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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** **YEMEN**

**TYPE OF REPORT: annual report**

**YEAR of report: 2020**

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| **Project Title: Responding on protection needs and supporting resilience in places of detention**  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: PRF 00108541** | |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **RUNO UNDP (Convening Agency)**  **RUNO UNICEF**  **RUNO UN Women** |
| **Date of first transfer: 02 February 2018**  **Project end date:** no-cost extension for additional 6 months has been approved. The new project end date is **1 February 2021.**  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** YES (no-cost extension for additional 6 months have been requested) | |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**  Gender promotion initiative  Youth promotion initiative  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions  Cross-border or regional project | |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):**  **Recipient Organization Amount**  UNDP $ 2,000,000  UNICEF $ 1,400,000  UN Women $ 2,286,470  **Total $ 5,686,470**  Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: **75%**  \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*  **Gender-responsive Budgeting:**  Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: **USD 2,286,470.00**  Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment:  **USD 2,605,120.75** | |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM2**  **Project Risk Marker: High**  **Project PBF focus area: 3.2 Equitable Access to social Services**  **4.1 Strengthening National State Capacity** | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: **Won Hyuk-Im (Rule of Law Project OIC)**  Project report approved by: **Nahid Hussein (Head of Programme – DRR Programme)**  Did PBF Secretariat review the report: **N/A** | |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1,500 characters limit):

The project was extended by six months to 1 February 2021 due to implementation delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and related travel limitations, and constrained field access due to increasing tensions between international donors and de facto authorities.

During the reporting period [ January to November 2020]:

* UNDP conducted 10 trainings for 164 prison personnel on prison management skills, as well as literacy and vocational trainings for more than 675detainees (96 women, 579 men) in Mukalla and Aden prisons. Rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems started in Sana’a, Hodeidah and Aden prisons. COVID-19 preventive items, personal protective equipment (PPE) and awareness trainings were provided to 8,175 people at prisons and other facilities.
* UNICEF provided legal aid and alternatives to detention for 525 detainees, and 318 (58 girls, 260 boys) juvenile children were provided direct assistance including medical support, restorative justice, family tracing and reunification, specialized psychological support and non-food items. Over 438 juvenile children (61 girls, 377 boys) were profiled and assessed in detention facilities in Sana’a, Ibb, and Taiz governorates.
* SOPs on “identification of children in conflict with the law and referring them to services” were endorsed by the Justice for Children (J4C) National Technical Committee; three Training of Trainers (ToTs) were conducted and 254 law enforcement personnel were equipped with skills on diversions and alternatives to detention; 172 children were reintegrated within their families and communities. The COVID-19 pandemic presented an opportunity to advocate for the urgent release of children detained in interim care centres and detention centres in Aden.
* UN Women provided 40 women released from prisons with temporary transitional accommodations, reintegration packages, settling-in allowances, vocational training & small start-up business packages, facilitated the release of nine women detained beyond their sentence for non-payment of fines, and conducted a study on traditional/customary law and Diversion Options and Incarceration Alternatives for Women.
* UN Women continued to provide 300 female detainees in Sana’a, Dhamar, Ibb, Taiz, Hodeidah, Aden, Mukalla, and Marib with healthcare, psychosocial, legal, education and vocational services; build the capacities of 300 prison personnel on Human right and Bangkok Rules in the eight targeted prisons, build the capacities of 50 female mediators, and finalized preparations to officially launch the Justice for Women Network.

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1,000 characters limit):

* The official launch of the Justice for Women Network will be taking place at the end of November. Preparatory meetings with government officials and potential members and had undertaken and received very positive feedback. The network will include members from Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour, Women National Committee, Attorney General’s Office, Supreme Judicial Council, Lawyer’s Bar Association, and local CSOs. The Networks will enable members to exchange information, advocate for women’s rights, coordinate efforts, enhance accessibility of women to justice.
* Over 71 sessions on restorative justice and non-custodial measures were conducted with law enforcement officials and community-based committees to support the release advocacy.

