

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

(Length : Max. 12 pages plus cover page and annexes)

Country (ies): Yemen	
Project Title: Responding to protection needs and supporting resilience in places of detention Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): 00108511	
PBF modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	project If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> 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, UNICEF, UN Women List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour and civil society partners	
Expected project commencement date¹: 01 January 2018 Project duration in months:² 36 months Geographic zones for project implementation: Initially, four pilot detention facilities extended to six, and post-release locations	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative	

¹ Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

<input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project			
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): UNDP: \$ 2,000,000 UNICEF: \$ 1,400,000 UNWOMEN: \$ 2,286,470 Total: \$5,686,470			
<p style="font-size: small; margin: 0;"><i>*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. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i></p> <p>Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): Project total budget: \$ 5,686,470</p>			
PBF 1st tranche: UNDP: \$ 818,015 UNICEF: \$ 204,370 UN Women \$ 144,982 Total: \$ 1,167,367	PBF 2nd tranche*: UNDP: \$ 1,181,985 UNICEF: \$ 195,630 UN Women \$ 455,018 Total: \$ 1,832,633	PBF 3rd tranche*: UNDP: n.a. UNICEF: \$ 700,000 UN Women: \$ 1,000,000 Total: \$ 1,700,000	4th tranche UNDP: n.a. UNICEF: \$ 300,000 UN Women: \$ 686,470 Total: \$ 986,470
Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/innovative: The project is designed, as a pilot, to respond to protection needs inside prisons and other places of detention, and improve the resilience of population in these facilities with development support, and support reintegration of women and juvenile offenders. The project will provide urgently needed support to in basic conditions in prisons and other places of detention with a focus on women and juveniles. This includes the prevention of, and response to, COVID-19 pandemic outbreak in places of detention in Yemen – 1 st case registered on April the 10 th – as well as improving physical conditions (such as water and sanitation repairs), support the rehabilitation of detainees with psychosocial support, education and vocational training, reintegration support and build knowledge of corrections staff on treatment of prisoners in accordance with human rights principles. At the same time,			

the project aims to initiate support in corrections as a pilot phase in order to inform the subsequent programming in the coming years, as well as support to the Confidence Building Measures adopted to reach and maintain the peace agreements and the Local Ceasefires on the ground.

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:

In Yemen a PBF Steering Committee doesn't exist. In March and following consultations in September 2017, experts, partners and donors were convened to discuss the findings of the preliminary assessment and the results of the planning in enhancing community security and confidence building at local level. Although initially the intervention from the OSESGY was envisioned in the context of a peace agreement, the participants of consultations agreed that given the delay of the peace negotiations, it is now important to begin actions to maintain the resilience of existing justice and security structures at local levels, rather than focusing on broader institutional capacity strengthening of national level institutions. Accordingly, two programme priorities have been identified:

- 1) Improving the safety, security and access to justice situation at a local level in identified urban settings, where pilot approaches are feasible despite the ongoing conflict.
- 2) Responding to protection needs and supporting resilience in places of detention, as a way of upholding the human rights of detainees in a complex environment where such rights may easily be compromised by weak state institutions, budgetary constraints and security constraints (point 2 refers to this project).

This project document has been designed following the planning process that took place between October 2016 and September 2017, is built on the findings from the Preliminary Assessment and the Strategic Guidance Note, and follows the recommendations reached at the March and September 2017 consultations. It was agreed that these early interventions will also support OSESGY to contribute to the political, security and human rights aspects of the peace process. Further, they can also facilitate long-term development, promote social cohesion, and enhance the legitimacy of institutions.

On the 10th of April 2020 the first COVID-19 infected case has been reported in Hadhramaut Governorate. As of 30 May 2020, 311 COVID-19 infected cases have been officially reported in several governorates across the country of which 77 death cases were reported and 13 recovered. The death rate is almost 25% making Yemen one of the highest recorded death rates. The recent frequent floods especially in Aden have also further exuberated the suffering of the vulnerable people. The government has declared the city of Aden as an "endemic area" following coronavirus spread and mosquito-borne diseases among the city's citizens. With the outbreak of COVID-19 in Yemen combined with other diseases such as malaria, dengue fever, cholera ..etc, travel limitations between cities and governorates have been established by authorities and social distancing measures recently taken by UN agencies to prevent the COVID-19 outbreak, resulting in further delays to the implementation of project activities.

<p>However, the COVID-19 response could be seen as an opportunity not only to build confidence with the authorities and the beneficiaries because of the support provided to the COVID-19 response, but also as a national emergency potentially driving to cessation of hostilities, a national ceasefire, and a comprehensive peace agreement.</p>
<p>Project Gender Marker score: 2³ Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 40% = \$ 2,286,470</p>
<p>Project Risk Marker score: 2⁴</p>
<p>Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>select ONLY one</i>): (3.2) Equitable access to social services ⁵</p> <p>If applicable, UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes: Outcome 2: Basic social services continue to be delivered to the general population. Outcome 3. Communities are better managing external threats, local risks and shocks with increased economic self-reliance and enhanced social cohesion. Outcome 4. Effective leadership, participation and engagement of women, youth and civil society are promoted to strengthen their contribution to peace and security in Yemen</p> <p>If applicable, Sustainable Development Goal to which the project contributes: SDG 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>

³ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective
Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective
Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)

⁴ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁵ **PBF Focus Areas** are:
(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;
(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;
(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services
(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

<p>Type of submission:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New project</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project amendment</p>	<p>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</p> <p>Extension of duration: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months: 6 until 1 February 2021</p> <p>Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization:</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment: The reasons to request a No-Cost Extension are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Travel limitations between cities and governorates implemented by authorities and social distancing measures recently taken by UN agencies to prevent a COVID-19 outbreak will result in further delays to the implementation of project activities. 2. Rising tensions between international donors and Houthi Authorities – who control the majority of Northern Yemen – due to detentions and expulsions of aid workers as well as taxation of local NGOs . 3. The reluctance of NGOs and CSOs in applying to the first round of Request for Proposals, due to the sensitivity of the interventions in such a complex conflict context, as well as the increasing difficulties in obtaining permits to operate. <p><i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p>
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PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁶</p> <p><i>Auke Lootsma, Resident Representative</i></p> <p>Signature </p> <p>UNDP Yemen</p> <p>Date & Seal 28-Jun-2020</p> 	<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p><i>Lise Grande, Resident Coordinator</i></p> <p>Signature </p> <p>RCO Yemen</p> <p>Date & Seal</p> 
<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁷</p> <p><i>Sara Beysolow Nyanti, Country Representative</i></p> <p>Signature </p> <p>UNICEF Yemen</p> <p>Dr. Sherin Varkey, OIC Representative 28 June 2020</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>	
<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁸</p> <p><i>Dina Zarba, Country Representative</i></p> <p>Signature </p> <p>UNWOMEN Yemen</p> <p>Date & Seal</p> 	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Oscar Fernandez Taranco, Assistant Secretary General for Peacebuilding</i></p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Peacebuilding Support Office, NY</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>

⁶ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

⁷ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

⁸ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

- a) A brief summary of **conflict analysis findings** as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age- sensitive.

The current crisis in Yemen is deeply affecting all aspects of the society. Yemen, the poorest country in the Middle East, continues to be trapped in a complex war with regional dimensions and a full-blown humanitarian crisis. Poverty, polarization and internal disputes across tribal, political and sectarian fault lines fuel the ongoing cycles of conflict. The ongoing military clashes between the parties to the conflict have left over 16,200 people dead, nearly half of them civilians, and over 44,000 wounded. More than 3 million people have been displaced with an additional 950,000 returnees, and over 80% of the population (21.7 million people) are in need of humanitarian assistance as the situation continues to deteriorate. At the time of submission of this project, the political context was further complicated by the change in allegiance of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh, who was shortly thereafter killed in the subsequent fighting between Houthi and GPC forces.

