



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

<b>Project Title:</b> Addressing grievances in the South	<b>Recipient UN Organisation(s):</b> OSASG (though UNOPS)
<b>Project Contact:</b> Daniel Shimmin Address: OSASG - Yemen  Telephone: +(967) 712-221-551 E-mail: shimmin@un.org	<b>Implementing Partner(s) – name &amp; type (Government, CSO, etc):</b> UNOPS (UN Agency)
<b>Project Number:</b> <i>To be completed by UNDP MPTF Office</i>	<b>Project Location:</b> Sana'a
<b>Project Description:</b>  The project is designed to promote the engagement of the population in the south of Yemen in the country's political transition and support for the outcomes of the National Dialogue and Constitutional Process. This will be achieved by supporting the peaceful resolution of grievances in the South through the provision of technical assistance to two presidential Commissions on Land and Civil Service, and the enhancement of UN's monitoring and engagement capacity with political and social developments in the South.	<b>Total Project Cost: \$1,089,709</b> <b>Peacebuilding Fund: \$1,089,709</b> <b>UNDP BCPR TTF:</b> <b>Government Input:</b> <b>Other:</b> <b>Total: \$1,089,709</b>  <b>Project Start Date and Duration:</b> September 2013, 12 months
<b>Gender Marker Score<sup>1</sup>:</b> <u>  1  </u> <i>Score 3 for projects that are targeted 100% to women beneficiaries and/or address specific hardships faced by women and</i>	

<sup>1</sup> The PBSO monitors the inclusion of women and girls in all PBF projects in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1612, 1888, 1889.

girls in post-conflict situations;

Score 2 for projects with specific component, activities and budget allocated to women;

Score 1 for projects with women mentioned explicitly in its objectives, but no specific activities are formulated nor is a budget reserved; and

Score 0 for projects that do not specifically mention women.

**PBF Outcomes**<sup>2</sup> (from an existing National Planning Framework or, if it does not exist, then PBF specific/ related to peacebuilding):

**PBF outcome: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict**

Activities designed to respond to imminent threats to the peace process, support for the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue, in particular in relation to strengthening of national institutions and processes set up under those agreements

**The outcomes of the project are:**

1. Active, peaceful and constructive engagement of Southern factions in political transition
2. Tangible progress in concluding on solutions to Land and civil service related grievances implemented and accepted (and some high profile cases resolved)

**Project Outputs and key Activities:**

For outcome 1, the outputs of the project are:

- Increased analytical and monitoring capacity to understand grievances and anticipate conflict
- Increased engagement of all Southern factions in the ND, constitutional and electoral processes

Activities in support of these outputs are:

- Engagement with Southern factions (meetings, facilitation), community and political leaders, and civil society
- Collection of information and production of regular analytical reports

For outcome 2, the outputs of the project are:

- Capacity of the Land Commission augmented
- Capacity of the Civil Service Commission augmented

Activities in support of these outputs are:

- Provision of technical expertise to the Presidential Commissions for the development of policy frameworks, work plans, communication strategies, fundraising options, etc.
- Access by the Commissions to substantive experts
- Provision of political support to the work of the Commissions, including advocacy to political factions and donors.

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<sup>2</sup> PBF outcome areas

1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.1) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Management of natural resources;

3: Revitalise the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3):

(3.1) Short-term employment generation; (3.2) Sustainable livelihoods

4) (Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)

(4.1) Public administration; (4.2) Public service delivery (including infrastructure).



## PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

<i>(for IRF-funded projects)</i>	
<p><b>Recipient UN Organisation(s)</b> Jamal Benomar, Special Adviser, OSASG</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Date:</p> <p>Niels Guenther, UNOPS</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Date:</p>	<p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b> His Excellency Mohammed Basindawa, Prime Minister of Yemen</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Date:</p>
<p><b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b></p> <p>Name of Representative</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Peacebuilding Support Office, NY</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal</p>	<p><b>Resident Coordinator (RC)</b></p> <p>Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>RCO,</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal</p>

### **COMPONENT 1: (The “WHY”)**

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

##### **- Conflict drivers and critical peacebuilding needs:**

The lack of a viable political settlement with the South since the 1990 unification lies at the root of Yemen’s instability and experience with violent conflict. The historical grievances that many Southerners hold are deep seated and numerous, ranging from a sentiment of political exclusion to disagreements over the distribution of resources. Two issues in particular loom large in the South’s feeling of violent marginalisation: the dismissals in 1990 and in 1994 (in the wake of the civil war) of thousands of Southern civil servants from the army and general administration and the expropriation

of Southern land from individuals. Since then, claims for repossession, reinstatement and/or compensation made by thousands of Southerners have largely been ignored or violently repressed.

