**SECRETARY-GENERAL’S PEACEBUILDING FUND**

**PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE**

**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Yemen

**TYPE OF REPORT: semi-annual, annual OR FINAL** Annual

**date of report:** 15 November 2019

|  |  |
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| **Project Title:** Responding to protection needs and supporting resilience in places of detention  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** | |
| **PBF project modality:**  IRF  PRF | **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** |
| **List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc):**  UNDP (convening agency), UNICEF, UN Women  **List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:**  Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, CSO partners | |
| **Project commencement date[[1]](#footnote-1):** 01 January 2018  **Project duration in months:[[2]](#footnote-2)** 30 months | |
| **Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:**  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):**  UNDP: $ 2,000,000  UNICEF: $ 1,400,000  UN Women: $ 2,286,470  Total: 5,686,470  *\*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO’s approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account*  **How many tranches have been received so far:** Three | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: UNDP as convening agency  Project report approved by:  Did PBF Secretariat clear the report:  Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report:  Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: No | |

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

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general / common language.*
* *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: RESULTS PROGRESS**

* 1. **Overall project progress to date**

**Briefly explain the status of the project in terms of its implementation cycle, including whether all preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (1500 character limit):**

The donor agreed on scaling up funding – a Cost-Extension (CE) has been approved for UNICEF and UN Women – extending the duration of the project up to 30 months. The project’s log-frame was reformulated (new output 3 on diversion and sustainability).

Based on the assessments conducted (see progress report):

UNICEF provided for legal aid and alternatives to detention for almost 200 detainees (gender breakdown in the sections below).  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 and 3 TOTs were conducted; 100 law enforcement personnel were equipped with information and skills on diversions and alternatives to detention; 81% of children in conflict with the law benefited from diversion and 138 children were reintegrated within their families and communities.

UNDP provided emergency materials and started rehabilitation works in 6 prisons, to improve the conditions for detainees. A training program for Aden and Mukalla prisons’ staff on Basic prison management skills and Human rights-based approach started in June 2019, as well as vocational trainings and literacy courses for all the 1,400 detainees.

UN Women focused on re-planning and clustering activities, based on the assessment results, carried out a series of consultations with local stakeholders, and prepared the establishment of the Justice for Women Network, which will be launched under the MoJ in 2019. The selection of local implementing partners is ongoing and a gender advisor has been recruited.

The 3rd High-Level consultation on Rule of Law, Security and Safety in Yemen and the Rule of Law project Board were held from 23 to 26 September at the Dead Sea – Jordan.

**Given the recent/current political/peacebuilding/ transition situation/ needs in the country, has the project been/ does it continue to be relevant and well placed to address potential conflict factors/ sources of tensions/ risks to country’s sustaining peace progress? Please illustrate. If project is still ongoing, are any adjustments required? (1500 character limit)**

The project remains relevant, as the war in Yemen continues and prison conditions remain overcrowded and below international standards. Considering the evolving situation on the ground, the definition of new intervention in the security sector in case of a Peace Agreement (filling the security vacuum generated by the military forces withdrawal), is currently explored.

In Hodeidah, the ‘Stockholm Agreement’ signed in December 2018 established a ceasefire in the ports and in the city, as well as a prisoner exchange. Under UNMHA facilitation, parties in conflict are negotiating the Ceasefire implementation roadmap. The project aims at contributing at the confidence building among the parties, by improving basic living conditions for detainees in the areas covered by the ceasefire.

In august, forces aligned with the UAE-backed Southern Transitional Council (STC) - secessionists seized control of Aden. In November the Riyadh Agreement between the IRGoY and the STC was signed, aiming at balancing the power on the ground of the two factions into the Government.

According to the priorities agreed during the Technical Review meeting and the findings of the assessments (highlighting a small presence of women and children detainees, compared to the adult-male prisoners), the technical Review group agreed on address cross-cutting needs of all categories of detainees, primarily by UNDP, with tailored activities to support women and children, to be implemented respectively by UN Women and UNICEF.

UN Women and UNICEF have received the 1st tranche of the CE to respond to the needs of targeted women and children – both still considered the most vulnerable groups – in detention and towards rehabilitation, reintegration and alternatives to detention.