Another alliance was broken on 30 January 2018, when forces of the Southern Transitional Council (STC) took control of the main government buildings in Aden from pro-government forces loyal to Hadi. STC previously supported pro-government forces against the Houthis, but the alliance deteriorated as STC increasingly accused the Hadi government of discrimination and corruption.

The fracturing of the Houthi-Saleh alliance in the north and the STC-Hadi alliance in Yemen's south has deepened the complexity of the conflict. In this context, other actors, including Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), have exploited the power vacuum and hold areas in southeastern Yemen. Islamic State (IS) attacks also compound insecurity.

Regarding the peace process, it is worth to mention that 2016 Kuwait UN-led peace talks involving conflict parties have failed. China, the United States, Russia and the United Arab Emirates have tried to mediate a political settlement, but none of these initiatives has been successful.

Further UN-led consultations were convened by the Special Envoy Martin Griffiths with parties to the conflict in Switzerland in September and Sweden in early December. Delegations from the two parties, the Government of Yemen and Ansar Allah, agreed on Thursday 13 December in the 'Stockholm Agreement' to a ceasefire in the port city of Al-Hodeidah, with a withdrawal of troops from the city and for the port to be managed and monitored with UN support, which will enable the import of vital provisions to the country. The Stockholm Agreement also includes a prisoner exchange and steps towards a ceasefire in the city of Taiz as well as the parties' engagement in the discussions on a Negotiating Framework, a critical element of any future political settlement to end the conflict. Under the facilitation of the United Nations Mission to support the Hodeidah Agreement (UNMHA), parties in conflict in Hodeidah are negotiating the Ceasefire implementation roadmap, specifically regarding the military redeployment, the Local Security Forces status and take-over and the opening of the humanitarian corridor.

Millions of Yemenis struggle to access food, medicine, water and fuel, and have extreme needs for urgent medical assistance. Out of an estimated total population of 27.4 million, there are 21.7 million people in need of humanitarian and/or protection assistance, and an estimated 10.8 million of whom are in acute need. As of 2019, famine is looming in large parts of the country and humanitarian suffering will be one of the significant drivers for the escalation of the conflict. Furthermore, 108,889 suspected cholera cases and 192 associated deaths were reported between January 1 and March 17, in what has become the world's largest suspected cholera crisis. Diphtheria, a deadly infectious disease once thought to have been largely eradicated, has now joined cholera as a public-health scourge threatening war-torn Yemen. The ongoing conflict and resulting damage to health, water and sanitation infrastructure and malnutrition have increased vulnerability to diseases like cholera and diphtheria, and is stretching Yemenis resilience beyond its limits every day that the conflict is not solved. The Saudi-Led Coalition began a blockade of Yemen's Sana'a airport and the country's main sea ports in Al-Hodaydah and Saleef. Although partially lifted, the halting of fuel and commercial imports is exacerbating a dire humanitarian crisis.

Further, a range of human rights violations have been documented – affecting women and children in particular. The conflict has destroyed infrastructure, eroded social cohesion and community stability, and damaged livelihoods and employment opportunities. In the absence of meaningful employment and means of self-reliance, there has been an increase in negative coping strategies with reported increases in begging, child labour and child marriage, whilst in August 2018, investigations by the OHCHR Group of Experts confirmed widespread arbitrary detention throughout the country, and ill-treatment and torture in some facilities, and the UN reported, in 2017, 842 verified cases of recruitment and use of boys as young as 11 years old.

Despite inadequate state services for institutionalized protection even prior to the war, the armed conflict and banditry has further worsened the social balance in Yemen, and has weakened protection mechanisms that were safeguarded by a social balance that preserved peaceful co-existence amongst families and communities.

One of the most vulnerable groups of women in Yemen are female prisoners. The fact of their incarceration is an indicator of their marginalization in broader Yemeni society and it is highly likely that being in prison will add suffering and abuse to their lives and ensure a stigmatized status for the rest of their lives. The current conflict and the humanitarian crisis in Yemen is exacerbating the deplorable state of government prisons for men, juveniles and women prisoners. This is due to lack of budget for basic government services and the fact that civil servants, including prison guards and management, have not been paid salaries regularly since October 2016.

According to the Ministry of Justice, there has been a significant increase in the number of children in conflict with the law: from 478 (girls: 15, boys: 463) in 2014, to 916 (girls: 24, boys: 892) in 2016. At the same time, many of the services connected to the juvenile justice system have become non-functional or have been significantly reduced. Most of the Juvenile Justice Centers which were used in Yemen's judicial system before the conflict are now closed, or operating under minimum capacity. Consequently, many children are dealt with through the formal justice system that is used for adults, and juveniles are frequently held in the same detention facilities as adults.

A full-fledged law-enforcement and justice system aligned with international standards remains a long-term objective. However, in the current conflict context, early interventions in the corrections sector can mitigate some of the worst protection challenges in prisons, while strengthening the resilience of detainees through psychosocial counselling, legal aid, vocational training and reintegration into communities, and establishing the foundations for deeper UN engagement on rule of law and justice issues in the future.

As the context remains fluid and the crisis level is in escalation without a clear roadmap neither for the national Peace Process, nor for the Hodeidah Ceasefire, the Yemeni communities remain in desperate need of support, not only from humanitarian lens but also to improve the level of resilience in times of crisis. Working with corrections and in support of rehabilitation is a first step that will hopefully provide a pathway for more peace-building and resilience support at the communities' level at large, until a political process resumes to stop the current deterioration.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**, how it ensures **national ownership** and how the project complements/ builds on any other relevant interventions in this sector/area, including any lessons from previous PBF support.

The main goal of the UN action in Yemen is to mitigate the impact of the current conflict on the social and economic conditions in Yemen, and on the capacity of state institutions while contributing to ongoing peacebuilding efforts.

This project cuts across several areas of the UN Strategic Framework:

Outcome 2: Basic social services continue to be delivered to the general population.

The project supports the delivery of social services to people in six prisons and places of detention, including water and sanitation, psychosocial services, health and literacy. The facilities will be selected based on criteria and assessments, as outlined below.

Outcome 3. Communities are better managing external threats, local risks and shocks with increased economic self-reliance and enhanced social cohesion.

The project promotes the resilience of detainees and their families, by providing psychosocial support, vocational training, education and access to services as part of reintegration. The project also facilitates the peaceful reintegration of women and juveniles to return to their communities at the conclusion of their sentence, including with restorative justice processes as appropriate.

Outcome 4. Effective leadership, participation and engagement of women, youth and civil society are promoted to strengthen their contribution to peace and security in Yemen

The project directly invites the participation of women and juvenile detainees, and will strengthen the capacity of partner civil society organizations to deliver credible services to communities and contribute towards peace and security.

The project also supports UNDP Strategic Plan Outcomes 3 and 3.4:

Outcome 3: Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services

Outcome 3.4: Functions, financing and capacity of rule of law institutions enabled, including to improve access to justice and redress

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

- a) A brief **description of the project content** – in a nutshell, what results is the project trying to achieve, and how does it aim to address the conflict analysis factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- sensitive).