Engagement with Southern leaders has been a critical element of the UN's political strategy since 2011. The UN Special Adviser, in particular, has repeatedly called for the immediate implementation of visible measures to address such grievances, and for the Yemeni government to cease any violence in response to demonstrations and other Southern expressions of political demands. The UN support to the political transition has also included constant calls for adequate Southern representation in the National Dialogue.

While a significant part of the Southern Hiraak movement has joined the National Dialogue, there are still many groups and political factions which are outside of the process and alienated from the process, which will serve as the basis for a new constitution. It is critical for the viability of the overall transition that the participation of southern political factions be broadened and that steps are taken to reduce the alienation of many groups in the South from the political process.

In parallel with the National Dialogue, the Government has recently taken important steps to address the Southern question(s). On 8 January 2013, the President issued a decree establishing a "Commission to Consider and Address Land Issues" and a "Commission for those who were forcibly dismissed from their jobs in the civilian, security and military fields". The decree (annexed) has been widely welcomed, as well as the appointment, as Chairs, of respected Southerners. As a result, expectations are high. Given the task it is reasonable to consider the possibility that the Commissions may continue beyond December 2013, perhaps with a modified/updated mandate.

Yet, both Commissions face difficult operational challenges, arising from inadequate financial resources (it took two months, after the decree, to receive a first allocation to recruit and pay staff and secure basic equipment) to lack of comparative experience in addressing highly complex issues and insufficient capacity to handle an overwhelming back log of claims.

The Land Commission has already conveyed to the UN the need for more expertise in addressing complex cases and untangling competing claims, such as those involving multiple transactions made on the same property, overlapping titles issued by different authorities, competing entitlements between different Governorates, and challenges resulting from the privatisation of former cooperatives and State properties. Several high profile cases will also require special care.

The Civil Service Commission is also facing specific difficulties, including the number of claims being presented, which may reach 100,000, and emerging demands to settle claims for events dating back to the 1980s, whereby the decree sets 1990 as the starting point.

Both Commissions need to establish a stronger policy framework to deal with disputed claims as well as dispute settlement systems and appeal processes. Such challenges are to be addressed in a country with a long history of failed attempts to address such issues. The Commissions are therefore asked to implement their mandates with very limited resources, in a context where many hope for meaningful results while expecting failure, and with the awareness that the outcome of their work will play a significant role in the political transition, and in the success of the National Dialogue and Constitutional process in particular.

- Existing efforts and gaps:

After a long period of complacency both in Yemen and within the international community, many actors now recognise the severity of the Southern question, its impact on the country's prospects for peace, and the need for sustained and meaningful engagement.

A number of UN agencies have begun to focus their resources on providing visible benefits to Southern populations, whose sense of political exclusion and situation of socio-economic hardship have been compounded by significant security constraints and multifaceted violence. UNDP and OHCHR have also been instrumental in providing immediate logistical, administrative and advisory support to the two Presidential Commissions in order to help them initiative activities. They have also integrated support to these Commissions into wider proposals on transitional justice for the UN-Yemen Priority Plan, to be funded under the PRF Facility. The below table details the needs identified by UNDP/OHCHR, what they have supplied and the outstanding need (source: UNDP 14/8/2013):

<b>Item</b>	<b>Required</b>	<b>Supplied</b>	<b>Variance</b>
<i>Land Commission</i>			
Bus for 15 persons	1	0	-1
Generator (25 KWA)	1	0	-1
PCs	8	7	-1
UPS	8	7	-1
Printers (all in one)	6	2	-4
desktop scanners	10	0	-10
Laptops	27	3	-24
Fax machine	1	4	+3
Total stations	4	1	-3
tables with drawers	100	10	-100
Meeting tables	12	0	-12
chairs	60	0	-60
Tables (the same which are already procured)	25	10	-15
Chairs (the same which are already procured)	25	10	-15
server	2	0	-2
Electronic archive device	2	0	-2
Photocopy the files			
Print records			
Drawers (for the archive)			
Sources for publications			
Local and external training courses			
Financial support for staff	at least 50 persons	0	-50
<i>Dismissals Commission</i>			
A/C	10	0	-10
servers	2	0	-2
PCs	13	7	-6
UPS	13	7	-6
Switch (24 PORT)	1	0	-1
Switch (16 PORT)	1	0	-1
RG 45	300	0	-300
CABLE CUT	6	0	-6
Camera Control (security system)			

