

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

<b>Project Title:</b> Constitutional Process Project	<b>Recipient UN Organisation(s):</b> UNOPS, UNICEF, OHCHR
<b>Project Contact:</b> Danny Shimmnin, Projects Coordinator Address: Office of the Special Adviser (OSASG) - Yemen Telephone: +(967) 712-221-550 E-mail: shimmnin@un.org	<b>Implementing Partner(s) – name &amp; type (Government, CSO, etc):</b> UNOPS, UNICEF, OHCHR, OSASG
<b>Project Number:</b> <i>To be completed by UNDP MPTF Office</i>	<b>Project Location:</b> Yemen (country wide)
<b>Project Description:</b>  Technical assistance to the Constitutional Process in Yemen	<b>Total Project Cost:</b> \$ 20,276,512 <b>Peacebuilding Fund:</b> \$ 2,013,202 <b>Government Input: In-kind(est. \$10,000,000)</b> <b>Other: Trust Fund:</b> \$7,308,327 <b>Project Start Date and Duration:</b> February 2014, 12 months
<b>Gender Marker Score<sup>1</sup>:</b> 2 <i>Score 3 for projects that are targeted 100% to women beneficiaries and/or address specific hardships faced by women and girls in post-conflict situations;</i> <i>Score 2 for projects with specific component, activities and budget allocated to women;</i> <i>Score 1 for projects with women mentioned explicitly in its objectives, but no specific activities are formulated nor is a budget reserved; and</i> <i>Score 0 for projects that do not specifically mention women.</i>	
<b>PBF Outcomes<sup>2</sup></b> (from an existing National Planning Framework or, if it does not exist, then PBF specific/ related to peacebuilding): <b>PBF outcome: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict</b> Activities designed to respond to imminent threats to the peace process, support for the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue, in particular in relation to strengthening of national institutions and processes set up under those agreements.  <b>The outcomes of the project are:</b> 1) Implementation of the CDP advanced according to agreed timelines and steps, on the basis of coherent technical, financial and administrative support 2) The outcome of the CDP reflects an inclusive, transparent, meaningful and participatory process.	
<b>Project Outputs and Key Activities:</b>  The outputs of the project are: 1.1 Well-resourced CDCS provides the administrative, logistical and technical support to the Constitutional	

process.

- 1.2 The CDP is provided with administrative budget, technical and political support, including lessons learned and comparative analysis and mediation / facilitation assistance when requested.
- 1.3 Work of the CDC is informed by high-quality international expertise and best practice in Constitution-making and on specific issues including - but not restricted to - federalism, protections for minorities, the structure of the state, good governance, and improved political participation of women and young people.
- 1.4 International assistance to the NDC (closing phase, communication of NDC outcomes) and the CDP is well coordinated, with limited transaction costs for national actors and efficient allocation of resources.
- 2.1 Yemenis in the different regions of the country receive information about the CDP and can input their views, in ways accessible to them.
- 2.2 NDC outcomes with reference to women and youth are protected. Through public engagement and technical support to the CDC in reflecting the issues as relevant to the constitution. (Funded through other IRF project).
- 2.3 Protection of NDC recommendations with regard to: The Legal Age of the child (and its myriad manifestations), and right to Safe Water. Through public engagement and technical support to the CDC in reflecting the issues as relevant to the constitution.
- 2.4 NDC outcomes with reference to rights of minorities, children and respect of international standards on human rights are protected and upheld in the constitution. Through public engagement and technical support to the CDC in reflecting the issues as relevant to the constitution.

Key Activities in support of these outputs are:

- Support the reform of secretariat structures (for Preparatory Committee, National Dialogue, and Constitutional process) including recruitment of staff and logistical and administrative support.
- Provide technical support to the members of the Secretariat structures on Secretariat functions and lessons learned from previous Constitutional processes
- Conduct one two-week out of country workshop and planning with CDC and related stakeholders to finalise the plan for the CDP.
- Conduct / facilitate, as needed, consultations with representatives of all constituencies into the CDP to build consensus and agreement on the issues pertaining to the implementation of the Agreement
- Support the Constitutional Drafting Commission with planning of technical specialist/ facilitation needs.
- Long-term advisers to assist the CDC in its activities identified, agreed with CDC and deployed.
- TV and radio campaign and series of televised townhall to educate on Constitutional Drafting process, content of draft document, and interactive debates regarding key themes of the Constitution.
- Outdoor media campaign to raise awareness of Constitutional Drafting process and how citizens can engage with it.
- CDC-S in coordination with CDC hold a series of workshops and consultation meetings with political parties, interest groups, civil society, community leaders, religious groups, trade unions, professional syndicates and groups of concerned citizen/opinion leaders
- CDC implements a programme of consultation meetings outside of Sana'a, targeting marginalised groups including women, youth and IDPs.
- Two months public consultation on draft constitution to be received through field meetings, social media and official website.
- Series of joint meetings between women from inside and outside the NDC to formulate a common ground for a work programme that is related to NDC outcomes and with the assistance of international and local experts. Agree an approach for communicating common positions to ND process and CDP.
- Workshop for women and youth participants from all governorates and independent sectors to discuss positions for the Constitution to address, facilitated by constitutional law experts and CDC-S.
- Protection of NDC recommendations with regard to: The Legal Age of the child (and its myriad manifestations), and right to Safe Water by the public on the CDP to inform key components related to rights of children and technical support to the CDC in reflecting these issues as relevant to the constitution.
- Facilitate house to house, one-on-one and focus group discussions, community events including gatherings in schools, mosque, markets to inform and engage with key constituents at community level on relevant

component of the CDP related to the fulfilment of the rights of children.

- Engage with and commission artistes/artist groups to produce songs / wall paintings against child marriage (intensify broadcasting and circulation of various produced multimedia and print materials)
- Work with public and private TV and radio producers and presenters to promote discussions on the new constitution PROVISIONS around age of the child, access to water and rights of minorities in established popular programmes, produce new and interactive programmes (including call-ins, sms, interviews).
- Engage and international expert to provide technical support to the drafting team throughout the whole drafting process.
- Provide training on human rights standards to the Constitutional Reform Committee on human rights
- Developing a human rights component (Bill of rights) for civil society advocacy purposes during the constitutional reform process.
- Training of civil society on the OHCHR toolkit for integrating human rights in national constitutions.

## PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

(for IRF-funded projects)

Recipient UN Organisation(s)

Jamal Benomar, Special Adviser to the Secretary General on Yemen (OSASG)

Signature

Date: 12/2/2014

Niels Guehrer, Programme Director, UNOPS Yemen

Signature

Date:

11 Mar 2014

George Abu Al-Zulof, Country Representative, OHCHR

Signature

Date:

11/3/2014

Julien Harneis, Country Representative, UNICEF

Signature

Date:

12/3/14

Representative of National Authorities

His Excellency Mohammed Basindawa, Prime Minister of Yemen

Signature

Date: 8/3/2014



Peacebuilding Support Office (PBO)

Judy Cheng-Hopkins

Signature

30 Apr 2014

Peacebuilding Support Office, NY

Date & Seal

Resident Coordinator (RC)

Ismael Gaid Chelkh Ahmed

Signature

Date: 12/3/14

RCO



## COMPONENT 1: (the "WHY")

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

Yemen is in the midst of a challenging and comprehensive political transition process. In November 2011 President Ali Abdullah Saleh stepped down after 33 years in power upon signing an agreement that had been brokered by the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). His resignation followed 11 months of widespread national protests that were spearheaded by mainly unemployed young women and men. The GCC brokered agreement provided a roadmap for a political transition process in which power was initially transferred to Vice President Abdu Rabbu Mansur Hadi, who was elected president in February 2012. The transition process continued with a comprehensive National Dialogue Conference (NDC), comprising 565 delegates representing major segments of Yemeni society and politics, which concluded in January 2014. The NDC established consensus on a range of issues that will feed into the development of a new Constitution to be followed by a referendum. The political transition process is designed to conclude with nationwide general elections.

The Security Council has been closely monitoring the situation since the start of the uprising in 2011 and has adopted unanimously two resolutions, 2014 (2011) and 2051 (2012), supporting the transition. In its resolution 2014 (2011), the Security Council called for a political settlement and requested the Secretary-General to continue his good offices. Resolution 2051 (2012) reaffirmed the need for the full and timely implementation of the Transition Agreement.

Notwithstanding Yemen's successful pursuance of its transition thus far, the political, economic, social and security environment remains fragile. Structural deficits and imbalances that brought the country to the edge of civil war in 2011 persist, and will intensify as the country approaches the referendum and elections.

State institutions are weak and violence continues to be prevalent in many parts of the country. A history of poor service delivery (security, justice, basic services) and corruption has weakened citizens' confidence in the state and their political leaders. Buttressed by an often partisan and weakly regulated media, this has fostered an environment in which rumours are prevalent and few dependable sources of information for citizens exist.

The risks posed by a stalled or failed political process in this fragile economic and humanitarian context, would be significant. It is important that the CDP and the remainder of the transition are conducted in a way that are sufficiently transparent, participative and inclusive, and does not miss those parts of the population under economic and humanitarian stresses.

#### - Existing efforts and gaps:

The preparation phase of the National Dialogue, including early engagements with key stakeholder groups to finalise the organisation and conduct of the Conference, was:

During the initial phase, the UN, under the leadership of the Special Adviser to the Secretary General and supported through funding from the UN Peacebuilding Fund (IRF, multi-agency, \$2m), provided operational and political facilitation support and supported the operationalization of the Technical Committee, which established the framework for the NDC, and provided logistical assistance in the administering of applications to the independent women, youth and civil society constituencies of the NDC.

Following this first phase, \$18m multi-donor funding was secured for the Yemen National Dialogue and Constitutional Reform Trust Fund which supported the establishment of a national body to implement the National Dialogue Conference and operation of the Conference. Within three months of the National Dialogue Secretariat (NDS) being initiated by Presidential Decree, the NDS had become fully operational and able to launch the NDC successfully on 18 March 2013.

The NDC succeeded in bringing in participation from all significant stakeholders, including previously marginalized groups such as the Houthis, small political parties, civil society representatives, youth, women, and some elements of the Hiraak Southern Movement. It has witnessed a genuinely open dialogue in which major political forces have shown willingness to sit together and amend their positions on key issues in response to discussions in the NDC. The support provided by the previous programme funded under this

Trust Fund proved to be highly valuable in facilitating the complex NDC process and is an established model that should be followed for the CDP.

The NDC has reached consensus on a number of important issues that will inform the CDP. While there has been convergence on a number of fundamental issues, some matters have been passed on to the CDC and other bodies to articulate these specifically in the Constitution. Given the fragility of the political consensus and the need for expert advice that draws on international best practice and lesson learning on technical and process matters, international support to the constitution drafting process, on the logistical and the substantive levels, will be critical to bring the national process to a sustainable outcome. Continuous public participation efforts will be an important element to build on the nation charter of the NDC and help maintain consensus on the NDC outcomes.

Within the wider UN system there are established thematic/technical competencies the project can draw upon; such as elections (UNDP), transitional justice (UNDP, OHCHR, OSASG); and women and youth (UNFPA, UN Women).

The NDC has also produced some valuable outcomes with regard to constitutional safeguards for the protection of human rights based on the rule of law and equality before the law in relation to human rights, rights of minorities, rights of children (including regarding early marriage). Many of these should be reflected in the Constitution, and public understanding and support for such provision needs also to be built simultaneously. The NDC and the transition to the new constitutional dispensation in Yemen, offers a unique opportunity for the country to enshrine and protect in the Constitution and reassess some deeply engrained social norms and practices. Such norms and practices singularly or collectively impact negatively on the survival, development and protection of its most vulnerable citizens, especially children, women and socially excluded minority groups. Key outcomes of the NDC for children include defining the legal age of the child (and its myriad manifestations<sup>3</sup>); the right to safe water; and securing the rights of minorities, such as the Muhamasheen.

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

##### **- Project's relevance to peacebuilding:**

The CDP is an integral element of the Agreement on the implementation mechanism for the transition process in Yemen in accordance with the initiative of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) under para 21 as follows:

- (a) The process of drafting the Constitution, including the establishment of a Constitutional Drafting Commission and its membership;
- (b) Constitutional reform, addressing the structure of the State and political system, and submitting constitutional amendments to the Yemeni people through a referendum;
- (c) The dialogue shall address the issue of the South in a manner conducive to a just national solution that preserves the unity, stability and security of Yemen.
- (d) Examination of the various issues with a national dimension, including the causes of tension in Saada;
- (e) Taking steps towards building a comprehensive democratic system, including reform of the civil service, the judiciary and local governance;
- (f) Taking steps aimed at achieving national reconciliation and transitional justice, and measures to ensure that violations of human rights and humanitarian law do not occur in future;



(g) The adoption of legal and other means to strengthen the protection and rights of vulnerable groups, including children, as well as the advancement of women;

(h) Contributing to determining the priorities of programmes for reconstruction and sustainable economic development in order to create job opportunities and better economic, social and cultural services for all.