The project complements the UNDP Rule of Law Programme, which aims at the individual level, to provide legal and related support to vulnerable and disadvantaged people, including marginalised people and detainees; at the community level, to strengthen the social cohesion and the resilience of Yemenis by empowering them to determine their security and access to justice priorities, and to collaborate with rule of law institutions to advocate for these; at the institutional level, focuses on preparedness for rapid community policing redeployment in the event of a peace agreement, and in improving delivery of justice and policing services to local communities. The strategy for implementing the programme focuses on preventing further deterioration in Yemen, reducing tensions and vulnerabilities, and opening spaces for mediation and dialogue, contributing, under the UN strategic framework, to i) Peacebuilding Measures; ii) Sustaining Basic Service Delivery; iii) Social Cohesion and Protection; iv) Resilience. The interventions of the UNDP Rule of Law Programme related to children's access to justice contribute to Yemen's National Action Plan on Justice for Children. This plan includes provision of free legal aid to children, enforcement of diversion and non-custodial measures, rehabilitation and reintegration of children with their families and communities. At community level, it includes raising the awareness of families and communities on crime prevention while at institution level, it focuses on building the capacity of law enforcement personnel and enhancing cross-sectoral coordination.

The project will also complement these interventions by promote diversion as a first rather than last resort, and will enable the rehabilitation and re-integration of children within their families and communities. Regardless of how children are coming in conflict with the law, they remain children below the age of 18 and being detained with adults exposes them to high risks of violence, and abuse. It bears serious implications for their physical, emotional well-being and their future when being released as well as serious long-term psychological and physical impacts, and stigmatizes them. Rehabilitation and reintegration into civilian life is an essential part of the work to help children rebuild their lives.

Furthermore, the project is characterized by a strong focus on the protection and promotion of women's rights through a dual approach: (i) the project responds to their

immediate health, nutrition and hygienic needs, ensuring that the human rights of this beneficiaries' group and those of the minors accompanying them are protected; (ii) through the implementation of initiatives that foster diversion, rehabilitation and reintegration, the project promotes long-term peacebuilding results by strengthening social cohesion at community and family level and reducing the conflict factors - including discrimination, social exclusion and violence against women - associated to the originally marginalized social group of female detainees.

The overall goal of the project is to divert appropriate cases and improve basic conditions for people in detention, with particular attention to the special needs of women and children, and to lay the foundation to strengthen resilience of detainees, and strengthen their social ties with families and communities. Specifically, the project aims to address two components of protection in six detention facilities (Sana'a, Aden, Ibb, Dhamar, Hodeidah and Mukalla) selected in conjunction with the Project Board, and a third component of alternatives to the incarceration for Women and children. The first component relates to improvement of the physical conditions of the prison for women and juveniles, and includes activities to address basic infrastructure needs, water and sanitation, urgent material supplies including food, blankets and medicines, and to reduce prison overcrowding. The second component aims to strengthen the capacities of women and juvenile detainees – through psycho-social support, literacy classes, vocational training and access to services as part of reintegration support. The third component focuses on Customary Law and promotes alternative to the incarceration for children and women. Together, these approaches promote the resilience of detainees, their families and their communities.

This project is designed to respond to the UN Strategic Framework in Yemen's priority in mitigating the humanitarian crisis and provides a model of focusing on humanitarian conditions and development support to improve resilience. In other words, this project is conceived as a way to both respond to urgent humanitarian needs and address human rights violations of detainees, especially women and juveniles, and pilots this experience in selected locations in order to build relationships which will lead to more informed future engagement to improve resilience.

While this project focuses on protection and immediate needs, ideally longer-term policy initiatives would help to systemically address some of the underlying causes violations of women and juveniles' human rights, including those resulting from prison overcrowding and poor conditions. Given the current conflict situation, there may be limited opportunities to progress these policy reforms at present. However, the project is constructed in a way as to provide a foundation for these further reforms and service enhancements, as they become feasible. Potential future linkages could include diversion and restorative justice, alternative sentencing, child and women friendly modalities of service delivery, improved intake and classification of detainees etc.

We anticipate that the project will lay the foundation for future engagements in two ways - firstly, that the assessments conducted under the project and the information obtained during implementation will provide a solid evidentiary basis for future initiatives (see above the assessments carried out by PRI and UNICEF). Secondly, it is anticipated that the relationships and credibility established through the project could be leveraged to engage on more complex issues in the future.

It should be noted that it is not the intention that the project will implement every activity at each selected prison. The activities below provide a portfolio of support, which will be implemented based on the needs assessment conducted at each prison. Activities will be sequenced according to need. Where required, priority will be given to basic life-saving interventions.

The project is designed around 3 outputs:

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

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

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

- b) **Project result framework**, outlining all project results, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines and targets (must be gender- and age- sensitive). Use **Annex B**; no need to provide additional narrative here.
- c) Provide a **project-level 'theory of change'** – i.e. how do you expect these interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. Specify if any of these interventions are particularly risky.

(Note: Change may happen through various and diverse approaches, i.e. social cohesion may be fostered through dialogue or employment opportunities or joint management of infrastructure. The selection of which approach should depend on context-specific factors. What basic assumptions about how change will occur have driven your choice of programming approach?)

IF

The humanitarian crisis inside detention facilities is mitigated

AND

Basic humanitarian conditions of juveniles, women and accompanying children in detention are upgraded

AND

prison personnel are trained to operate in accordance with human rights principles and in compliance with international standards

AND

Alternatives to incarceration for women and children will be studied and explored

THEN

The resilience of the prison population and their families and communities will be strengthened

AND

The foundations will be prepared for the international community to better engage in promoting human rights inside corrections and the initiation of work to promote peacebuilding among the communities in Yemen.

This Theory of change assumes that:

- The UN and implementing partners will be permitted access to places where women and juveniles are detained;
 - Improvements in physical conditions and access to services will improve safety, health, education and vocational opportunities for detainees;
 - Prison personnel will be less likely to commit abuses if they are appropriately trained in accordance with international standards;
 - The presence of third party service providers inside the place of detention has potential of itself to improve transparency and reduce opportunities for abuse of detainees; and
 - Prison authorities will maintain command and control over the detention facilities, including safeguarding equipment and material supplies which are provided to the prison, and overseeing the discipline of personnel under their authority.
- d) **Project implementation strategy** – explain **how** the project will undertake the activities to ensure most effective and efficient achievement of results, including justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, timing among various activities, coherence between results and any other information on implementation approach (must be gender- and age-sensitive). No need to repeat all outputs and activities from the Result Framework.

This project will focus on six places of detention which are identified together with PBSO, the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen (OSESGY) and the UN agencies partnering on this project. Several criteria will be used to inform the selection of sites:

- Security conditions and accessibility – taking into account conflict dynamics and ability to access the detention facility, while appreciating that the context in Yemen is fluid and accessibility may vary during the course of project implementation.
- Number of women and juveniles detained at each facility – priority will be given to facilities with higher numbers of women and juveniles detained.
- Level of humanitarian need – urgent assistance will prioritize detention facilities with the greatest humanitarian needs.
- Willingness of authorities to engage – the success of the project will depend upon collaboration with prison authorities and other stakeholders. For example, due to security considerations some Prison officials will not permit detainees in their custody to undertake vocational training activities outside the prison, while others are more flexible.
- Potential for the support to be catalytic – locations with the most likelihood of building upon these humanitarian initiatives to obtain improvements, and the most opportunities to link these activities with other initiatives already supported by the UN.
- Screening through HRDDP to identify the type of administration running the facility, the record on gross human rights violations and identification of mitigation measures that the UN should employ during the implementation of the project.
- Importance of the support to the Confidence Building Measures adopted to reach and maintain the peace agreements and the Local Ceasefires on the ground.