**In a few sentences, summarize what is unique/ innovative/ interesting about what this project is trying/ has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress) (1500 character limit).**

There are several elements to this project which we regard as innovative:

An approach to focus on alternatives to detention for women and children has been designed and will be implemented by UNICEF and UN Women in the next phase of the project.

A study on informal justice systems at community level will be implemented to identify informal stakeholders which provide justice services out of the judiciary and penitentiary system. A coordination roundtable has been established by UNICEF, UN Women and UNDP, to contribute – both technically and/or financially – to the development of the study, and to cover the legal aspects involved into the Yemeni informal/traditional justice systems. The first version of the ToR for this study has been drafted by UN Women.

The integrated and inclusive approach adopted by UNICEF with children, families and service providers who have benefited from this project, re-gained the trust of the families in the services provided by the State.

The coordination among different sectors as part of strengthening the national child protection system through the standard operating procedures to ensure future sustainability.

The MoJ complaint mechanism and helpline for children.

The inclusion of Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) in the SOPs training manual for all law enforcement personnel, and the signature of a code of conduct.

The realization by UN Women in partnership with Penal Reform International and Family Counselling and Development Foundation, of a psycho- social assessment survey in five central prisons (Sana’a, Ibb, Dhamar, Aden and Hadramaut)

**Considering the project’s implementation cycle, please rate this project’s overall progress towards results to date**:

On track with significant peace-building results, potential contribution to confidence building measures establishment in Hodeidah, and possibility to expand the areas of interventions to the security sector, to laid foundations for a national peace agreement and/or local ceasefires.

To ensure the delivery of the project components by competent and experienced IPs, UN Women team carried out a clustering exercise for grants in diverse areas (vocational, literacy, economic integration, rehabilitation, legal network and support, capacity building, psychosocial services). This clustering was applied as part of risk management to maintain fair distribution and minimise financial risks associated with providing NGO’s large grants within the political challenges set by the parties of the conflict.

For UNICEF, the received funds were utilized, and interventions were implemented as planned. Activities related to the newly established output 3 started in the 3rd quarter 2019, due to the payment of the 3rd instalment in October.

**In a few sentences summarize major project peacebuilding progress/results (with evidence), which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):**

The assessments conducted provided with objective evidence basis for the UN and stakeholders to make decisions and prioritise support – i.e. the exchange of prisoners negotiated by the OSESGY – and highlighted the relatively low proportion of women and children detainees compared to male.

In the reporting period, UNICEF provided with 17 girls and 182 boys with legal aid and 3 girls and 72 boys have already been diverted from detention; 10 girls and 128 boys: 128) were reintegrated within their families and communities. SOPs on “identification of children in conflict with the law and referring them to services” were endorsed by the J4C and 3 TOTs for 26 female and 58 male trainers were conducted; 54 female and 44 male law enforcement personnel were equipped with information and skills on diversions and alternatives to detention; 10 girls and 128 boys were reintegrated within their families and communities.

Emergency support has been provided to improve the conditions for detainees, including 7,000 mattresses delivered in March 2019 by UNDP, and the rehabilitation works in 6 prisons. Vocational trainings and literacy courses are being provided to detainees in Aden and Mukalla prisons, to be reintegrated into their community of origin, and avoid militia and/or violent extremism recruitment. Prison staff in Aden and Mukalla are equipped with Human Rights and prisoners’ management skills.

The broader Rule of Law Program is exploring new areas of intervention to support peace-building results: strengthening the security sector in case of a Peace Agreement, filling the security vacuum generated by the military forces withdrawal, and support the social contract between the Yemeni population.

**In a few sentences, explain how the project has made real human impact, that is, how did it affect the lives of any people in the country – where possible, use direct quotes that PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):**

The Justice for Children (J4C) system is now functioning better: there is buy-in from senior high-level officials; law enforcement personnel are equipped with information and skills; children are benefiting from the diversion and alternatives of detention; legal aid is available to accelerate the trial process and support the release of some detainees;, some children now benefit from diversion rather than detention; and the length of stay in detention is being decreased. In addition, children are benefiting from rehabilitation and re-integration within their families and supported by case managers/social workers at the community level to follow up on their cases to ensure they will not go back to delinquency.