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1,500 characters limit):

The main structural and institutional changes are:

* The project activities have resulted in positive government policies to support children in detention.
* The support of the authorities to the alternative for detention.
* The endorsement of the authorities of the SOPs on the “identification of children in conflict with the law and referring them to services.”
* The provision of skills to law enforcement agents on several human rights and alternative to detention matters.
* The reintegration pattern started for children, women and detainees, through the support to the release, the reintegration within communities and families, the protection in shelters, as well as the provision of vocational and literacy tools to be reintegrated into the economic system, once released.
* Psychosocial, legal aid, and education/vocational programmes that have been discontinued due to the war and the lack of funding were re-instated for the duration of the project through the support of UN Women’s local partners. Sustainability and continuity plans for these programmes are discussed with relevant prison authorities and will be a priority of the Justice for Women Network upcoming and future efforts.
* The support of all authorities approached to the Justice for Women (J4W) Network and the network’s goals - including promoting diversion options for women, alternatives to incarceration, and women’s access to justice – was very positive.
* All government representatives to the J4W Network will strengthen their knowledge and capacity for the application of Bangkok Rules and Human Rights international standards, including adoption of diversion practices and alignment of Yemeni Law to international standards.

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2,000 characters limit):

The project has had positive human impact. Below are a few examples:

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| **A law enforcement official on completing a training course on alternatives to detention provided by the Technical Committee for Children’s Justice in cooperation with UNICEF said**: *“This was the first time I learnt the meaning of non-custodial alternatives.”* |
| **The Head of the National Technical Committee on Justice for Children, Ms. Amal Al-Riyashi,** said:  *"We encountered several challenges when dealing with children in contact with the law since 2010, but with the PBSO funds, the technical support and the coordination efforts of UNICEF, we were able to resume the J4C related interventions and activate the J4C Technical Committee."*  *“The PBSO funds and UNICEF's support have enabled alternatives to detention and children have released and re-integrated with their families”* **Head of a care center for boys in Ibb governorate.**  *“I was helped and felt that I could see hope and stand up on my own legs again.”* **A 17-year-old beneficiary from Amran** |
| **Ahmed (51 years old), participant of vocational training- electrical wiring at correctional facility** said**:**  *"The prison experience gave me motivation. I want to prove myself, and use this time to gain skills for independence – especially after release,".*  *Ahmed remains patiently committed to success. "I participated in the electrical wiring training, and benefited a lot. With these skills I will be able to find work when I’m released," he noted.* |
| **Mohammed Ali, 42 years old, a guard of Dhamar Central Prison, Dhamar**  *“I work as the guard at Dhamar central prison, I was afraid to be infected by the Coronavirus because we engaged with many people here prisoners and visitors. But now this awareness materials taught me how to protect myself and my colleagues along with using these prevention materials."* |
| **A detainee at a shelter supported by UNWomen received vocational training and a small start-up business package.**  *“I think I would have gone hungry, begged, or stolen to stay alive. But now I have the skills and equipment needed to be self-reliant. I can have an income without humiliating myself through begging or risking going back to prison for stealing.”* |

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (****for June reports: January-June****;* ***for November reports: January-November;*** *for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

* *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1: Basic conditions are improved in places of detention, with particular asttention to the special needs of women and children**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On-track**