Based on the above-mentioned criteria, the six prisons identified are: Sana'a, Aden, Ibb, Dhamar, Mukalla and Hodeidah.

As for HRDDP, it must be noted that the project does not aim to enhance the operational capacity of the authorities running these facilities, but rather the use of the HRDDP tool

is meant to guide the engagement and identify mitigation measures to be set in place, based on the undertaken assessment of risks involved in providing, or not providing, support.

Taking into account prison populations, as of September 2017 the largest prison populations of women and juveniles were held in the following facilities ⁶:

	Prison Name	No. of prisoners	No. of Female prisoners	Juveniles	TOTAL
1	Al-Amanah	1780	56	46	1882
2	Al-Hodaydah	762	25	21	808
3	Ibb	1505	21	17	1543
4	Dhamar	836	9	33	878
5	Amran	577	14	27	618

A complete list of available prison populations is included as Annex C.

As of December 2017, there are reportedly 49 juveniles detained in Al-Amanah prison in Sana'a city (all male), and 54 juveniles detained in Amran prison (35 male, 19 female).

The project will consider places of detention generally, rather than focusing exclusively on central prisons with convicted prisoners. In some locations, these central prisons are not accessible to the international community. In other locations, facilities such as police lockups (CID prisons) may demonstrate greater needs, due to the high volume of women and juveniles detained, and the risks of prolonged arbitrary detention without access to legal assistance or a functional justice system. In particular, Marib and Shabwa have been identified as locations where juveniles are at risk of detention.

Some prisons have already received support from the international community, including the ICRC and Penal Reform International. In particular, a number of prisons have reportedly received support with establishing medical clinics from international and local donors.

e) External actors' engagement in the area of justice and corrections in Yemen: coordination mechanisms and activities

Under the Protection Cluster, a Justice and Rule of Law Coordination Group has been established among UN agencies and International Organizations (covering penitentiary sector as well), co-chaired by UNHCR and UNDP and inclusive of UNICEF, UNWOMEN, UNOPS, OHCHR, IOM, OSESGY and ICRC, UNICEF/UNICEF is coordinating with all relevant actors involved in Children detention and reintegration (alternatives to detention) through the J4C Technical Committee under the leadership of the Minister of Justice with membership of the Attorney General, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Human Rights, the Higher Council for Motherhood and Childhood and relevant national NGOs. These Committee members assess the J4C situation and carry out the planning, implementation, and monitoring. In addition, a J4C Steering Committee is in place at Ministers/Deputy Minister level for advocacy purposes, and high-level facilitation of initiatives to remove any obstacles that may arise. Similar mechanism is also available in South using same modality of work.

⁶ Source: UNDP: "Police, security and criminal justice in Yemen" Presentation at the Dead Sea consultation 27-28 September 2017

Besides the above-mentioned coordination forums, UNDP, UNICEF and UNWOMEN are coordinating with the actors implementing activities into the targeted detention centers. UNDP is coordinating with ICRC in Hodeidah prison on the rehabilitation works to improve water and sanitation systems, as well as with PRI on the rehabilitation works of workshop facilities and vocational and literacy trainings to be implemented in Aden and Mukalla.

UNICEF has worked closely with the Yemen Women Union and the National Coalition for Children's Rights on the provision of legal aid to children as offenders and victims as well as on awareness raising for families and communities on crime prevention and with the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Social Affairs on diversion. UNICEF will also enter a partnership with PRI on rehabilitation including provision of vocational training and psychosocial support for children in detention.

Furthermore, building on the collaboration developed with PRI during the project's inception phase, UN Women aims to expand and strengthen the coordination with key actors active in the selected detention centers and more broadly in the Security and Justice Sector through their engagement in the planned Justice for Women Network (including through membership, participation in the Network's meetings and working sessions, information-sharing and coordination of activities implemented at national, regional and local level in the diverse governorates)⁷. The connections established through the Justice for Women Network will contribute to the optimization of resources and efforts for the protection and promotion of the rights of female detainees and of the minors accompanying them, with the Network serving as a platform to share relevant information, create synergies and reduce duplication of interventions. It is expected that the interventions planned in the framework of the project (particularly in relation to strengthening diversion measures, reintegration mechanisms and research on informal justice systems) will enhance social cohesion and contribute to long-term peacebuilding results. To the extent possible, actors operating on justice for women at local level will also be engaged as partners for the implementation of project activities.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

- a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local know-how and existing capacity.

UNDP, UNICEF and UN Women are each RUNOs under this project. UNDP is responsible for the overall coordination of the project. UNDP will also provide operational support to UN Women, which due to the crisis does not currently have a full office presence in Yemen.

UNDP Yemen Country Office currently has a Governance and Peace-building Team comprising of one Team Leader, one Programme Analyst, one Programme Specialist and one Programme Associate. The Deputy Resident Representative for Programme

⁷ Key actors active in the domain of justice for women include - but are not limited to -- the following: (i) International Actors – ICRC, UNFPA, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Qatari Red Crescent, UNHCR, OHCHR, Direct Aid Kuwait, Penal Reform International; (ii) Local Actors working with female detainees - Yemeni Women Union; Yemen Red Crescent; National Prisoners Foundation; Family Counselling and Development Foundation (FCDF); Bonyan Foundation; Maysarah National Foundation for Prisoners Care; Together Foundation;

and Operations supervises the team and will have the responsibility for the daily oversight and quality assurance function of this project. Overall the Country Office manages a budget of USD 200 million. The Country Office has over the past two years spent approximately USD 2 million USD per annum on governance interventions.

In conjunction with UNICEF, UN Women and OSE, UNDP has recruited an international P4 project manager to manage the overall Community security and social cohesion programme, including this project. The funding for this position will be cost-shared across the programme portfolio.

The Team will have an appropriate Project Implementation. The Project team will work as a seamless team under the leadership of the Project Manager to provide technical and advisory inputs into the implementation and the day-to-day administration of the project.

Implementing partners of the project are:

Penal Reform International (PRI): PRI has been operating in Yemen for a number of years, has a national office in Sana'a and a regional office in Amman. In Yemen, since early 2015 PRI is implementing a four-year project funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs to reform the penitentiary system in line with international human rights standards. Due to the conflict and the difficulty of engaging with national counterparts on policy related work, some of its envisioned activities are on hold. PRI acknowledged the value of interventions during the conflict to ensure that the basic needs of inmates, especially women and juveniles are met. Building on their experience and trust they receive by partners, UNDP and UN Women partnered with PRI to conduct the prison assessment and to provide with basic-material needs to the 5 originally targeted prisons, as well as to potentially implement additional follow-up interventions to improve the current conditions in correction centers and prisons.

Public Works Program: The Public Works Program (PWP) is an important implementing partner of UNDP Yemen for the Emergency Crisis Response Project (ECRP) funded by the World Bank. The ECRP aims to mitigate the impact of the current crisis on local households and communities and assist their recovery from the bottom-up using local systems, capacities and institutions to progressively resume and scale-up service delivery. PWP works on restoring key service delivery through implementing small-scale infrastructure projects. PWP is a well-established and credible national institution that has delivered community development in Yemen for two decades. Their nationwide coverage and their wide network of non-state partners like CBOs, NGOs and private sector (e.g. contractors and small and micro enterprises) are invaluable assets. PWP is being contracted to assist with the implementation of the infrastructure related components of this project.

Civil society networks: A number of civil society networks remain in Yemen, including networks on community safety and security, youth networks and women's networks that are relevant for this program. UNDP coordinates the Rule of Law and Justice working group, recently established. UNDP regularly utilizes these networks to disseminate methodologies, trainings and to gather information about NGOs' capacity and capacity development needs nationwide.