"|We encountered several challenges since 2010 in dealing with children in contact with the law, but with the PBSO funds and the technical support and the coordination efforts of UNICEF, we could resume the J4C related interventions and activate the J4C Technical Committee" – Head of the National Technical Committee on Justice For Children, Ms. Amal Al-Riyashi

The PBSO funds and UNICEF's support enabled us to help the children where the diversion is applied, and children have been integrated with their families and now leave detention” Head of a care center for boys in Ibb governorate.

**If the project progress assessment is on-track, please explain what the key challenges (if any) have been and which measures were taken to address them (1500 character limit).**

Delays in the implementation of the activities were due to the delay in disbursement of the 2nd and 3rd tranche, now received, access restriction for some implementing partner, lack of salaries, and official approval of the new activities from the authorities. At the Rule of Law consultation held in September, and attended by both IRGoY and de facto authorities, project activities were adopted, and relations with authorities promise to be cooperative.

The security situation continues to affect the justice system, especially in the South, where the high turnover of staff and limited capacity of MoJ and MoI interrupted the implementation of the planned interventions. Limited access to children in detention by local authorities (NAMCHA) delayed the implementation and provision of justice services to children. Children in detention in Amanat Al-Asemah governorate were not targeted by this project, but through coordination with MoSAL, this was addressed.

The geo-political division in the country has resulted on fragmenting the local actors who support the SLC and the real management of the institutions on the ground is now debated between the STC and the GOY in Aden (Riyadh Agreement signed on 5th of November 2019).

The involvement of the Steering Committee Meetings, the Deputy Minister of Interior facilitated the access.

Engaging with prison authorities remains sensitive especially in the North. Lack of salaries is harming the possibility implementation of activities. However, the project is focusing on infrastructure rehabilitations and capacity building activities for prison staff to improve detainees’ living conditions, as well as on vocational trainings for detainees to facilitate their reintegration.

**If the assessment is off-track, please list main reasons/ challenges and explain what impact this has had/will have on project duration or strategy and what measures have been taken/ will be taken to address the challenges/ rectify project progress (1500 character limit):**

Not applicable.

**Please attach as a separate document(s) any materials highlighting or providing more evidence for project progress (for example: publications, photos, videos, monitoring reports, evaluation reports etc.). List below what has been attached to the report, including purpose and audience.**

Attachments:

* Dropbox link for visibility material and documents
  1. **Result progress by project outcome**

*The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes. If your project has more approved outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

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

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:** **on track**

**Progress summary:** *Describe main progress under this Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration), including major output progress (not all 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. Where possible, provide specific examples of change the project has supported/ contributed to as well as, where available and relevant, quotes from partners or beneficiaries about the project and their experience. (3000 character limit)?*

The project has now completed the inception phase. Key activities have included:

* Assessments on prison conditions for women and children in five central prisons, including physical conditions, legal issues, psycho-social issues, access to education, vocational training, medical services, rehabilitation and reintegration support.
* An assessment of psycho-social and life needs assessment which identified that many women did not have skills to enable them to work after their release from detention (81%), and 72% of women required assistance with literacy and education. Women also showed signs indicative of a range of disorders, including depression, hypomania and dissociative disorders.
* A quick damage assessment for the rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems in 6 prisons (Sana’a, Aden, Mukalla, Ibb, Dhamar, Hodeidah), and expanding the above mentioned assessment to Al-Bayda and Saada prisons. Works started in Hodeidah, Mukalla and Sana’a prisons.
* Provision of urgent support to improve prison conditions for detainees (medicines for prison clinics, crutches and wheelchairs for disabled detainees, supply and maintenance of electricity generators, food supplements for nursing mothers, water tanks, blankets and mattresses, feminine hygiene products and sports equipment), including 7,000 mattresses delivered in March 2019 by UNDP – 3000 Sana’a; 1200 Dhamar; 2100 Ibb; 700 Hodeidah (Hodeidah prison was included into the project, because of the signature of the Stockholm Agreement).
* Conducting casework assessments for 243 children in detention in eighteen additional places of detention, including care centres and police stations.
* Conducting workshops in Sana’a and Aden with stakeholders to validate the results of the children’s casework assessments.
* Provision of grants of legal aid for 60 children in detention identified in need of legal support (9 girls and 51 boys).
* Convening a workshop with judges and rule of law stakeholders (14 females, 16 males) to discuss child rights and child appropriate justice systems, which is informing the review of SOPs with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour.
* Conducting a rapid assessment of conditions in Dar Al-Amal Juvenile Delinquency Facility for Girls.
* A training program for prison staff on Basic prison management skills in conflict-affected areas, and Human rights-based approach to prison management. Exploring the possibility to expand to Sana’a, Ibb, Dhamar and Hodeidah prison staff.
* UNICEF and its partners equipped 76 of the law enforcement personnel with information and skills on diversions and alternatives to detention.
* To enhance cross-sectoral coordination between different authorities, the drafted Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on identification of children in conflict with the law and referring them to services were finalized and endorsed by the J4C, and a TOT for 60 trainers was rolled out.
* UN Women established productive dialogue with the Ministry of Justice to discuss the modalities for the establishment of the planned Justice for Women Network. The initiative received high support and encouragement by local authorities and preparations with Ministry of Justice (MOJ) are underway. The network/committee will bring together a variety of relevant stakeholders from civil society, local government, and international community to collaborate on legal aid provision and supporting women in the judicial system, while identifying applicable diversion methods.

**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:**

**Progress summary:** *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

Key activities have included:

* Assessments conducted by a social worker of each women and child in detention in the output 3 foresees activities to be implemented by UNICEF and UN Women under the Cost-Extension granted by the PBSO in august. Funds were transferred in October and the preparatory activities are currently ongoing.
* The Ministry of Justice is taking the lead, especially in the North, to plan, implement, coordinate and supervise the J4C interventions, through the J4C Technical Committee and the J4C Steering Committee.
* Provision of legal aid for 123 children in detention who were identified in need of legal support (5 girls and 117 boys).
* 86 children (8 girls; 78 boys) benefited from the diversion and alternatives to detention rather than executing their sentences in detention, being separated from their families and deprived from their education
* 138 children (10 girls; 128 boys) received rehabilitation and were reintegrated within their families and communities. They were also linked with the social workers/case managers at the community level for follow up to ensure that they will not be at risk of being in conflict with the law.
* Detailed plans for the rest of the children are being developed in coordination with the children and their families, service providers and law enforcement personnel.
* Additional TOT on the SOPs was conducted for 36 (20 females; 14 males) law enforcement personnel in Aden and Mukalla.
* UNICEF and its' partners have also equipped 62 law enforcement personnel with information and skills on diversion and alternatives to detention.
* UNDP started vocational trainings and literacy courses for the detainees in Aden and Mukalla, providing for support and skill generation to more than 1,400 detainees, including women and juveniles.

Vocational Training focus on: training course in the use of computers and the Internet to enhance administrative work inside prisons; rehabilitating workshops to training prisoners on home appliances maintenance; rehabilitating workshops to training prisoners in sewing and knitting; rehabilitating workshops to training prisoners in computer; rehabilitating workshops to training female prisoners in perfume and incense industry; rehabilitating workshops to training female prisoners in beauty and engraving work; training course for prisoners in Mobile maintenance; training course for prisoners in computer applications; rehabilitating workshops to training prisoners in Mobile maintenance; rehabilitating workshops to train prisoners in how to Installation of household electricity network; training course for prisoners in home appliances maintenance.

Detainees receiving the trainings are prioritized based on their background and on the end of the sentence and date of release. The CSO will be tracking the reintegration of the detainees receiving the trainings in their community of origin and their employment situation.

The Chair of the Protection Unit within the Ministry of Interior:

"PBSO’s generous support enabled us to build the capacity of the police officers and raise their awareness on the principals in dealing with children as well as on diversion and using the alternatives to detention. Thank you UNICEF and PBSO” Colonel Souad AL-Qatabi

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

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

UNICEF and UN Women started with the planning of the implementation of the study/survey on informal/traditional justice systems in Yemen. A technical coordination mechanism composed by the two agencies and UNDP has been established, in order to finalise the preparatory documents (ToRs, RfP, criteria, parameters, subjects, indicators, targets) and to tender the Survey. The first draft of the ToR has been drafted by UN Women and shared with the partners.