As the Constitution will form a pivotal part of the written elements of the new political settlement in Yemen it is essential that:

- Concerns, opinions, perspectives and solutions of all citizens across the country are voiced, captured and fed into the CDP.
- Citizens understand the principles and concepts that are covered by the Constitution and what the provisions mean for them.
- Outcomes of the NDC are fully represented in the final constitution document that is adopted.
- The CDP encourages public participation to enshrine protection of children especially the most vulnerable, in the new constitutional order.
- The Constitution complies with international human rights standards.
- Provisions and recommendations pertaining to children and minorities within the NDC outcomes are reflected in the new constitution to contribute towards ensuring a solid foundation based on equal citizenship, respect for human rights and responsive government.

This will contribute to a wider sector plan (budget and results framework) prepared for financing through a variety of funding mechanisms. The IRF funded portions will assist rapid start-up period, during which other donor funding may take time to come online, and will ensure adequate attention is given to extending public participation of key marginalised groups. The rationale for this division of activities relates to the different but complementary purposes of the various funding sources as well as other practical considerations. The table below summarises this division:

	IRF Constitutional Process project	Trust Fund	Other PBF projects	Government of Yemen	Other donors (not TF / PBF)
Constitutional Process planning, technical advice and administration	25% attribution of CDC-S staff costs (assumed 50 national positions, thus 12.5 attributed to IRF), project and experts' coordination staff, short-term experts, facilitated meetings and workshops.	75% attribution of CDC-S staff costs, short-term international (inc. subs and flights), facilitated meetings and workshops, 100% of full-time international experts and short-term experts, office rental, office communications and maintenance, transport, subs for CDC-S staff, in-country travel for CDC-S staff, in-country travel for CDC members, fuel and utilities, HR staff training & development, cafeteria, IT services and maintenance, translation.	PBF IRF/73 Women and Youth engagement in Yemen's Political transition: Providing technical expertise to support constitution text reflecting ND outcomes on women and youth.  PBF IRF/68 Support to the implementation of Yemen's political transition: CDC planning mission (7-10 days workshop in Jordan in March/April 2014)	Security for CDC and CDC-S, honorarium and DSA for CDC and National Body members, CDC-S Secretary General and 2 Deputy SGs, venue and catering costs for meetings of the National Body.	Advice to support communications planning and specific sectoral technical advice (USAID/TOM, France, EU). Contributions to CDC planning mission (Germany/Max Planck Institute), CDC-S planning mission (Bergot).

Constitutional Process outreach and public participation	25% attribution of costs of website set up / design and maintenance, CDC-S Communications and Outreach advice, publicity stationery and briefing packs, press briefings, field visits by CDC, televised Q&As, talk shows and town halls, supplements in newspapers and op-eds, and 20% attribution of costs for outdoor media (CMP launch + final draft publicity).  Focussed outreach and public participation activities in relation to children, rights to access to water, minorities, and on early marriage.	75% of IRF Constitutional Process activities, plus CDC-S Opinion polling, radio Spots.	PBF IRF/73 Women and Youth engagement in Yemen's Political transition: Public outreach on women and youth related outcomes of the ND as relates to the constitution, engagement of women and youth activists in the constitutional process, and country-wide research.	Constitution drafting and distribution, media space in government media	Additional communications and outreach events, including national dialogue tents in several governorates (USAID/TOM), opinion research (USAID/NDI).
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#### - Catalytic effects:

By ensuring the meaningful participation of all citizens in an informed manner, the project seeks not only to strengthen the legitimacy of the final document, but also to cement the precedent, already established in the NDC, for the inclusion of marginalised constituencies, including young people and minorities in state-building in Yemen.

The project runs complementary to a multi-donor Trust Fund for the CDP. The previous IRF project that supported the National Dialogue (\$2m) leveraged donor commitments of \$18m. This project would seek to leverage donor commitments the Trust Fund for the CDP in excess of \$8m. Furthermore by raising the capability of the CDC-S, the project will ensure greater value added from complementary activities funded outside of the Trust Fund and the Peacebuilding Fund.

### COMPONENT 2: (the "What")

#### a) Project focus and target groups

The strategic objective of the project is the implementation of Yemen's democratic transition in a peaceful and inclusive manner.

The objective will be achieved through:

- Technical, financial and administrative support to the Implementation of the Constitutional drafting process (CDP)

The project will provide logistical support to the administering of the CDP, including the establishment of the CDCS and thus assist the transformation of the existing NDS structures into 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.

- 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. The plan will adopt a range of techniques to access targeted populations, including:

- o Outreach to more educated, urban and informed citizens, organized groups and political parties, and opinion leaders: through print media, social media (Twitter, Facebook, YouTube), a new CDCS website, distributing copies of the draft constitution, provision of experts to televised and radio discussion programmes;



- o Outreach to target less literate and rural populations: through town hall meetings, field visits, televised debates, public information broadcasts on TV and radio, TV and radio talk shows, integration of Constitution themes into televised dramas, field polling and surveys, SMS civic education messaging;
- o Participation from organized groups and informed citizens: through receiving submissions via the website, formal consultation meetings and hearings with civil society and governmental organisations, interactive SMS platform;
- o Participation from less literate and rural populations: through interactive discussions with groups during field visits, partnerships with civil society organisations, radio and television Q&A discussions, outreach to community (social and religious) leaders, heads of Lijna Shabia (community based groups) and influential women, youth and other activists, local artists; and
- o Targeting of less accessible groups including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and people with disabilities: where possible utilizing the networks and support of the entire UN Country Team.

There will be three distinct strands to the public communications and outreach:

1) Media engagement and outreach: initial publicity to gain awareness that the CDP is taking place, and then to give media access to the constitution-making process and its progress so as to ensure they are able to correctly inform the public.

2) Civic education to develop and prepare messages and education pieces that help citizens understand the process and the issues that the Constitution will seek to address.

3) Public participation (once the draft is published): to give citizens the opportunity to express their views on the process.

Technical support to the Constitutional Reform Committee to integrate international human rights principles and standards into the constitutional drafting process.