**Progress summary:** (3,000 characters limit)

**Key progress against outcome are**:

* UNDP with the support of Penal Reform International (PRI) has conducted 10 training workshops for **164** prison personnel (40 women or 24%) on Prison Management Skills and Dealing with High Security Prisoners. The training workshops held in Al-Mukallah and Aden Al-Mansoura Rehabilitation Centers, with participants from Al-Mahra, Hadramaut, Mareb, Shabwah, Al-Dhalea, Lahj, Taiz, Abyan and Aden. The training workshops have enhanced the capacity of the prison staff in Yemen to manage the prisons according to Yemeni laws and legislations and international human rights standards.
* UNDP supported the rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems at Sana’a, Hodeidah and Aden. The works included water and sanitation pipelines and kitchen in Sana’a; water and sanitation pipelines and solar panels in Hodeidah; water sanitation plant in Aden. The supports provided have improved the basic conditions of place of detentions.
* UNDP, in close cooperation with ICRC and National Prisoner Foundation (NPF) and Yemeni authorities, distributed COVID-19 protective items and awareness materials to prisons and correctional facilities, police stations, security check points, staffs at eight governorates (Aden, Al-Amanah, Al-Dhala’a, Al-Mahrah, Al-Mukalla, Hadramaut, Sabwah and Sana’a) and reached out 8,175 people. The items distributed: 5,868 hygiene kits, 4,875 face masks, 122 medical gloves, 1,830 regular gloves for cleaners, 113 bottles of Dettol, cleaning tools. In the absence of support from the rule of law institutions, the provision of above-mentioned items have allowed the place of detentions better prepared and equipped to curb COVID-19 case in the prisons.
* UN Women continued to provide over 300 female detainees in eight targeted central prisons (Sana’a, Aden, Ibb, Dhamar, Taiz, Hodeidah, Mukalla, and Marib central prisons) with medical health-care services (including COVID-19 precautionary kits, sanitary & hygiene kits, bedding supplies, routine medical check-ups and medications). UN Women also launched activity 1.1.3 aimed at building the capacities of at least 300 detention centres’ personnel on Human Rights and Bangkok Rules on treatment of female detainees. The capacity building of 100 men and women has been conducted in three of the eight targeted central prisons.
* Following an attack on Taiz prison, UN Women organized an intervention to provide urgent assistance to affected detainees. Medical care was provided to 24 women, minor medical surgeries for 8 severely injured women, medical supplies and psychosocial support for 28 female detainees and female prison staff. Essential nutrition and hygiene items were also provided to children accompanying their mothers. Mentally and psychosocially affected detainees were provided with psychosocial sessions from a specialized psychologist. At a later stage, sterilisers, face masks, and gloves were distributed among detainees and prison staff as a COVID-19 precautionary measure.
* The six women shelters supported by UN Women were provided with face masks, disinfectants, gloves, handheld infrared temperature thermometers. Awareness raising sessions on COVID-19 were provided to residents and staff of the shelters.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** (1,000 characters limit)

UN Women is targeting eight main central prisons in Yemen (Sana’a, Aden, Ibb, Dhamar, Taiz, Hodeidah, Mukalla, and Marib central prisons) and ensuring that the entire population of female detainees in those prisons are benefiting from the interventions. Additionally, UN Women is ensuring that all the prison personnel involved with female detainees are including in the training sessions on Human Rights and Bangkok Rules.

**Outcome 2: Rehabilitation and reintegration efforts for detainees are strengthened, with particular attention to the special needs of women and juveniles**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On-track**