* 1. **Cross-cutting issues**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **National ownership:** How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples (1500 character limit) | The Government of Yemen in North and South is leading the Justice for Children (J4C) activities. The J4C Technical Committees continue to manage the related activities and the 2019 Action plan was developed and endorsed. 6 monthly and ad hoc meetings were organized to develop the plan, monitor the progress and facilitate any challenges and the J4C Steering Committee organized attended by senior officials including the Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Directors Generals. UNICEF's Representative advocated with the Ministry of Justice through a meeting to follow up on the implementation of the activities and to ensure they are providing the needed support. Coordination with the relevant authorities in the project targeted areas are ongoing and provide for the coordination of activities as well as identification of prisons and detainees needs and priorities. |
| **Monitoring:** Is the project M&E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. *(1500 character limit)?* | Project monitoring takes place at several levels:   1. There is ongoing monitoring of project activities, through visits to project sites, reports and photographs from training courses, etc. See attached samples of photographs from one training course. 2. UNDP selected an International M&E specialist (P3). 3. 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 MoJ and the Technical Committee.   The Juvenile Justice National Technical Committee also provides overall strategic direction and quality assurance of juvenile justice activities implemented under this project. |
| **Evaluation:** Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6 months of implementation or final report. Confirm available budget for evaluation. *(1500 character limit)* | An external project evaluation has been planned and budgeted at the conclusion of the project. A Cost extension for additional 12 months has been granted by the PBSO: the external evaluation will take place at the end of the project, considering the CE approved. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? *(1500 character limit)* | Leveraging on the achievements of the PBSOfunded project, UNICEF managed to mobilize funding from the Government of Japan for 2020 to implement complementary activities. The Japanese contribution is being used to build the capacity of newly recruited judges and prosecutors on child friendly and gender sensitive justice procedures, and to renovate a number of courts and prosecution offices, including those presiding in the areas included in the project. The contribution of the Government of Japan amounts to US$200,000 for 12 months, starting from February 2020.  Additional funds (amounting at US$ 2,686,470) were granted by the PBSO to UNICEF and UN Women, to cover the additional needs to address issues within customary justice, support the SOPs roll out and provide sufficient legal aids for victims.  In addition, UNICEF is complementing these activities with other needed activities from its regular resources, especially the capacity building and the awareness raising for families and local communities with at least US$ 200,000 annually. UNDP has also mobilised additional funding from the Netherland, to integrate output 1 and 2 of the project, in terms of capacity building activities, provision of basic needs materials to the detainees and rehabilitations of prisons; and from the US State Department (INL) to undertake community security activities, including legal aid. These activities will synergise with the detention focused activities taking place under this project. |
| **Catalytic effects (non-financial):** Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. *(1500 character limit)* | There are several non-financial catalytic effects; for example, in several meetings with the Minister of Justice and his Deputy Minister, UNICEF obtained the Government's commitment to intensify the efforts to prevent child marriage and address grave child rights violations, including prevention of child recruitment.  UNICEF continues to advocate with the Minister of Justice on the importance to treat children between 16-18 years as children; they are currently in the Central Prison and treated as adults. UNICEF continues advocacy work with the Ministry of Human Rights, the Higher Council for the Motherhood and Childhood to ensure full protection of children accompanying their mothers in prisons including provision of birth certificates. UNICEF also participated in the 3rd high-level consultation on Rule of Law, Security and Safety in Yemen held in September 2019 and advocated strongly for children in contact with the law to be on the top agenda of any programme.  UNICEF is supporting the coordination mechanism for all relevant J4C partners to work jointly through the J4C Technical Committee monthly meetings to complement each others’ efforts to avoid duplication and to facilitate any obstacles. The outreach of project activities, contextually to the signature of the Stockholm agreement, draw the attention of the authorities in Hodeidah on detainee’s resilience and living condition improvement. Hodeidah prison was therefore included into the project and additional activities, including provision of sustainable energy and rehabilitations, as well as training for prison staff and educational and vocational training for the detainees will be implemented. |
| **Exit strategy/ sustainability:** What steps have been taken to prepare for end of project and help ensure sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support for this project? *(1500 character limit)* | The project is sustainable by working in conjunction with national entities wherever feasible. For juvenile justice activities, government-led structures are in place, although their geographic coverage has some constraints. Partnership with national NGOs/CSOs helps to gradually increase the national ownership of the goal of the project. UNICEF also empowers the MoJ and builds its capacity to take the leading role, supervise all interventions on J4C. External fund raising (i.e. Japanese and Dutch funds to UNICEF and UNDP) is progressively minimising the financial risks for the PBSO and a bigger donor platform will increase the degree of sustainability. However, the ideal situation of having national authorities providing with the needed resources for the penitentiary system under international standards is far from being achieved. |
| **Risk taking:** Describe how the project has responded to risks that threatened the achievement of results. Identify any new risks that have emerged since the last report. *(1500 character limit)* | Three risks are notable:   1. (1) The split of the justice system due to the geo-political division in the country creates challenges in collaboration between actors working in different locations. We are attempting to build confidence between these actors, and also helping to facilitate communication on technical justice issues by acting as a neutral go-between. Specifically regarding the penitentiary system, the Stockholm Agreement enabled UNDP to begin the work within Hodeidah prison. On the other hand, support to prisons and prison authority in their and orison’s capacities, is often recognized by the other party in conflict as a threats to the peace, due to the increased capacity to arrest and detain political opponents instead of criminals. 2. The geo-political division in the country has resulted in establishing a new government in the south, including a newly established Ministry of Justice with newly hired staff who are not all child-sensitive and have delayed the implementation. In addition, the first appointed Minister passed away and another one was hired. In order to overcome some of these emerging risks, UNICEF mobilized additional support to deliver planned activities, using its own technical resources, building upon the positive long-term engagement with authorities on both sides of the conflict. UNICEF is replicating all efforts on J4C in South and UNICEF staff are supporting either from central level of UNICEF office in Aden. This is because officials in South do not accept anyone from north to either train their staff or to share any relevant training materials or any staff from south to travel to Sana’a to receive any type of training. 3. (2) Local partners and stakeholders working with prisons particularly in northern parts of Yemen are facing increasing restrictions from authorities leading to less access to prisons. The selection process of implementing partners will have to ensure that partners have access to detention facilities and approval from authorities. |
| **Gender equality:** In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women’s empowerment? *(1500 character limit)* | UN Women is establishing the Justice for Women Network in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Social Affairs to provide female detainees with legal aid with case management approach. UN Women will ensure the sustainability of the network through providing members with capacity building activities regarding resource mobilization, management and planning.  There are less girls in detention than boys, which is a positive indicator, and UNICEF is targeting 100% of the girls. However, amongst the number of law enforcement personnel and other service providers, there are less females than males. UNICEF is therefore advocating at different levels to engage and involve more females in service provision.  For the activities supported by this project, both females and male are involved. For example, 5 girls and 117 boys were provided with legal aid; 3 girls and 72 boys benefited from the diversion program; and 20 females and 34 males were equipped with knowledge and skills on SOPs  Both female and male social workers and lawyers were engaged to conduct the individual assessment of children's needs. In addition, 81% of children benefited from diversion and are applying the alternatives to detention, with full participation of females.  Regarding the vocational trainings and the literacy courses provided to detainees in Aden and Mukalla, both female and male prisoners are taken into consideration. Coverage of the trainings will be shared based on Implementing Partner data and statistics. |
| **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)* | As part of the additional requested support UNICEF and UN Women will assess the current practices on the informal justice system and how these can be used as part of the diversion plans/services in the future. UNDP will be involved in the study from the technical point of view and, potentially, financially.  In the additional budget requested, UNICEF will expand its support to the children who are victims, in addition to children who have been accused as offenders as well as through its emergency response. UNICEF will complement these efforts by providing child protection critical services, strengthening the case management system at the community level, bringing more partners from NGOs on board and enhancing the cross-sectoral coordination through the roll-out of the training on the developed SOPs |