Capacity building for civil society organisations to influence the constitutional drafting process

Communications and Outreach on NDC outcomes in relation to rights of minorities, and child rights in support of the CDP by means of engaging with communities to explore the dominant concept of childhood and address some pervasive attitudes and practices that impact on the fulfillment of basic rights of both boys and girls. Special emphasis will be given to the most vulnerable seeking better alternatives to improve present and future protection, development and well-being of children. This will be anchored within the CRC and international conventions to which Yemen is a signatory.

In complement to other UN interventions supporting the realization of NDC outcomes for women and youth, there will be a focus on reflecting the relevant NDC outcomes on rights of children and minorities in the Constitution draft, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other relevant international instruments.

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

If the CDP is conducted in a sufficiently transparent, participative and inclusive manner, and the drafting is performed with the support of high quality expertise, then the resulting document is more likely to reflect the needs of most Yemenis. Furthermore the citizens will have greater stake in the resulting political settlement, leading to a higher likelihood of long-term stability and reductions in conflict.

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

The project will provide technical advice and financial support to the NDS to reform itself into CDCS, and provide adequate organisational support to each stage of the CDP. Furthermore the project will inject advice and resources into the education and outreach campaign to ensure that all Yemenis are able to understand and engage with the CDP.

##### **a) Implementation approach**

- Prioritization and phasing of support:

The project will part-fund an international Project Coordinator for: 1) ensure coherence between relevant IRF projects (Women and Youth engagement in Yemen's political transition; Addressing grievances in the South) and PRF projects (primarily the outcomes on transitional justice and political process); 2) chair inter-agency coordination on support to the CDP; 3) ensure coordination of all donor support to the CDP; and 4) provide secretariat support to Trust Fund project on the CDP. The Project Coordinator will also lead on fundraising for additional government and donor resources to meet the expected overall cost to donors of the CDP of \$9m.

Upon demand, there will be provision of facilitation support from UN experts in the areas of organisation, consensus building, strategic planning and public communications / outreach. This assistance will be provided both to the CDC and CDC-S, as necessary.

In accordance with the outcomes of the NDC, there will be a need for specific expertise in experience in how to implement / draft specific provisions. This may include treatment of the issues of quotas for elected and appointed bodies; how to reflect the desired changes to the structure of the state; to what extent NDC outcomes need to be reflected in a constitution, and what provisions are best addressed through subsequent policy and legislative changes; and provision of options on how to address phased adoption of constitutional provisions. In addition to external expertise there is UN expertise available locally, which can be brought in at no, or little, cost to the project. For example UNDP and OHCHR have technical advisers who can contribute to advice on issues of transitional justice.

OHCHR and UNICEF will co-implement a component supporting the development of public outreach material and activities to promote NDC outcomes on the rights of children and minorities. This component will be implemented under the guidance of the CDC-S.

UNICEF adopts a socio-ecological model (SEM) to social and behaviour change, essential to engaging with and addressing multi-layer factors that influence individual and community perceptions, attitudes and practices. Various forms and mediums of communication and outreach that ranges from direct face-to-face engagement to mass media streaming will be employed to serve this purpose.

OHCHR will provide expert advice and capacity building to the drafting team throughout the constitutional drafting process. In addition, OHCHR will provide support to civil society to develop a toolkit with international human rights standards and principles to be used as an advocacy tool during the constitutional reform process. OHCHR will also provide training for civil society on the toolkit for integrating human rights in the Constitution.

### Results framework

*Outcome 1: Implementation of the CDP advanced according to agreed timelines and steps, on the basis of coherent technical, financial and administrative support*

The programme will assist the transformation of the existing NDS structures into 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 document. 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 provision of substantial expertise on constitutional issues.

### Outputs:

- 2.5 Well-resourced CDCS provides the administrative, logistical and technical support to the Constitutional process.
- 2.6 The CDP is provided with administrative budget, technical and political support, including lessons learned and comparative analysis and mediation / facilitation assistance when requested.
- 2.7 Work of the CDC is informed by high-quality international expertise and best practice in Constitution-making and on specific issues including - but not restricted to - federalism, protections for minorities, the structure of the state, good governance, and improved political participation of women and young people.



2.8 International assistance to the NDC (closing phase, communication of NDC outcomes) and the CDP is well coordinated, with limited transaction costs for national actors and efficient allocation of resources.

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

The Secretariat and a number of independent entities will be supported to strengthen public communications and capabilities to achieve broader participation in their activities, with particular regard to participation of women, youth and minorities.

Outputs:

- 3.1 Yemenis in the different regions of the country receive information about the CDP and can input their views, in ways accessible to them.
- 3.2 NDC outcomes with reference to women and youth are protected. Through public engagement and technical support to the CDC in reflecting the issues as relevant to the constitution. (Funded through other IRF project).
- 3.3 Protection of NDC recommendations with regard to: The Legal Age of the child (and its myriad manifestations), and right to Safe Water. Through public engagement and technical support to the CDC in reflecting the issues as relevant to the constitution.
- 3.4 NDC outcomes with reference to rights of minorities, children and respect of international standards on human rights are protected and upheld in the constitution. Through public engagement and technical support to the CDC in reflecting the issues as relevant to the constitution.

**b) Budget**

CATEGORIES	TBFF PROJECT BUDGET (US \$)			
	TOTAL	UNICEF Budget	OHCHR Budget	UNOPS implemented
1. Staff and other personnel	751,753	0	100,000	651,753
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	143,050	55,800	30,000	57,250
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0	0	0	0
4. Contractual services	532,750	0	46,500	486,250
5. Travel	128,968	27,900	18,000	83,068
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	150,000	150,000	0	0
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	174,977	0	39,000	135,977
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	<b>1,881,497</b>	<b>233,700</b>	<b>233,500</b>	<b>1,414,297</b>
8. Indirect support Costs	131,705	16,359	16,345	99,001
<b>Total Project Costs</b>	<b>2,013,202</b>	<b>250,059</b>	<b>249,845</b>	<b>1,513,298</b>



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

#### c) Sustainability

By supporting a more meaningful engagement of Yemen's citizens with the CDP, the project ultimately seeks to ensure that the new political settlement in Yemen is robust and sets Yemen on a path to addressing the critical social, economic and conflict challenges that threaten its sustained development. The NDC has produced outcomes which signal a step change in the position of many groups in society, particular, IDPs women and youth. A successful CDP will lock in many of these gains for the benefit of future generations of Yemenis.