Community Based Organizations (CBOs): UNDP has trained and mentored local NGOs and CBOs in several districts to implement the 'Integrated Social Cohesion for Development' project. These CBOs act as community mobilizers and moderators of conflict analysis and sustainable livelihoods analysis. In many locations, these

organizations have the skillset and local knowledge necessary to steer consultative community-based vulnerability assessments and drive the formulation of CSSPs.

Human Rights NGOs: During 2015, UNDP in partnership with OHCHR trained NGOs to better and more consistently assess, document and report human rights violations. Under close supervision and mentoring, these organizations are well equipped to implement some of the activities of this project.

NGO/CSO roster: UNDP has established a roster of international and local CSOs and NGOs, which will be able to implement activities under the broader RoL project.

- b) **Project management and coordination** – present the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex C**.

The Project Implementation Team UNDP

The project team will be responsible for implementing the present project according to specific terms of reference, under the overall direction of the project manager and the Project Board.

The Project Manager (International – P4) is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. Ideally this position will be cost-shared with rule of law projects funded by other donors, and the selected candidate will have a strong background in rule of law programming.

National Rule of Law Officers (3) based in Sanaa, Aden and Hodeidah, will be responsible for strategic coordination support and support the implementation of key activities under project. The National Officers will be involved in the formulation, management and evaluation of project activities within project outputs and will provide advice services to the Project Manager and project team on justice and corrections issues within the detention facilities and the broader community.

A national communication officer will ensure the visibility of the intervention.

An admin and finance officer will supervise administrative, procedural and financial compliance with PBSO and UNDP rules and regulations.

Gender Adviser – UN Women will recruit a gender adviser to coordinate gender elements of project implementation and coordinate the provision of technical expertise on gender related issues.

Monitoring – the project will engage monitoring support, to assist in tracking implementation. Under the UNDP RoL project a Monitoring and evaluation specialist (P3) will be recruited. Subject to UN access to locations, a third party monitoring agent may be engaged to oversee project activities in some locations. Coordination will continue with different partners who have access to the same locations of the project such as OHCHR, MSF etc. this will feed into the monitoring reports in the case access of project staff is jeopardized.

UNICEF employs on the project the Chief of Child Protection (10%), the Child Protection Specialist (30%), and 3 field officers in three UNICEF field offices (10%).

UN Women currently has a team of 17 staff. The relevant positions deployed to the project for the cost extension will be a Programme Associate, a Project Assistant, a Finance Assistant, and a driver, supervised by the Country Programme Representative. When required, the team will be supported by two National consultants and two international consultants.

- c) **Risk management** – assess the level of risk for project success (low, medium and high) and provide a list of major project specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include any Do No Harm issues and project mitigation.

Political and security risks:

The UN works within complex dynamics reflecting competing interests of political actors and member states, limitations of responding to the scale of needs, a society under pressure and trauma, and security and access constraints. The UN maintains its operational integrity through adherence to principles of impartiality, human rights and inclusive humanitarian/civilian assistance and engages stakeholders clearly communicating these principles. UNDP coordinates with the Office of the Special Envoy to the Secretary-General and is a member of the Humanitarian Country Team and UN Country Team to collectively address political risks.

Prison personnel currently report to two different Ministries (Justice and Interior respectively) in the North and the South. To mitigate the political risks, UNDP will put in place a communication strategy in cooperation with the Special Envoy's Office and ensure regular Project monitoring, risk analysis and oversight. Grievances from beneficiaries and stakeholders will be channeled through mechanisms established within the project. UNDP will inform MOPIC and other relevant authorities of project progress and issues and to support implementing partners in gaining acceptance of the strategies and principles of the project and enabling a conducive operating environment.

The ongoing protracted conflict continues to pose significant security risks to the implementation of the project in the form of (petty) crime, air strikes, landmines and UXO, terrorist attacks, and ground combat, arbitrary arrests and detentions. This situation compounded by the breakdown of law and order and rise of crime and general insecurity. UNDP intends to mitigate these risks through close collaboration and coordination with the UN Department for Safety and Security, including the de-confliction protocols and strict adherence to UN security procedures. Staff training on conflict-sensitive communications and risk management will continue. A range of complementary mechanisms will be used to monitor project implementation, including direct observation, engagement with partners and networks, and third party monitoring.

In the event of security issues or lack of cooperation with local authorities, UNDP will consult with the relevant Ministry and Project Board members on corrective actions. Inaccessible project sites may be substituted with new sites where implementation is more feasible.

Operational risks:

Due to the ongoing conflict and related insecurity, the project will face some operational risks in relation to potential disruption in UNDP's business processes and

project management services. UNDP has developed a Business Continuity Plan which ensures that the critical office functions can be performed from other locations if necessary. Outside Sana'a, UNDP has staff presence in Aden, through other ongoing programmes in which UNDP has presence, can reach Ibb (also covering Taiz), Al-Hodaydah, and Hajjah. UNDP may also rely on a contracted Third Party Monitoring Agent to perform complementary monitoring of the project.

A further set of risks concerns operational issues, such as the transport of equipment and asset management and maintenance as well as the rehabilitation of buildings. The security situation could prevent access to different parts of Yemen and endanger the delivery of assets. The security situation could also have a direct impact on the rehabilitation of buildings since it would hinder or prevent the effective monitoring of progress and quality assurance. There is also the risk that procured equipment would not be properly maintained and managed.

In terms of asset delivery and management and infrastructure rehabilitation, the project will seek to establish specific arrangements with the police for delivery and premises protection in project sites. There remains some risk that equipment intended for the use of the prison and detainees will be stolen or sold, especially considering the protracted period where prison staff have not received their salaries. Asset management arrangements will be agreed with the Ministry and each prison Governor will be held responsible for the equipment provided to that facility. Follow up inspections will be conducted to identify any asset loss, and remedial action will be undertaken in conjunction with the relevant Ministry and Project Board.

Regular assessments of the political and security situation will inform all project decisions and help to determine if additional security measures are required.

Financial/fiduciary risks:

The financial and fiduciary risks are defined by several factors, including hyperinflation, fraud, and cash advance management. UNDP's anti-fraud policy, the annual audits, regular spot-checking by UNDP staff, and the Third-Party Monitoring Agent are oversight measures over and above the donor internal procedures to mitigate the risk of fraud, misappropriation and diversion of funds.

Programmatic risks:

The programmatic risks are associated with access and targeting due to security or conflict-related obstacles, although those can be mitigated by implementing partners widespread network. UNDP level risks are associated with UNDP's potential inability to verify results on the ground in a timely manner, potential inability to recruit staff in a timely fashion to support Project implementation, and potential inability (or significant delays) to meet delivery expectation/targets. Therefore, the project will be piloted only in selected locations to assess the success in delivering with such a fluid context. The risks will be discussed on systemic basis with the project advisory board. The mitigation measures that have been put in place include the contracting of a Third-Party Monitoring Agent and advance recruitment before the grants becomes effective to gain time. In addition, a roll-out plan will be developed to ensure rapid start-up and scale-up. UNDP will closely review the quarterly expenditure reports of the responsible parties to monitor financial delivery of the project.