**1.3 INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT[[3]](#footnote-3)*:*** *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)** | **Adjustment of target (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** | | |  |  |  |
| 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 | 2 |  |  |
| 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 | 60 |  |  |
| Indicator 1.2.1  **# of female detainees and their accompanying children receiving urgent humanitarian and gender-specific health-care support** |  | **150** |  |  |  |
| Indicator 1.2.2  **# of humanitarian and gender-specific health-care support packages delivered to female detainees and their accompanying children** |  | **300** |  |  |  |
| Indicator 1.3  **# of detainees released following legal intervention, to reduce prison overcrowding** |  | **To be determined based on assessments** |  |  |  |
| **Output 2**  **Rehabilitation and reintegration efforts for detainees are strengthened, with particular attention to the special needs of women and children** | Indicator 2.1  Number of women and children detainees benefiting from case management to facilitate reintegration support and accessing at least 2 service types | **0** | **100** | **138** |  |  |
| **Indicator 2.2.1**  **Improved averaged literacy scores against baseline.** | **To be developed during initial assessment.** | **Target: To be determined based on assessments**  1400 | 200 |  |  |
| Indicator 2.2.2  **% of adolescents accessing education, vocational training, or informal apprenticeships within 3 months of their release** | **0** | **100** | **138** |  |  |
|  | Indicator 2.2.3  # of people accessing legal aid services. |  | **100 women**  **100 children** | 123 children |  |  |
| Indicator 2.2.4 **# of detention centers with improved psychosocial support services for female detainee** | **0** | **4** |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.2.5  **100 children ready to be released to access reintegration support (including access to socio-economic alternatives)** | **0** | **100** | **138** |  |  |
|  | Indicator 2.2.6  100 children serving long sentences to access PSS, life-skills vocational training whilst in detention | **0** | **100** | 0 | On track |  |
| **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** |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.2.1  ** Output indicator 3.2.1: 250 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** |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.2.2    **100 children who are coming into contact with the law access to diversion alternatives to custodial sentences** | **0** | **100** |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.2.3  **# of female offenders diverted from incarceration.** | **0** | **100** |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.3.1    **100 of pre-trial detainees received legal aid Number of diversion practices identified.** | **0** | **100** |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.3.2  **# of children/juvenile pre-trial detainees receiving legal aid** | **0** | **100** |  |  |  |