**Progress summary:** *(*3,000 characters limit*)*

**Key progress against outcome are**:

* UNDP in collaboration with National Prisoner Foundation (NPF) provided vocational trainings and literacy courses for 675 detainees (96 women, 579 men). Over 30 courses were delivered including use of computers and internet to enhance administrative work inside prisons, home appliances maintenance, mobile maintenance, sewing and knitting and other topics. Over 26 labs and workshops within Aden and Mukalla prisons were rehabilitated to support the training courses. The vocational trainings provided the prisoners with life and technical skills to allow smooth reintegration to their communities after end of sentences.
* UNICEF provided legal aid and alternatives to detention for 525 detainees, and 318 (58 girls, 260 boys) juvenile children were provided with a wide range of direct assistance including: medical support, restorative justice, family tracing and reunification, specialized psychological support, non-food items such as clothes and school bags, and food through its partnership with the Ministry of Justice and the Yemen Women's Union.
* UNICEF profiled and assessed 438 juvenile children (61 girls, 377 boys) in detention facilities in Sana’a, Ibb, and Taiz governorates.
* From August 2020 to mid-October 2020, 109 juvenile children (24 girls and 85 boys) were released in Sana’a hub governorates, and 42 juvenile children (11 girls and 31 boys) will be released by the end of October 2020 after finalization of ongoing release processes.
* 22 children (4 girls, 18 boys) received capacity building training and were reintegrated with their families and into their communities.
* 1,033 children who are in contact or conflict with the law as offenders, victims and witnesses benefitted from case management to facilitate reintegration support and accessing at least two service types such as psychosocial support and income generating projects, and 300 improved their average literacy score.
* Through supporting six women shelters (Sana’a, Aden, Taiz, Al Hodeida, Amran, and Ibb), UN Women provided 40 women released from prisons with temporary transitional accommodations. Also, psychosocial support, reintegration packages of essential items, a settling-in allowance, and individual reintegration sessions, vocational and business skills training, and small start-up business packages for income generation were also provided.
* UN Women partners reviewed cases of over 50 women detained beyond their sentence for non-payment of fines. The review identified 20 female detainees that fit the criteria set for selection, and UN Women was successful in releasing 9 women.
* UN Women partners initiated the resumption of psychosocial, education and vocational programmes that were discontinued to lack of funding in eight targeted central prisons (Sana’a, Aden, Ibb, Dhamar, Taiz, Hodeidah, Mukalla, and Marib). The resumed programmes provided and continues to provide 300 female detainees with psychosocial, education and vocational services.
* UN Women is finalizing the preparations to officially launch the Justice for Women Network in late November in partnership with relevant government institutions.
* UN Women provided technical support to develop a workplan for the J4W Network focusing on justice for women issues (especially diversion options and alternatives to incarceration for women), capacity building of members and sustainability of the network. A sustainability plan for the network and provision of technical support from regional and international experts are underway.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** (1,000 characters limit)

The Justice for Women Network established in cooperation with government institutions will follow up on important issues faced by women in legal and detention contexts. The Network will ensure continuity of legal aid programmes to female detainees, diversion options, alternatives to incarceration and other urgent issues raised by the Network’s members. UN Women will contribute to the sustainability of the project’s results and specifically of the J4W Network by providing the Network’s members with capacity building on resource mobilization, management and planning.

**Outcome 3: Appropriate diversion options and alternatives to incarceration are available to women and children**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Off-track**

**Progress summary:** (3,000 characters limit)

Key progress against outcome are:

* Over 34 children (5 girls, 29 boys) benefited from the diversion and alternatives to detention such as customary justice.
* UN Women conducted a study on traditional/customary law and Diversion Options and Incarceration Alternatives for Women in Yemen. The purpose of the study is to assess appropriate options and alternatives to incarceration that are available to women in Yemen through an analytical assessment of existing good practices in line with human rights principles and standard operation procedures (SOPs). The research consisted of a desk review of available literature, collection of data through questionnaires, surveys, interviews, and workshops. The study report, which provides recommendations and practical action points to improve diversion options and incarceration alternatives for women in Yemen, is currently being finalized and translated, and will be published and disseminated among stakeholders and decision makers including members of the Justice for Women Network. The study results will be used to support relevant national and local authorities, justice and social welfare professionals, informal justice providers, justice practitioners, community-based organizations, SCOs and NGOs in their effort to apply diversion and other alternative measures that reduce the pressure on overcrowding and shortage of humanitarian services in prisons under the time of conflict and to harmonize their practices with international justice standards.
* UN Women initiated activity 1.3.4 and conducted the selection of 50 women to be trained as mediators to alleviate pressure on the court system and support diversion from detention. The activity will continue to be implemented until end of January 2021.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** (1,000 characters limit)