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

#### d) Risk management

##### Risks:

1. Movements, groups and political parties withdraw from the CDP or boycott referendum	M	II	OSASG ongoing monitoring of commitment to CDP. Political facilitation of serious disputes / issues. Briefing to G-10, UNSC, and other forums which contain actors able to support strengthened political will / participation. Focus on an inclusive, transparent and participatory process.
2. Failure of CDC to reach full agreement on a Draft Constitution	M	H	Integration of the CC into the CDP to help resolve impasses. OSASG facilitation, including away-days/retreats on specific topics moderated by experts.
3. Delays to electoral administration prevent referendum taking place on time	L	M	Close cooperation and risk management with the UNDP-led programme on electoral support. Facilitation of cross-political agreements on how to manage such a delay.
4. Sharp decline in security environment hampers public participation efforts	M	H	Investment in public communications and outreach that do not require physical contact with all citizens (e.g. public information on radio and television). Close monitoring of security situation to identify early locations where access will be constrained and develop alternative strategies for outreach.
5. Programme fails to receive sufficient donor contributions	M	M	Close coordination with non-Trust Fund donors to keep aware of all alternate sources of funding. Prioritisation of the programme towards activities under Outcome 1.
6. Insecurity in some areas threatens	M	M	Close coordination with UNDSS and national security authorities to monitor

programme implementation and staff safety			conflict and security trends.
7. Timely funds disbursement, programme implementation and recruitment of quality expertise	L	M	Trust Fund Steering Committee has already approved fast-track selection procedures. Steering Committee has also established a mechanism for rapid virtual consideration of tranche requests where appropriate.
8. Complicated and sensitive issues, especially relating to girls/women's physical and economic security	L	M	Close consultations with national partners, and women's groups in particular, to ensure appropriate handling of gender issues in targeted communities.
9. False or unsubstantiated stories, and leaks through formal media and social media undermine public confidence in the Constitutional process	M	M	CDCS continues to monitor all media and counter false stories. Focus on enhancing transparency of the CDP, including posting as much information to the public domain as is possible.

e) Results framework and Monitoring and evaluation:

- Results framework:

## Results Framework for IRB projects or portfolio of projects

*Policy statement / national roadmap for peace building: GCC Initiative – ND, CDP (Presidential Decrees)*

*Purpose of PBI support (type of expected change):* Constitution is drafted, reflects the outcomes of the NDC and is broadly understood and accepted by Yemenis.

*Theory of change statement:* If the CDP is conducted in a sufficiently transparent, participative and inclusive manner, and the drafting is performed with the support of high quality expertise, the resulting document is more likely to reflect the needs of most Yemenis. Furthermore the citizens will have a greater stake in the resulting political settlement, leading to a higher likelihood of long-term stability and reductions in conflict.

(1) Outcomes and type of change acquired	(2) Indicators	(3) Baselines and time-bound targets	(4) Outputs and activities	(5) Indicators	(6) Baselines and time-bound targets	(7) Inputs/ R/NO & party responsibility for mobilisation	(8) Inputs/ budget	(9) Assumptions
1) Implementation of the CDP advanced according to agreed timelines and steps, on the basis of cultural, technical, financial and administrative support.	1. (Y)es/(N)o Final constitution draft reflects relevant outcomes of the NDC	1.1: Baseline (2013) N; Target (2014) Y	1.1 Well-resourced CDCS provides the administrative, logistical and technical support to the Constitutional process (25% of the CDP) is covered in this project) 1.1.1 Support the reform of secretariat structures (for Preparatory Committee, National Dialogue, and Constitutional process) including recruitment of staff and logistical and administrative support. 1.1.2 Provide technical support to the members of the Secretariat structures on Secretariat functions and lessons learned from previous Constitutional processes 1.2 The CDP is provided with technical and political support, including lessons learned and comparative analysis and mediation / facilitation assistance when requested. 1.2.1 Conduct one two-week and of country workshop and planning with CDC and relevant stakeholders to finalise the plan for the CDP 1.2.2 Conduct / facilitate, as needed, consultations with representatives of all constituencies into the CDP to build consensus and agreement on the issues pertaining to the implementation of the Agreement	1.1 Established CDCS and a clear structure is created for the upcoming CDP.	1.1 Baseline (2013) N; Target (2014) Y	OS/ASC and UNOPS	OS/ASC/UNOPS budget: \$781,089	- Security conditions are conducive to political participation - Political consensus maintained on steps and timing of the CDP - Political will of international actors



2) The outcome of the CDP reflects an inclusive, transparent, meaningful and participatory process.	Number of public submissions / comments / contributions received to the CDC	2.1 Baseline (2013) N/A; Target: (2014) 500	1.2.3 Support the CDC with technical specialists / facilitation work plans Output 1.3: Work of the CDC is informed by high-quality international expertise and best practice in Constitution-making and on specific issues, including – but not restricted to – federalism, protections for minorities, the structure of the state, good governance, and improved political participation of women and young people; 1.3.1 Support the Constitutional Drafting Commission with planning of technical specialist facilitation needs 1.3.2 Provide specialist advice and facilitation support in accordance with CDC needs, and in coordination with non-Trust Funded technical advice as available. 1.3.3 Long-term adviser to assist the CDC in its activities identified, agreed with CDC and deployed. 1.4 International assistance to the NDC (closing phase, communication of NDC outcomes) and the CDP is well coordinated, with limited transaction costs for national actors and efficient allocation of resources. 1.4.1 Convene regular international community meetings to coordinate assistance 1.4.2 Prepare, update and disseminate status of international assistance projects 1.4.3 Coordinate implementation of UN integrated programme	1.3 Number of background papers to support comparative analysis and state lessons learned	1.3 Baseline (2013) N/A; Target (2014) 5 technical background documents / inputs related to the constitutional process	participatory coordination arrangements; Availability of resources
			1.4 Baseline (2013) for NDC: 12 UN coordination meetings; 2 half yearly reports 70% of the fund required was secured; Target (2014) 12 UN coordination meetings; 80% of the needed funds for the CDP is secured; 2 half yearly reports for the IRP project.	1.4 Meeting minutes; periodic reports: % of the secured funds needed for the CDP.		
			2.1.1 number of TV and radio education transmissions	2.1.1 number of TV and radio education transmissions	2.1 Baseline (2013): More than 150; Target (2014) 25 TV & 50 Radio;	OSASG and UNOPS (collaboration with UNDP, UNICEF, OHCHR, on specific thematic events)
			2.1.2 number of televised townhall debates on	2.1.2 Series of televised townhall meetings broadcast on television and radio to discuss key themes of the	2.1.2 Baseline (2013): 16; Target (2014): 15	Security conditions are similar – permit to permit
						Acceptance by