**PART 2: INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS**

* 1. **Comments on the overall state of financial expenditures**

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, delayed, or off track, vis-à-vis project plans and by recipient organization:

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and what is the overall level of expenditure against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far (500 characters limit):All tranches (3) received to date

When do you expect to seek the next tranche, if any tranches are outstanding: The 2nd and last tranche has already been received. However, a Cost Extension for the project, with additional funds for UNICEF and UN Women, has been approved by the PBSO and the 3rd instalment of the project funds (1st tranche of UNICEF and UN Women extension) has been disbursed.

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

The requirements to request the 2nd instalment were fixed in 70% of 1st instalment funds disbursed or committed. While UNICEF and UN Women, having received a smaller amount, totally disbursed their funds before the end of 2018, UNDP couldn’t disburse nor commit the 70% of the funds before February 2019. This aspect, as well as the procedure for the request of the 2nd instalment, resulted in a delay of the 2nd instalment, received only in May 2019. at was totally spent at the end of 2018 while UNDP funds, The budget allocation for UNDP from tranche 1 is at approximately 30% disbursement, due to delays in the procurement process to contract the assessments.

Please state what $ amount was planned (in the project document) to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment and how much has been actually allocated to date:

60% of the project budget will benefit women and girls, including

• the dedicated activities planned for women and girls

• a pro-rata allocation for activities which will benefit women, girls and male detainees

• a pro-rata allocation for the project management costs associated with implementing activities for the benefit of women and girls.

Please fill out and attach Annex A on project financial progress **with detail on expenditures/ commitments to date using the original project budget table in Excel**, even though the $ amounts are indicative only.

1. Note: commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Please note that the Log-frame refers to the discussions and decisions taken from the technical review meeting held in Amman in November 2018, and includes not only revised outcome and outputs referring to the 1st and 2nd instalment, but also the output 3 and related indicators identified for the Cost Extension, requested but not yet approved. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)