**None**

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1,000 characters limit) | Do outcome indicators have baselines? **Yes**  Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? **Yes**  UNICEF has contracted a third-party monitoring agent to provide quality assurance for activities relating to juveniles and juvenile care centres and has hired a Child Protection Facilitator who conducted four programmatic visits. The main findings were shared with the Ministry of Justice and the Technical Committee.  One TPM is conducted and an ongoing TPM exercise through HR facilitator will be reported by end of October 2020.  UN Women contracted a third-party monitoring agent to provide quality assurance for humanitarian, legal, and education/vocational services and to monitor capacity building activities of prison personnel and female mediators. |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?  **No** | Evaluation budget (response required):  The project will allocate the project for final evaluation with support each agency (sharing-cost). It is anticipated that the cost for employing a team of independent evaluation will cost around **USD 100,000.**  If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations (1,500 characters limit):  ToR for final project evaluation has been drafted and shared with PBSO for furthering input. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project. | Name of funder: Amount:  **N/A** |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* | Authorities have restricted movements and public gatherings and suspended commercial flights. UN has reduced the number of in-country staff and UN flights, previously suspended, have just recently resumed, in a limited way. A rotation of International staff has been established, but for both national and international UN workers, movements are strictly restricted within the country.  UN prepared a “COVID-19 preparedness and response plan” to support the health system in case of COVID-19 outbreak, while keeping the basic humanitarian operation ongoing. The Yemeni economic system could benefit from transforming the response to the crisis into an opportunity for gender-responsive job creation and revenue generation, production, sell and distribution of COVID-19 preventive and response items, as well as the capacity building on COVID-19 prevention and response.  Eventually, COVID-19 pandemic could be seen (or used) as a driver for peace, considering all parties involved into conflict are affected and could look for cessation of hostilities to resolve this national (global) emergency. |