Social and environment risks:

The social and environmental risks of the project are related to potential adverse impacts to people and the environment. As per the corporate policy, UNDP will apply the Social and Economic Standards (SES) which are comprised of the following standards:

- Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation
- Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions
- Cultural Heritage
- Displacement and Resettlement
- Indigenous Peoples
- Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency

At the project level, the Standards are primarily applied through the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), which is required for proposed or substantially revised projects. The SESP is an essential quality assurance and risk management tool that ensures the SES are translated into practice. Applied from the earliest stages of project preparation, the SESP guides UNDP and its Implementing Partners in designing projects and systems that ensure social and environmental impacts are properly identified and managed.

The Standards are underpinned by an Accountability Mechanism with two key functions: 1) A Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM); and 2) A Compliance Review Process.

The Stakeholder Response Mechanism offers locally affected people an opportunity to work with other stakeholders to resolve concerns about the social and environmental impacts of a UNDP project, supplementing the proactive stakeholder engagement that is required of UNDP and its Implementing Partners throughout the project cycle.

The Social and Environmental Compliance Unit investigates allegations that UNDP's Standards, screening procedure or other UNDP social and environmental commitments are not being implemented adequately, and that harm may result to people or the environment.

Reputational risks:

In view of the scale and importance, the project also carries a reputational risk for UNDP. It may be subject to politically motivated defamation and it may be perceived as partial and biased vis-à-vis one or more parties to the conflict. UNDP's reputation as a neutral and impartial partner may be affected by issues arising from the project. To mitigate these risks, UNDP will strictly adhere to the Human Right Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) to manage risks of engagement with the Security Sector. In line with the Secretary-General request to all UN entities providing support to non-UN security forces, UNDP will be guided by the HRDDP to manage the risk of engagement with the police and other security forces, and thus ensure that UNDP or its personnel does

not provide support to entities committing grave violations of international, human rights and refugee law.

Against this policy, the project will select locations that are agreed with the OSE and screened against OHCHR reports to ensure that these facilities are not the sites of grave human rights violations. As the administrators of these facilities are usually police, the project will work with them on human rights training due to the absence of vetting mechanisms. The project will also ensure during the implementation to set the mechanisms for appropriate and in-depth assessment to inform the HRDDP and prepare for a more meaningful engagement in future. Therefore, the current proposed 18 months will not target any improvement in their operational capacity rather it will focus on the needs of the inmates and their humanitarian conditions. Following the completion of the HRDDP process, future projects may be developed to build operational capacity, if this is indicated by the HRDDP process.

- d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – What will be the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include a break-down of M&E budget that the project is putting aside, including for collection of baseline and end line data for indicators and independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Ensure at least 5-7% of the project budget is set aside for M&E activities.

Document (CPD) and the UNDAF Plus. The Project Board will be in charge of overall project oversight. The Board will hold regular meetings to discuss the project implementation and assess its progress. The Results and Resources Framework (RRF) incorporated in this document will be the touchstone for performance monitoring and reporting.

Given the ongoing conflict and fluid operational environment, coupled with the sensitive security status of Corrections, we envisage that there will be periods where it is not feasible for the UN to access all project sites. While accessibility will be a significant consideration in site selection, prisons which are accessible now may not remain accessible in six months. Accordingly, the project will adopt a multi-layered approach to monitoring activities in-country:

- Direct monitoring – where circumstances allow, national (and less frequently, international) staff will visit the prisons to observe ongoing activities. Where physical visits are not feasible, project staff will remain in contact with prison authorities to receive feedback from them on the progress of implementing partners.
- Collaboration with other actors – other organisations, including ICRC, MSF, Penal Reform International, local NGOs and OHCHR have ongoing activities with the prison authorities, and may have access to counterparts and prisons when project staff are unable to obtain access. UNDP, UNICEF and UN Women are also implementing other projects, and have access to a range of partners and networks through these projects. The project will collaborate with these actors to receive complementary information on the progress of project implementation and any related issues.
- Third party monitoring – the project will consider engaging an organisation to provide independent third-party monitoring on a periodic basis. This would also be used as a risk mitigation method to retain access when UN staff are unable to visit, and to reduce the likelihood of theft of equipment provided by the project due to regular oversight. The project will share the draft TOR with PBF following a final funding

decision. In Yemen costs for such services range between \$1,200-\$1,500/site visit, depending on the location of the site, duration of the visit, degree of expertise required to conduct the monitoring and complexity of the assessment tool developed.

Monitoring Outputs

Progress on all output indicators will be regularly measured through quarterly and annual reviews and reports. The periodical reports will be generated and shared with the Project board and other implementing partners. The primary responsibility for monitoring rests with the project team through specialized M&E specialist. The Joint Technical and Advisory Team will support project team in monitoring the progress of outputs and activities and will facilitate overall monitoring of outcome implementation.

The Joint Technical and Advisory Team will meet on a quarterly basis to review progress and provide feedback to the Project Board. OSESGY will be involved in rigorous monitoring of activities in the field during the implementation.

M&E Plan

Tracking the achievement of planned results for each activity within the annual work plan and reporting progress to the Project Board and giving feedback to the implementing partners will be the responsibility of the Project Manager via an M&E Plan. M&E plans will be developed through a consultative process with Project partners. The Project Manager, in collaboration with the Project Board will ensure that selected implementing partners will develop a results-based monitoring plan. The plan will have gender-sensitive SMART indicators, which will facilitate effective monitoring. The Project Manager will provide semi-annual reports to the Project Board or as often the Board requires as.

The specific mechanisms that will be used to monitor the achievement of results will include:

- A baseline assessment will be conducted during the inception phase of the project to provide data to measure project progress and to gain an understanding of the situation of individual prisoners to address their physical / material needs, legal needs, psycho-social needs, income generating capacities and integration challenges.
- Quarterly meetings of the Project Review Board will be convened to review progress reports and to ensure the Project results are achieved and where necessary, recommend a change in implementation strategy.
- At the end of six months, a reflection workshop will be convened; to consider the data collected by the assessments and assess the level of needs and appropriateness of strategies.
- Semi-annual progress and financial reports, prepared by the Project Manager for review by the Project Board; a standard reporting format will be used;
- Annual progress report, technical and financial report prepared by the annual work plan implementing agency and/or the ERP Atlas system at the end of the year;

□ A final report will be prepared by UNDP, which includes lessons learned and good practices, within 3 months of the end of the Project and submitted for review and consideration by the Project Review Board.

Data sources for reporting will include:

- Inception assessments
- Infrastructure and physical conditions, including the quality of available water and sanitation facilities, and whether juveniles and female detainees are adequately separated from adult males.
- Social casework assessments – psycho-social issues, education and literacy, vocational issues
- Legal assessments – identifying legal issues relating to detainees’ situations, including whether they are in pre-trial detention or sentenced, whether they were arbitrarily detained or due process has been followed,
 - Progress reports from implementing partners, including the MOJ led Juvenile Justice Technical Working Group, civil society service providers delivering legal aid, psycho-social assistance, vocational training
 - Progress reports from project staff and consultants, including national rule of law officers and gender adviser.
 - Reports and feedback prepared by other actors engaged with detention issues in Yemen, including OHCHR, Penal Reform International, ICRC and civil society organisations, as available.

The project will be subject to an independent evaluation to be done in consultation with PBSO before its closure and a budget will be set aside for this exercise.

- e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability** – Briefly explain the project’s exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do to try to ensure this support from the start.

To ensure the sustainability of support provided to the detainees, a Legal Support Network consisting of the Bar Association, local NGOs and CSOs, private sector, government institutions and other key stakeholders will be created and engaged in providing legal, psychosocial, livelihood, integration, and education support. UN Women will provide the network with capacity building, governance and policies, and grants to contribute to the network’s sustainability and national ownership.