	Constitution.	Constitutional issues		youth delegates of UN Mineral observation mission other ND delegates and CDC members.
	<p>2.1.3: Outdoor media campaign to raise awareness of Constitutional Drafting process and how citizens can engage with it.</p> <p>2.1.4: CDC-S in coordination with CDC hold a series of workshops and consultation meetings with political parties, interest groups, civil society, community leaders, religious groups, trade unions, professional syndicates and groups of concerned citizens/opinion leaders</p>	<p>2.1.3 # in 2 outdoor media on Constitutional Process</p> <p>2.1.4, number of regional / local field meetings with citizens on Constitutional process</p>	<p>2.1.3 Baseline (2013): 32,000m2; Target (2014): 29,000 m2.</p> <p>2.1.4 Baseline (2013): Over 130; Target (2014): 20</p>	
	<p>2.1.5: CDC implements a programme of consultation meetings outside of Sana'a, targeting marginalised groups including women, youth and IDPs.</p> <p>2.1.5: CDCS drafts a communications and public participation plan, and has this endorsed by CDC.</p>	<p>2.1.5: Communications and Public Participation Plan endorsed by Constitutional Drafting Commission (YIN)</p>	<p>2.1.5 Baseline (2013) NDCI Communications plan developed, 1 mid-term communications plan developed, 1 final / post NDC communications plan developed; Target (2014): CDP Communications strategy approved</p>	<p>Security situation allows access and active involvement of UN staff, consultants and partners.</p>
	<p>2.1.6 Two months public consultation on draft constitution to be received through field meetings, social media and official website.</p>	<p>2.1.6 Specific for advertising the draft constitution document: number of public consultation and recommendations received; # of meetings; # of social media followers; # of hits on the official website;</p>	<p>1.2.6</p>	<p>Credible and capable implementing partners at</p>
	<p>2.2 NDC outcomes with reference to women and youth are protected. Through public engagement and technical support to the CDC in reflecting the issues as relevant to the constitution.</p>	<p>2.2: Constitution contains provisions that strengthen women's political participation conforms to CD/AV (shared indicator will)</p>	<p>2.2 Baseline (2013): N; Target Y;</p>	<p>2.2 Other sources of funding: Women and Youth Forum/ UNFPA/UN</p>
<p>2.2.1 Series of joint meetings between women from</p>				<p>Relevant constitute</p>

		<p>inside and outside the NDC to formulate a common ground for a work programme that is related to NDC outcomes and with the assistance of international and local experts. Agree an approach for communicating common positions to ND process and CDP.</p> <p>2.2.2 Meetings with civil society organisations to discuss the suggestions for the Constitutional Process (joint women and youth).</p> <p>2.2.3: Workshop for participants from all governorates and independent sectors to discuss positions for the Constitution to address, facilitated by constitutional law experts and CDC-S.</p> <p>2.2.4 Hold formal meetings between Forum representatives CDC-S and, if necessary, the NDC Consensus Committee.</p> <p>Output 2.3: Protection of NDC recommendations with regard to: The Legal Age of the child (and its myriad manifestations), and right to Safe Water by the public on the CDP to inform key components related to rights of children and technical support to the CDC in reflecting these issues as relevant to the constitution.</p> <p>2.3.1: Facilitate house to house, one-on-one and focus group discussions, community events including gatherings in schools, mosque, markets to inform and engage with key constituents at community level on relevant component of the CDP related to the fulfilment of the rights of children.</p> <p>2.3.2 Engage with and Commission artistes/artist groups to produce songs / wall paintings against child marriage (intensity broadcasting and circulation of various produced multimedia and print materials)</p> <p>2.3.3 Work with public and private TV and radio producers and presenters to promote discussions on the</p>	<p>women and youth IRF project)</p> <p>2.2.1 # number of common Women's platforms, messages and strategies formally tabled to CDC process/</p> <p>2.2.2 Bi-monthly report or recommendations submitted to the CDC through CDC-S</p> <p>2.2.3.# of workshops/# of attendees from Governorates and different constituencies</p> <p>2.3.1: # of Activities conducted across the country.</p> <p>2.3.2: # of artwork, wall paintings, &amp; songs produced</p> <p>2.3.3: Number of media products broadcast, published and circulated.</p>	<p>2.2.1. Baseline (2013) 0; Target (2014): One documents on the women and youth visions of the NDC outcomes and recommendations for the CDC on related issues ;</p> <p>2.2.2 Baseline(2013): 0; Target (2014): 6 reports during the crafting ;</p> <p>2.2.3 Baseline(2013):0; Target (2014): 6 workshops ;</p> <p>2.3.1: Baseline 2013: 30 community based initiatives Target 2014: 35</p> <p>2.3.2: Baseline 2013: 12 Wall paintings + 2 songs Target 2014: 6 songs</p> <p>2.3.3: Baseline 2013: 15</p>	<p>NWomen budget : \$65K</p> <p>2.3 UNICEF ; budget: 250K</p>	<p>from diverse backgrounds are willing to participate in the organize meeting</p>
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			<p>new constitution PROVISIONS around age of the child, access to water and rights of minorities in established popular programmes, produce new and interactive programmes (including call-ins, sms, interviews.</p> <p>Output 2.4: NDC outcomes with reference to rights of minorities and respect of international standards on human rights are protected. Through public engagement and technical support to the CDC in rectifying the issues as relevant to the constitution</p> <p>2.4.1 Engage and international expert to provide technical support to the drafting team throughout the whole drafting process.</p> <p>2.4.2 Provide training on human rights standards to the Constitutional Reform Committee on human rights</p> <p>2.4.3 Developing a human rights component (Bill of rights) for civil society advocacy purposes during the constitutional reform process.</p> <p>2.4.4 Training of civil society on the OHCHR toolkit for integrating human rights in national constitutions.</p>	<p>2.4. Members of the Constitutional Reform Committee and civil society participating in the constitutional drafting process have the capacities to incorporate human rights principles and standards in the Constitution.</p> <p>2.4.1 Number of recommendations on human rights standards provided by OHCHR</p> <p>2.4.2 Number of training workshops.</p> <p>2.4.3 Advocacy toolkit developed.</p> <p>2.4.4 Number of training workshops</p>	<p>radio epi-sodes: 20 TV interviews &amp; talks shows + 1 million SMS  <b>Target 2014</b>  25 radio epi-sodes with community feedback mechanism  1 million SMS</p> <p>2.4 Baseline: N/A  Target: 80% of constitutional provisions on human rights recommended by members of the Constitutional Reform Committee comply with international human rights standards.</p> <p>2.4.1 Baseline: N/A  Target: 50 recommendations.</p> <p>2.4.2 Baseline: N/A  Target: 3</p> <p>2.4.3 Baseline: N/A  Target: 1</p> <p>2.4.4. Baseline: N/A  Target: 5</p>		<p>2.4  OHCHR;  Budget:  249.8K;</p>	
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- Systems for M&E of the project (portfolio):

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

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

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

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

- List of RUNOs and implementing agencies:

- OHCHR
- UNOPS
- UNICEF

- Implementing agency capacity:

UNOPS has provided operational support to the NDS since its inception, and is therefore the natural choice of agency to support the reform to a CDCS. OSASG and other UN agencies have provided support to strategizing and implementing communications and outreach at all stages of the national Dialogue. This will continue to be coordinated through the UN Working Group on National Dialogue and Constitutional Reform.

