving the planned targets for the phase implemented if the success indicators were achieving the targets indicated for each phase of the process, then the project exceeded the targeted indicators. On the other hand, the drafting was finalised in consensus with all political actors. There was still the public consultation and referendum for another two months to complete the process. Theoretically, 75% of the process completed, with less than 60% of total budget exhausted, considering that 10% will only be for an extraordinary cost of printing the constitution for public distribution. This means the project successfully achieved targeted goals for the phase implemented of the process, with additional preparations for the phases remained to complete the process.

## 4. Financial Performance

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the **Yemen NDCR TF Fund** using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December 2016. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/YEM00>.

The final financial report will be issued once all final financial statements will have been received from the Participating UN Organizations

### 4.1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December 2016, 9 contributors deposited US\$ 25,228,890 in contributions and US\$ 50,012 was earned in interest.

Refunds to contributors were US\$ (1,689,627). The cumulative source of funds was US\$ 23,589,275 (see tables 1, 2 and 3 below).

Of this amount, US\$ 22,521,200 has been net funded to 2 Participating Organizations, of which US\$ 22,322,120 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ 232,328. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **Yemen NDCR TF Fund** as of 31 December 2016.

**Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2016 (in US Dollars)**

	Annual 2015	Annual 2016	Cumulative
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
Contributions from donors	-	-	25,228,890
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	16,276	10,938	50,012
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	(1,689,627)	(1,689,627)
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-
<b>Total: Sources of Funds</b>	<b>16,276</b>	<b>(1,678,690)</b>	<b>23,589,275</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	2,081,710	-	22,611,516
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	(90,316)	(90,316)
<b>Net Funded Amount</b>	<b>2,081,710</b>	<b>(90,316)</b>	<b>22,521,200</b>
Administrative Agent Fees	(3,652)	-	232,328
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	112	58	534
Other Expenditures	3,652	-	19,961
<b>Total: Uses of Funds</b>	<b>2,081,822</b>	<b>(90,258)</b>	<b>22,774,023</b>
<b>Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent</b>	<b>(2,065,546)</b>	<b>(1,588,432)</b>	<b>815,252</b>
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	4,469,230	2,403,684	-
<b>Closing Fund balance (31 December)</b>	<b>2,403,684</b>	<b>815,252</b>	<b>815,252</b>
Net Funded Amount	2,081,710	(90,316)	22,521,200
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	2,982,299	(90,215)	22,322,120
<b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>			<b>199,080</b>

## 4.2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December 2016.

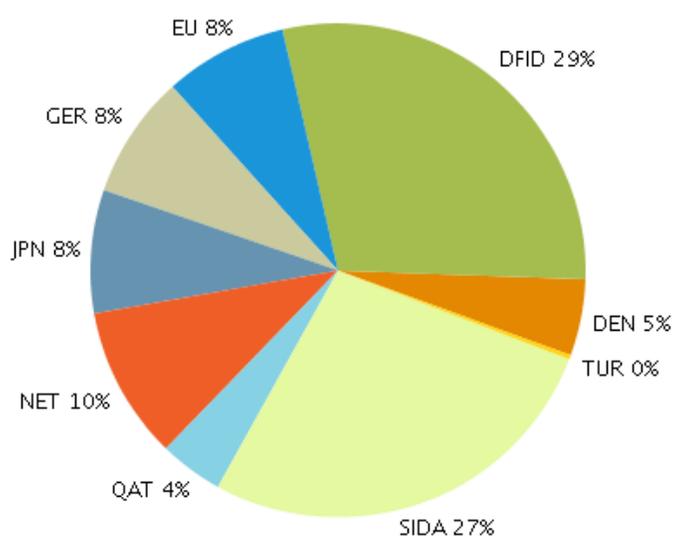
The **Yemen NDCR TF Fund** is currently being financed by **9** contributors, as listed in the table below.

The table below includes commitments made up to 31 December 2016 through signed Standard Administrative Agreements, and deposits made through 2016. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond 2016.

**Table 2. Contributors' Commitments and Deposits, as of 31 December 2016 (in US Dollars)**

Contributors	Total Commitments	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2015 Deposits	Current Year Jan-Dec-2016 Deposits	Total Deposits
DENMARK, Government of	1,359,388	1,359,388	-	1,359,388
DEPARTMENT FOR INT'L DEVELOPMENT (DFID)	7,284,003	7,284,003	-	7,284,003
EUROPEAN UNION	1,996,080	1,996,080	-	1,996,080
GERMANY, Government of	1,990,950	1,990,950	-	1,990,950
JAPAN, Government of	2,001,149	2,001,149	-	2,001,149
NETHERLANDS, Government of	2,565,789	2,565,789	-	2,565,789
QATAR, Government of	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
SWEDISH INT'L DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	6,931,530	6,931,530	-	6,931,530
TURKEY, Government of	100,000	100,000	-	100,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>25,228,890</b>	<b>25,228,890</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,228,890</b>

**Figure 1: Deposits by contributor, cumulative as of 31 December 2016**



### 4.3. INTEREST EARNED

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent (Fund earned interest), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations (Agency earned interest) where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest to the AA.