The ownership is furthermore guaranteed by the involvement of the prison authorities in the coordination of the intervention and the identification of the needs. However, considering the context, the ongoing conflict and the difficulties faced in supporting the national institutions through a support “on-budget”, the actions aiming at enhancing protection and improving detainees conditions, still need to be supported by the international community through the International and National organisations in charge of the delivery of humanitarian aid and of the protection, promotion and fulfilling of the Human Rights.

IV. Project budget

Please provide a brief justification for the proposed budget, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include funds for independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit.

This project prioritizes the needs of women prisoners and juveniles. However, there are clear sensitivities in navigating with prison officials and Yemeni authorities to address the needs of the much larger population of male prisoners as women and juveniles constitute only 3.3 percent of the prison population – Annex C. Additionally, women prisoners encounter gender-based discrimination compounded by racism given that a large percentage are from marginalized groups who are African or African descent (muhamasheen, muwaladeen and refugees). Such attitudes impact how authorities view priorities for funding and services. Such strategic considerations are reflected in the budget, with resources being invested in addressing more general issues of overcrowding, health care, food preparation for the whole prison populations, as they are often housed together.

Based on the assessment's findings, the conditions of female prisoners are much worse than anticipated. Healthcare, literacy, and psychosocial programmes at detention facilities have been discontinued due to lack of funding and ability of facilities to pay staff salaries. Additionally, the majority of detention centers' staff have not receiving any sort of training on human rights. The assessment showed that past efforts by other INGOs completely halted as soon as the projects ended. This showed the need to add activities that would ensure sustainability of project results. UN Women is requesting additional funding to address the needs identified in the assessment and during the project's technical review meeting.

Based on the results achieved in the first phase, UNICEF has made slight amendments to the budget, increasing funds allocated to legal aid aligned with the assessment findings and recommendations. In addition, an amount of 69,526 USD to provide technical support through the technical staff and national and international experts. stop

Furthermore, an additional budget is required first to respond to the needs of the children in detention as per the findings of the individual assessment carried out in the first phase including children in contact with the law access to diversion and alternatives to detention; children ready to be released to access reintegration support (including access to socio-economic alternatives); children serving long sentences to access PSS, life-skills vocational training whilst in detention; and children in need for legal aid. Also, to respond to the activities added in the third output on the diversion to prevent children being treated by the formal justice system. .

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.

Annex A.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please 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 Organizations, 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 Recipient Organizations, 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), 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 the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual 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 completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially close a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters.);
- 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 Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations 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:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF 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://mptf.undp.org>).

Annex A.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

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

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report Q1 expenses (January to March)
31 July	Report Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Report Q3 expenses (January to September)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

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 website (<http://www.mptf.undp.org>)

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (NOTE: If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (NOTE: If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project⁸
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

⁸ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex B: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Milestones
<p>Outcome: Appropriate cases are diverted towards alternatives to incarceration, and the resilience of detainees is strengthened by improving basic conditions in places of detention, and strengthening reintegration efforts, with particular attention to the special needs of women and children..</p>	<p>Output 1: Basic conditions are improved in selected places of detention, with particular attention to the special needs of women and children</p>	<p>Outcome 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</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1 # of places of detention with improved physical conditions, including water and sanitation. Baseline: 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 Target: physical conditions improved in four selected places of detention</p>	<p>Infrastructure assessments Engineers handover report</p>	<p>Bills of Quantity prepared</p>
		<p>Output indicator 1.2 # of corrections personnel trained as trainers in human rights principles relating to prison operations Baseline: Training modules have been prepared on SOPs and human rights but have not yet been implemented. Target: To be determined in consultation with national authorities</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.1: # of female detainees and their accompanying children receiving urgent humanitarian and gender-specific health-care support Target: 150</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.2: # of humanitarian and gender-specific health-care support packages delivered to female detainees and their accompanying children. Target: 300</p>	<p>Training reports Signed training attendance sheets</p>	<p>Training curricula approved by authorities Trainers identified</p>

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Milestones
	<p>Output 2: Rehabilitation and reintegration efforts for detainees are strengthened, with particular attention to the special needs of women and children</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1 # of detainees released following legal intervention, to reduce prison overcrowding.</p> <p>Target: To be determined based on assessments</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2 Number of women and juvenile detainees benefiting from case management to facilitate reintegration support and accessing at least 2 service types.</p> <p>Baseline: UNICEF has trained 600 social workers</p> <p>Target: To be determined based on assessments</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.1 Improved averaged literacy scores against baseline.</p> <p>Baseline: to be developed during initial assessment.</p> <p>Target: To be determined based on assessments</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.2 % of adolescents accessing education, vocational training, or informal apprenticeships within 3 months of their release</p> <p>Target: 88%</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.3 # of people accessing legal aid services.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 100 women / 100 children</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.4 # of detention centers with improved psychosocial support services for female detainees.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p>	<p>Prison release statistics</p> <p>Casefile data from legal aid lawyers and public prosecutors</p> <p>Activity reports and case file data from NGO partners</p> <p>Training manuals prepared; training logs; assessments; course attendance; reports</p> <p>Activity reports and case file data from NGO partners</p>	<p>Lawyers and prosecutors are permitted to visit prisons to carry out their duties.</p> <p>Social workers receive pre-release services in selected places of detention.</p> <p>Expert support in design and implementation of the training manual, curriculum, and other educational materials</p>

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Milestones
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output indicator 2.2.4: 100 children ready to be released to access reintegration support (including access to socio-economic alternatives) Baseline: 0 Target: 100 Output indicator 2.2.5: 100 children serving long sentences to access PSS, life-skill/vocational training whilst in detention Baseline: 0 Target: 100 <p>Output Indicator 2.3</p> <p>Output indicator 2.3: Number of detention facilities implementing reintegration standard operational procedures which meet international standards (5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output Indicator 2.3.1: # of women prisoners accessing literacy or vocational training services. Baseline: 0 Target: 100 women 		SOPs developed and endorsed by prison authorities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output indicator 2.4.1: # of women assisted with temporary transitional accommodations or reintegration support. Baseline: 0 Target: 30 Output indicator 2.4.2: # of women released after payment of fines or ditya. Baseline: 0 Target: 20 women <p>Output indicator 2.5: Number of members participating in Legal Support Network Baseline: 0 Target: 5</p>		
	Output 3: Appropriate diversion options and alternatives to incarceration are	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output indicator 3.1: Research report on customary justice is finalised Baseline: 0 Target: 1 Output indicator 3.2.a: 250 of law enforcement personnel trained on SOPs, age identification, and other IAC procedures (this is very specific 		

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Milestones
	<p>available to women and children</p>	<p>for the law enforcement personnel including the police officers, prosecutors, judges, lawyers and social monitors. It would be different from what you target)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 250</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output indicator 3-2-2: 200 children who are coming into contact with the law access to diversion alternatives to custodial sentences Baseline: 0 Target: 200 Output Indicator 3-1-3: # of female offenders diverted from incarceration. Baseline: 0 Target: 10 Output indicator 3-3-1: 200 of pre-trial detainees received legal aid Number of diversion practices identified. Baseline: 0 Target: 100 Output indicator 3-3-2: # of children/juvenile pre-trial detainees receiving legal aid Baseline: 0 Target: 100 		

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Implementation
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?		X	Providers of Vocational training, Legal Assistance, as well as companies to provide equipment and rehabilitations will be identified locally.
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?	X		PM, communication and adm&finance officers have been recruited. Selection of M&E specialist, Police Advisors RoL national officers are ongoing
3. Have project sites been identified?	X		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project?	X		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?	X		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?	X		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A		