**PART IV: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

*Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome**  To divert appropriate cases and improve basic humanitarian conditions for people in detention, with particular attention to the special needs of women and children, and to lay the foundations to strengthen the resilience of detainees, strengthen their social ties with families and communities | Indicator  **Humanitarian conditions (physical and psychological) are improved, as measured by progress against an assessment tool**  **Baseline: TBD based on preliminary assessment**  **Target: Four places of detention** | | | UNICEF has participated in improving the humanitarian conditions (physical and psychological) in 1 place of detention; UN Women (2 place of detention); UNDP (2 place of detention). |  |
| Output 1  Basic conditions are improved in places of detention, with particular attention to the special needs of women and children | Indicator 1.1  #of places of detention with improved physical conditions, including water and sanitation. | Conditions of prisons are extremely poor and largely damaged due to the war; risk of health outbreaks such as cholera due to poor conditions and overcrowding; No separate prisons for female inmates | Physical conditions improved in four selected places of detention | 8 prisons (UNWOMEN) +  2 prisons (UNDP)  1 prison (UNICEF) | UN Women increased the targeted prisons to Sana’a, Dhamar, Ibb, Mukalla, Aden, Hodeidah, Taiz, Marib in order to achieve targets and reach as many female detainees as possible (from 2 to 8 prisons) |
| Indicator 1.2  # of corrections personnel trained as trainers in human rights principles relating to prison operations | Training modules have been prepared on SOPs and human rights but have not yet been implemented. | To be determined in consultation with national authorities  120 | 154 (60 by UNWOMEN and 164 (40 women, 124 men) by UNDP and  30 by UNICEF) |
| Indicator 1.2.1  # of female detainees and their accompanying children receiving urgent humanitarian and gender-specific health-care support | 0 | 150 | 294 (Sana’a, Dhamar, Ibb, Mukalla, Aden, Hodeidah, Taiz, Marib) | Achieved |
| Indicator 1.2.2  # of humanitarian and gender specific health-care support packages delivered to female detainees and their accompanying children. | 0 | 300 | 302 | Achieved |
| Indicator 1.3  # of detainees released following legal intervention, to reduce prison overcrowding | To be determined based on assessments. | To be determined based on assessments. | 1,700 Sana’a and Hadramaut (1,500 in Sana’a and 200 in Hadramaut) | Total detainees being released due to covid-19 but not because of legal intervention: the Attorney General of Sana’a (Mr Nabil Al-Azani) as quoted by Al Miadean newspaper stated that 1,500 detainees being released in Sana’a due to COVID-19 response is 1,500 (or 23% from total of detainees). Similarly, in Hadramaut, around 200 out of 700 detainees also received an early release. The detainees who received an early release mainly those who are approaching their end of sentences and/or committed to a minor crime. |
| **Output 2**  **Rehabilitation and reintegration efforts for detainees are strengthened, with particular attention to the special needs of women and children** | Indicator 2.1  # of women and children detainees benefiting from case management to facilitate reintegration support and accessing at least 2 service types | 0 | 100 | 1,033 Children (UNICEF) who are in contact or conflict with the law as offenders, victims and witnesses | Achieved |
| Indicator 2.2.1  Improved averaged literacy scores against baseline. | **0** | 1, 400 | 200 (UNWOMEN)  675 (96 women, 595 men) (UNDP).  300 children (UNICEF) | Covid-19 outbreak has stopped all activities at the place of detention since March 2020.  UN Women will measure improved of literacy scores in in January 2021 (UN Women) |
| Indicator 2.2.2  % of adolescents accessing education, vocational training, or informal apprenticeships within 3 months of their release | 0 | 100 | 138(UNICEF) | Achieved |
|  | Indicator 2.2.3  # of people accessing legal aid services. | 0 | 100 women  100 children | 78 Women  478 children (UNICEF) | On track. |
| Indicator 2.2.4  # of detention centers with improved psychosocial support services for female detainee | 0 | 4 | 8 detention centers across 8 governorates.  Sana’a, Dhamar, Ibb, Mukalla, Aden, Hodeidah, Taiz, Marib | On Track with psychosocial programmes for women resumed in 8 prisons |
| Indicator 2.2.5  **#** children ready to be released to access reintegration support (including access to socio-economic alternatives) | 0 | 100 | 142 (UNICEF) | Achieved |
|  | Indicator 2.2.6  # of children serving long sentences to access PSS, life-skills vocational training whilst in detention | 0 | 100 | 0 | UNICEF Yemen introduced new risk informed payment modalities to better mitigate financial risk which delayed implementation but have now completed a series of negotiations and advocacy to address partner concerns and established procedures to address any complaints emanating from the payment procedures. Also, due to the COVID–19 outbreak, some of the activities have been stopped. |
|  | Indicator 2.3.1:  # of women assisted with temporary transitional accommodations or reintegration support. | 0 | 30 | 40 | Achieved |
|  | Indicator 2.3.2: # of women released after payment of fines or diya. | 0 | 10 | 9 | On track. One woman in Aden will be released in Nov/Dec. |
| **Output 3**  **Appropriate diversion options and alternatives to incarceration are available to women and children** | Indicator 3.1  Research report on customary justice is finalized | 0 | 1 | 1 | On Track.  Report is in process of being finalized, edited, translated and disseminated. |
| Indicator 3.2.1  # of law enforcement personnel trained on SOPs, age identification, and other J4C procedures (this is very specific for the law enforcement personnel including the police officers, prosecutors, judges, lawyers and social monitors. It would be different from what you target) | 0 | 250 | 254 (UNICEF) | Achieved |
| Indicator 3.2.2  # of children who are coming into contact with the law access to diversion alternatives to custodial sentences | 0 | 100 | 34 (UNICEF) | **Delayed**:  UNICEF Yemen introduced new risk informed payment modalities to better mitigate financial risk which delayed implementation but have now completed a series of negotiations and advocacy to address partner concerns and established procedures to address any complaints emanating from the payment procedures. Also, due to the COVID–19 outbreak, some of the activities have been stopped. |
| Indicator 3.2.3  **#** of female offenders diverted from incarceration. | 0 | 100 | 0 | Delayed.  To be measured by end of Dec |
| Indicator 3.3.1  # of pre-trial detainees received legal aid  And # of diversion practices identified. | 0 | 100 | 0 | Delayed.  To be measured by end of Dec |
| Indicator 3.3.2  **#**of children/juvenile pre-trial detainees receiving legal aid | 0 | 100 | 523 (UNICEF) | On track  UNICEF Yemen introduced new risk informed payment modalities to better mitigate financial risk which delayed implementation but have now completed a series of negotiations and advocacy to address partner concerns and established procedures to address any complaints emanating from the payment procedures. Also, due to the COVID–19 outbreak, some of the activities have been suspended. |