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

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

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

**OHCHR:** The Host Country Agreement was signed on 26 September 2012 establishing an OHCHR Country Office with a full promotion and protection mandate. The OHCHR Country Office became operational during 2013. At the global level, OHCHR is the leading UN entity providing policy

guidance on general international human rights law as well as more specifically OHCHR has the lead in developing guidance tools and materials in the area of rule of law. OHCHR in Yemen works in close collaboration with UNCT to increase integration of human rights standards and principles into the work of the Humanitarian Country Team, including the Protection Cluster Working Group. In addition, OHCHR provides technical assistance to the Government to align its national legislation with international human rights standards and to establish accountability mechanisms for protection and promotion of human rights. In the area of human rights monitoring and reporting, OHCHR has a team of international and national experts who are documenting human rights violations as per the OHCHR guidelines and procedures.

**UNICEF:** UNICEF contributed actively during the NDC to several working groups around three major key issues: the legal age of the child and its myriad manifestations including child marriage; the right to safe water; and securing rights of minorities, such as the Muhamasheen. The engagement was very fruitful with positive and promising NDC outcomes on the above issues. UNICEF has in-house expertise in communication, outreach and public mobilization in addition to core technical expertise on human rights especially in the Convention on the Rights of Child (CRC).

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

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

The project will be coordinated under a sector-wide project plan and budget prepared by OSASG, in coordination with Government of Yemen and the CDC-S.

OSASG/CDC-S will also convene a regular donor meeting and CDC-S will convene regular implementer-level meetings to coordinate non-Trust Fund and Peacebuilding funded activities.

UN coordination will be managed through the OSASG-chaired UN Joint Working Group on National Dialogue and Constitutional Reform which ordinarily meets once every two weeks. All participating UN organisations attend this group and share updates on related programmatic activity.

Proposed PBF projects on Transitional Justice and Political Transition Support have components related to the constitution process. Where appropriate advisory resources available under these projects will be drawn upon to support the Constitutional Process project. Furthermore OSASG will attend UN Joint Working Groups on Transitional Justice and Governance with a view to ensuring effective coordination, coherence and elimination of duplication with regard to activities related to the constitution process.

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

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

#### **AA Functions**



On behalf of the Participating Organisations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved "Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds" (2008)<sup>4</sup>, the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

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

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

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

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

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

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provided no later than July 31st;
- Annual narrative progress reports, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Final narrative reports, after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) of the year following the completion of the activities. The final report will give a summary of results and achievements compared to the goals and objectives of the PBF; and
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

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- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPFF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

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

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

#### **Public Disclosure**

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

## Component 5: Annexes

### Annex A:

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

Peacebuilding Strategic Outcome Area	Key Institution	Key Projects/Activities	Duration of projects/activities	Budget in \$	Estimated gap in \$
	<i>Yemen National Dialogue and Constitutional Reform Trust Fund</i>	<i>Constitutional Process</i>  <i>Operating under the same results framework and project plan as this IRF project.</i>	<i>January 2014- November 2014</i>	<i>\$10m</i>	<i>\$3m</i>
	<i>National Democratic Institute</i>	<i>Public outreach, engagement and communications to support the Constitutional process</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	
	<i>International Organisation for Migration</i>	<i>USAID funded support to the Constitutional Process</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	
	<i>Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung</i>	<i>Various public outreach and engagement activities in relation to the Constitutional Process</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Unknown/small-scale</i>	
	<i>Berghof Foundation</i>	<i>Various public outreach and engagement activities in relation to the Constitutional Process</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Unknown/small-scale</i>	



# Annex B:

Mapping of UN Recipient Organizations  
Please include exhaustive information of annual budgets of each recipient agency (R/UNOS) in the targeted outcome area

UN Agency	Key Sectors (top live or fewer)	Annual Budget Recipient (last year) per Organization in key sectors	Annual Budget Recipient (this year) per Organization in key sectors	Projection of Annual Budget (next year) per Recipient Organization in key sectors	Rate (Agency Total) 2012 Annual Delivery
UNICEF		\$ 200,000	\$ 250,000	N/A	N/A
OHCHR/ UNDP	(1) Support to the implementation of transitional justice in Yemen (2) Support to Human Rights during the Transition Period in Yemen	2012-2015: \$ 1,450,000 \$ 4,218,200	2013: \$ 950,000 from OHCHR, \$ 500,000 from BCP, \$ 50,000 from OHCHR, \$ 400,000 from TRACK	N/A	N/A
UNOPS	Support to peace process / political facilitation support to C/DG-SJ	N/A	810 million approved by YNDCR Trust Fund)	N/A	N/A (funds disbursed in committees by the Steering Committee of the YNDCR Trust Fund – see MAPPO records)

## ANNEX D

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

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

*Using the Programme Results Framework from the Project Document - provide an update on the achievement of indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, clear explanation*

*n should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.*

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

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baselines</b>	<b>Planned Indicator Targets</b>	<b>Targets actually achieved</b>
<b>Outcome 1</b> 1) Implementation of the CDP advanced according to agreed timelines and steps, on the basis of coherent technical, financial and administrative support.	1. (Y)es/(N)o Final constitution draft reflects relevant outcomes of the NDC	1. Baseline (2013) N;	1. Target (2014) Y	
<b>Output 1.1</b> Well-resourced CDCS provides the administrative, logistical and technical support to the Constitutional	1.1 Established CDC-S and a clear structure is created for the upcoming CDP.	1.1 Baseline (2013) N;	Target (2014) Y	
<b>Output 1.2</b> The CDP is provided with technical and political support, including lessons learned and comparative analysis and mediation / facilitation assistance when requested.	1.2 CDC plan prepared and endorsed by CDC, Number of workshops/ trainings and consultations provided to the CDC.	1.2 No	1.2 Yes	