Annex D: Detailed and UNDG budgets (attached Excel sheet)

Outcome/ Output number	Output name	Output budget by RUINO	UN category table below for list of categories)	budget (see on types of inputs provided or budget justification)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Outcome 1: Basic humanitarian conditions are improved in places of detention, with particular attention to the special needs of women and juveniles					
Activity 1.1	Rapid assessment of humanitarian conditions	UNDP 150,000 UNICEF 49,190 UN Women 25,000	Personnel, transport, workshop		
Activity 1.2	Addressing urgent infrastructure and humanitarian needs	UNDP 1,720,000 UNICEF 25,168 + 65,421 UN Women 25,000 + 100,000	Personnel, supplies materials, contractual services transfer*	and /	* If feasible, and infrastructure work will pass through the National Public Works Project mechanism.
Activity 1.3	Corrections personnel trained in human rights	UNDP 30,000 UNICEF 98,409 + 134,105 UN Women 10,000 + 100,000	Personnel, Training		
Activity 1.4	Reduce prison overcrowding	UNDP 30,000	Personnel, Supplies		
Outcome 2: Rehabilitation and reintegration efforts for detainees are strengthened with particular attention to the special needs of women and juveniles					

Activity 2.1	Rapid social assessments	psychosocial	UNDP 30,000 UNICEF 69,526 + 150,474 UN Women 45,000	Consultants, travel, workshop
Activity 2.2	Legal, Psychosocial and reintegration support		UNDP 20,000 UNICEF 156,707 + 200,000 UN Women 280,000 + 410,000	Grants, transport, workshop, training, personnel
Activity 2.3	Education, literacy and vocational training		UNDP 20,000 UNICEF 100,000 UN Women 215,000 + 240,000	Personnel, training, transport
Activity 2.4	Post-Release Reintegration		UNWOMEN 140,000	
Activity 2.5	Legal Support Network		UNWOMEN 110,000	
Output 3: Appropriate diversion options and alternatives to incarceration are available to women and children				
Activity 3.1	Research traditional /customary law and options for diversion		UNICEF 50,000 UNWOMEN 76,470	

	processes and alternatives to incarceration			
Activity 3-2	Promote alternatives to incarceration:	UNICEF 100,000 UNWOMEN 200,000		
Activity 3-3	Legal aid for pre-trial detainees Female Mediators to alleviate pressure in the court system and provide diversion from detention	UNICEF 100,000 UNWOMEN 160,000 UNICEF 100,000 UNWOMEN 150,000		
Activity 3-4				
Total			UNDP \$2,000,000; UNICEF \$1400,000; UN Women \$2,286,470	\$5,686,470

Annex D - PBF project budget

Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.

Table 1- PBF project budget by Outcome, output and activity

Outcome/ Output number	Outcome/ output/ activity formulation	Budget by recipient organization in USD - UNDP	Budget by recipient organization in USD - UNICEF	Budget by recipient organization in USD - UNWOMEN	Percent of budget for each output reserved for direct action on gender equality (if any):	Level of expenditures/ commitments in USD (to provide at time of project progress reporting):	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification, for example if high TA or travel costs)
OUTCOME 1: to divert appropriate cases and improve basic conditions for people in detention, with particular attention to the special needs of women and children, and to lay the foundation to strengthen resilience of detainees, and strengthen their social ties with families and communities							
Output 1.1:	Basic conditions are improved in places of detention, with particular attention to the special needs of women and children	\$1,930,000.00	\$373,293.00	\$260,000.00	19.31%		
Activity 1.1.1:	Rapid assessment of humanitarian conditions	\$150,000.00	\$49,190.00	\$25,000.00	23.79%		
Activity 1.1.2:	Addressing urgent infrastructure needs and humanitarian needs	\$1,720,000.00	\$91,589.00	\$125,000.00	11.04%		
Activity 1.1.3:	Corrections personnel trained in human rights	\$30,000.00	\$232,514.00	\$110,000.00	60.84%		
Activity 1.1.4:	Reduce prison overcrowding	\$30,000.00			2.50%		
Output 1.2:	Rehabilitation and reintegration efforts for detainees are strengthened with particular attention to the special needs of women and children	\$700,000.00	\$676,707.00	\$1,440,000.00	81.41%		
Activity 1.2.1:	Rapid psycho-social assessments	\$30,000.00	\$220,000.00	\$45,000.00	52.80%		
Activity 1.2.2:	Legal, Psychosocial and reintegration support	\$20,000.00	\$336,707.00	\$690,000.00	81.45%		
Activity 1.2.3:	Education, literacy and vocational training	\$20,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$455,000.00	87.91%		
Activity 1.2.4:	Post-Release Reintegration	\$0.00	\$140,000.00	\$140,000.00	100.00%		
Activity 1.2.5:	Legal Support Network	\$0.00	\$110,000.00	\$110,000.00	100.00%		
Output 1.3:	Appropriate diversion options and alternatives to incarceration are available to women and children	\$0.00	\$330,000.00	\$386,470.00	81.31%		
Activity 1.3.1:	Research traditional /customary law and options for diversion processes and alternatives to incarceration		\$50,000.00	\$76,470.00	80.23%		
Activity 1.3.2:	Promote alternatives to incarceration:		\$100,000.00	\$200,000.00	83.33%		
Activity 1.3.3:	Legal aid for pre-trial detainees		\$100,000.00	\$160,000.00	80.77%		
Activity 1.3.4:	Female Mediators to alleviate pressure in the court system and provide diversion from detention		\$100,000.00	\$150,000.00	80.00%		
TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 1:	\$5,686,470.00	\$2,000,000.00	\$1,400,000.00	\$2,286,470.00	55.40%		

Table 2 - PBF project budget by UN cost category

Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.

CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient Agency UNDP			Amount Recipient Agency UNICEF			Amount Recipient Agency UNWOMEN			Total tranche 1	Total tranche 2	Total Cost extension	PROJECT TOTAL
	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Cost extension	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Cost extension	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Cost extension				
1. Staff and other personnel	131,000	264,000	0	6,000	32,805	168,967	25,000	103,580	251,140	162,000	400,185	417,807	979,992
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	150,000	210,000	0	20,000	10,000	0	4,500	24,000	41,000	274,500	244,000	43,000	459,500
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	40,000	15,000	0	0	0	0	9,545	12,000	19,000	49,545	27,000	19,000	95,545
4. Contractual services	205,000	560,000	0	45,000	36,921	30,400	0	0	1,155,000	250,000	596,921	1,185,000	2,031,921
5. Travel	20,000	20,000	0	25,000	25,000	0	10,000	22,000	30,000	55,000	67,000	30,000	152,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	173,000		0	45,000	40,600	737,913	70,000	230,000	0	288,000	270,000	737,913	1,295,913
7. Workshops and Trainings	40,000	30,000	0	45,000	33,306	0	10,000	0	0	95,000	63,306	0	158,306
8. General Operating and other Direct Costs	5,500	5,659	0	5,000	5,000	0	6,452	33,671	80,000	16,952	44,330	80,000	141,282
Sub-Total Project Costs	764,500	1,104,659	0	191,600	182,832	934,580	135,497	425,251	1,576,140	1,090,997	1,712,742	2,510,720	5,314,459
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)	53,515	77,326	0	13,370	12,798	65,420	9,485	29,767	110,330	76,370	119,891	175,750	372,011
TOTAL	818,015	1,181,985	0	204,970	195,630	1,000,000	144,982	455,018	1,686,470	1,167,367	1,832,633	2,686,470	5,686,470

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