As of 31 December 2016, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ 50,012.

Details are provided in the table below.

**Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2016 (in US Dollars)**

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2015	Current Year Jan-Dec-2016	Total
<b>Administrative Agent</b>			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	39,074	10,938	50,012
<b>Total: Fund Earned Interest</b>	<b>39,074</b>	<b>10,938</b>	<b>50,012</b>
<b>Participating Organization</b>			
<b>Total: Agency earned interest</b>			
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>39,074</b>	<b>10,938</b>	<b>50,012</b>

### 4.4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2016, the AA has transferred US\$ 22,611,516 to 2 Participating Organizations (see list below).

Table 4 provides additional information on the refunds received by the MPTF Office, and the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations.

**Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2016 (in US Dollars)**

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2015			Current Year Jan-Dec-2016			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
UNICEF	250,059		250,059				250,059		250,059
UNOPS	22,361,457		22,361,457		(90,316)	(90,316)	22,361,457	(90,316)	22,271,141
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>22,611,516</b>		<b>22,611,516</b>		<b>(90,316)</b>	<b>(90,316)</b>	<b>22,611,516</b>	<b>(90,316)</b>	<b>22,521,200</b>

#### 4.5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year 2016 were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization, and are reported as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The reported expenditures were submitted via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The 2016 expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/YEM00>.

#### 4.5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In 2016, US\$ (90,316) was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ (90,215) was reported in expenditure.

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ 22,521,200 and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ 22,322,120. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of 99 percent.

The agencies with the three highest delivery rates are: UNOPS (99%), UNICEF (97%)

**Table 5 Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2016 (in US Dollars)**

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2015	Current Year Jan-Dec-2016	Cumulative	
UNICEF	250,059	250,059	250,059	(8,182)	241,877	96.73
UNOPS	22,361,457	22,271,141	22,162,276	(82,034)	22,080,243	99.14
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>22,611,516</b>	<b>22,521,200</b>	<b>22,412,335</b>	<b>(90,215)</b>	<b>22,322,120</b>	<b>99.12</b>

#### 4.5.2 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

Table 6 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Participating Organization.

**Table 6. Expenditure by Project within Sector, as of 31 December 2016 (in US Dollars)**

Sector / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
<b>Yemen NDCR TF</b>							
00085672	Yemeni National Dialogue	UNOPS	On Going	16,795,171	16,704,855	16,704,855	100.00
00089815	Yemen Constitution-Making Proc	UNICEF	Operationally Closed	250,059	250,059	241,877	96.73
00089815	Yemen Constitution-Making Proc	UNOPS	Operationally Closed	5,566,286	5,566,286	5,375,388	96.57
<b>Yemen NDCR TF: Total</b>				<b>22,611,516</b>	<b>22,521,200</b>	<b>22,322,120</b>	<b>99.12</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>22,611,516</b>	<b>22,521,200</b>	<b>22,322,120</b>	<b>99.12</b>

### 4.5.3 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY CATEGORY

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNDG) established six categories against which UN entities must report inter-agency project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board (CEB) modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories. All expenditure incurred prior to 1 January 2012 have been reported in the old categories; post 1 January 2012 all expenditure are reported in the new eight categories.

**Table 7. Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2016 (in US Dollars)**

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2015	Current Year Jan-Dec-2016	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	7,189,177	3,115	7,192,293	34.48
Suppl, Comm, Materials (New)	128,326	-	128,326	0.62
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn (New)	936,956	-	936,956	4.49
Contractual Services (New)	7,509,288	(79,986)	7,429,302	35.61
Travel (New)	1,694,573	(7,646)	1,686,926	8.09
Transfers and Grants (New)	169,359	-	169,359	0.81
General Operating (New)	3,318,169	-	3,318,169	15.91
<b>Programme Costs Total</b>	<b>20,945,848</b>	<b>(84,517)</b>	<b>20,861,331</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<sup>1</sup> Indirect Support Costs Total	1,466,487	(5,698)	1,460,789	7.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,412,335</b>	<b>(90,215)</b>	<b>22,322,120</b>	

<sup>1</sup> **Indirect Support Costs** charged by Participating Organization, based on their financial regulations, can be deducted upfront or at a later stage during implementation. The percentage may therefore appear to exceed the 7% agreed-upon for on-going projects. Once projects are financially closed, this number is not to exceed 7%.

#### 4.6. COST RECOVERY

Cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG.

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2016, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. In the reporting period US\$ was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2016, US\$ 232,328 has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ (5,698) was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ 1,460,789 as of 31 December 2016.

#### 4.7. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway (<http://mptf.undp.org>). Refreshed in real time every two hours from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

The Gateway provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by Participating Organizations, interest income and other expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.