<p><b>Output 1.3</b> Work of the CDC is informed by high-quality international expertise and best practice in Constitution-making and on specific issues including – but not restricted to – federalism, protections for minorities, the structure of the state, good governance, and improved political participation of women and young people.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1.3</b> Number of background papers to support comparative analysis and share lessons learned</p>	<p>1.3 Baseline (2013) N/A;</p>	<p>1.3 Target (2014) 5 technical background documents / inputs related to the constitutional process</p>	
<p><b>Output 1.4</b> International assistance to the NDC (closing phase, communication of NDC outcomes) and the CDP is well coordinated, with limited transaction costs for national actors and efficient allocation of resources.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1.4</b> Meeting minutes; periodic reports ; % of the secured funds needed for the CDP.</p>	<p>1.4 Baseline (2013) for NDC : 12 UN coordination meetings, 2 half yearly reports 70% of the fund required was secured;</p>	<p>1.4 Target (2014) 12 UN coordination meetings; 80% of the needed funds for the CDP is secured; 2 half yearly reports for the IRF project</p>	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Targets actually achieved
<b>Outcome 2</b> The outcome of the CDP reflects an inclusive, transparent, meaningful and participatory process.	Number of public submissions / comments / contributions received to the CDC	2.1 Baseline (2013) N/A;	2.1 Target (2014) 500	
<b>Output 2.1</b> Yemenis in the different regions of the country receive information about the CDP and can input their views, in ways accessible to them: (This project covers 25% of the total budget needed for the CDP)	<b>Indicator 2.1</b> 2.1.1 number of TV and radio education transmissions 2.1.2 number of televised townhall debates on Constitutional issues 2.1.3 # m2 outdoor media on Constitutional Process 2.1.4. number of regional / local field meetings with citizens on Constitutional process 2.1.5. Communications and Public Participation Plan endorsed by Constitutional Drafting Commission (Y/N) 2.1.6 Specific for after posting the draft constitution document: #number of public consultation and recommendations received ; # of meetings ; # of social media followers; # of hits on the official website ;	2.1.1 Baseline (2013): More than 150; 2.1.2 Baseline (2013): 15; 2.1.3 Baseline (2013): 32,000m2; 2.1.4 Baseline (2013): Over 130; 2.1.5 Baseline (2013) NDC:1 Communications plan developed, 1 mid-term communications plan developed, 1 final / post NDC communications plan developed; 2.1.6 Baseline: 0;	2.1.1 Target (2014) 25 TV & 50 Radio; 2.1.2 Target (2014): 15 2.1.3 Target (2014) 20,000 m2; 2.1.4 Target (2014): 20 2.1.5 Target (2014) CD? Communications strategy approved 2.1.6	
<b>Output 2.2</b> NDC outcomes with reference to women and youth are protected. Through public engagement and technical support to the CDC in reflecting the issues as relevant to the constitution.	<b>Indicator 2.2</b> Constitution contains provisions that strengthen women's political participation conform to CDRAW (shared indicator with women and youth IRP project) 2.2.1 # number of common Women's platforms, messages and strategies formally tabled to CDC process 2.2.2 Bi-monthly report on recommendations submitted to the CDC through CDC-S 2.2.3.# of workshops/# of attendees from Governorates and different constituencies	2.2 Baseline (2013) N; 2.2.1. Baseline (2013) 0;  2.2.2 Baseline(2013): 0; ; 2.2.3 Baseline(2013):0;	2.2 Target Y; 2.2.1 Target (2014):One documents on the women and youth visions of the NDC outcomes and recommendations for the CDC on related issues ; 2.2.2 Target (2014): 6 reports during the drafting 2.2.3 Target (2014): 6 workshops ;	

<p><b>Output 2.3</b> Protection of NDC recommendations with regard to: The Legal Age of the child (and its myriad manifestations), and right to Safe Water by the public in the CDP to inform key components related to rights of children and technical support to the CDC in reflecting these issues as relevant to the constitution.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.3</b> 2.3.1: # of Activities conducted across the country. 2.3.2: # of artwork, wall paintings, &amp; songs produced. 2.3.3: Number of media products broadcast, published and circulated.</p>	<p>2.3.1: Baseline 2013: 50 community based initiatives 2.3.2: Baseline 2013: 12 Wall paintings + 2 songs 2.3.3: Baseline 2013: 15 radio episodes; 20 TV interviews &amp; talks shows + 1 million SMS</p>	<p>2.3.1 Target 2014: 35 2.3.2 Target 2014: 6 songs 2.3.3 Target 2014: 25 radio epi-sodes with community feedback mechanism 1 million SMS</p>	
<p><b>Output 2.4</b> NDC outcomes with reference to rights of minorities and respect of international standards on human rights are protected. Through public engagement and technical support to the CDC in reflecting the issues as relevant to the constitution</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.4.</b> Members of the Constitutional Reform Committee and civil society participating in the constitutional drafting process have the capacities to incorporate human rights principles and standards in the Constitution.  2.4.1 Number of recommendations on human rights standards provided by OHCHR 2.4.2 Number of training workshops. 2.4.3 Advocacy toolkit developed.  2.4.4 Number of training workshops</p>	<p>2.4 Baseline: N/A       2.4.1 Baseline: N/A 2.4.2 Baseline: N/A 2.4.3 Baseline: N/A 2.4.4 Baseline: N/A</p>	<p>2.4 Target: 80% of constitutional provisions on human rights recommended by members of the Constitutional Reform Committee comply with international human rights standards.  2.4.1 Target: 50 recommendations 2.4.2 Target: 3 2.4.3 Target: 1 2.4.4 Target: 5</p>	





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

**PEACEBUILDING FUND  
PROJECT SUMMARY**

<b>Project Number &amp; Title:</b>	PBF/ Constitution Process Project	
<b>Recipient UN Organisation:</b>	UNICEF/OHCHR/ UNOPS	
<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>	UNOPS/OHCHR/UNICEF/OSASG/	
<b>Location:</b>	Yemen (country wide)	
<b>Approved Project Budget:</b>		
<b>Duration:</b>	<b>Planned Start Date:</b> September 2013	<b>Planned Completion:</b> May 2014
<b>SC Approval Date: (Actual Dates)</b>		
<b>Project Description:</b>		
<b>PBF Priority Area:</b>		
<b>PBF Outcome:</b>	Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict	
<b>Key Project Activities:</b>		









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