Camcorder	3	0	-3
mode of transport	2	0	-2
Desks	10	10	0
Chairs (for desks)	10	10	0
Reception chairs	8	0	-8
Waiting chairs	9	0	-9
Laptop	7	3	-4
Generator	1	0	-1
Printers (all in one)	3	2	-1
Tables	10	0	-10
Printers for computers	20	0	-20
a meeting room	1	0	-1
Paper shredders	5	0	-5

In addition to this, UNDP/OHCHR has provided the following technical assistance:

- 1 consultant – to create databases – already deployed (both commissions)
- 1 consultant – to provide 1) overview of functioning of truth commission/commissions of inquiry, 2) overview of recommendations, 3) overview of outreach activities – already deployed – both commissions
- 1 consultant – to provide support to process mass claims – recently engaged – Land Commission- 1 consultant – to provide support to creation of the final report and recommendations – just engaged – both commissions
- 1 consultant – to provide support to process mass claims – in the process (CTA clears received applications) – Forced Dismissals Commission

The current project seeks to build and expand on such initial support by providing political and technical assistance targeted directly to these Commissions, as and where it adds value to support already provided and does not duplicate wider support for transitional justice under other programmes. Such support represents an essential component of the UN's overall engagement in the country's political transition and will provide an immediate bridge to longer-term support under the UN-led transitional justice agenda. Such engagement also requires sustained presence and in-depth contacts in the South to ensure that grievances are appropriately anticipated, understood, and addressed.

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

### - Project's relevance to peacebuilding:

It is widely recognised that the country's unity and stability – and the success of the current political transition – rely, in large part, on how the Southern issue will be addressed. Building consensus on how to resolve the range of historical fault lines (political, economic, cultural) represents a key dimension of the National Dialogue Conference. The Transition Agreement (November 2011) in particular states that:

- . “(c) The dialogue shall address the issue of the South in a manner conducive to a just national solution that preserves the unity, stability and security of Yemen”.

The National Dialogue therefore represents a unique opportunity to reach a viable political settlement with the South. However, the Conference is already under significant pressures with Southern participants, in particular, withdrawing or threatening to withdraw due, inter alia, to deep frustrations

with the lack of immediate and visible measures to address a range of grievances, including those related to land dispossession and civil service dismissals.

Immediate engagement in the South is therefore a critical peacebuilding need in two respects: to urgently and visibly address a sentiment of neglect by Southerners, and, in the process, strengthen Southern participation in the National Dialogue and subsequent constitutional discussions. Such participation is a sine qua non condition for the success of the political transition

- Catalytic effects:

Both components are designed to facilitate greater impact of other interventions. Having adequate analytical and engagement capacity in the South will allow the UN to increase its understanding of Southern grievances, enhance its network of contacts, and thereby strengthen its overall political strategy and capability to advise the Government of Yemen on how to strengthen Southern inclusion in the Transition.

The work of the two Presidential Commissions also marks a critical initial step in addressing long - standing grievances. As a process and an outcome, it has the potential to build trust, decrease tension and sustain a peaceful political transition.

**COMPONENT 2: (the “What”)**

**a) Project focus and target groups**

Project focus:

The project focuses on the South and the ways in which conflict factors can be mitigated or resolved. It is designed to strengthen the UN’s political presence and understanding of what is happening on the ground, the key actors and their claims, and on supporting the work of the two Presidential Commissions that are addressing two major sources of grievances.

An enhanced presence and engagement will include in particular:

- The deployment of a dedicated adviser on Aden and the South (based in Sana’a with travel to Aden)
- The development of in-depth contacts with Southern factions
- The provision of political facilitation to Southern factions
- The production of regular analytical reports on Southern grievances

The support to the two Presidential Commissions will focus on:

- The delivery of moderate amount of technical expertise for the implementation of the Commissions’ mandate (strategic planning, work planning, communication, outreach, etc.). Much assistance has already been provided by UNDP/OHCHR – additional technical expertise will be deployed with the guidance and collaboration of the UNDP/OHCHR CTA on Transitional Justice.
- The generation of options on political and legal issues (technical issues are covered by current and planned UNDP/ OHCHR assistance)
- The provision of political support and advocacy including with the international community to help the Commissions to raise the resources required to settle claims

- Key target groups/beneficiaries:

The UN seeks to engage more pro-actively and consistently with the range of political actors and constituencies, including those that have chosen not to participate in the Sana'a based National Dialogue. The project will work closely to facilitate greater linkages between diverse southern political faction and the ongoing National Dialogue and Constitutional processes. The political facilitation provided will include support to southern political leaders in the development of constructive political plans which are consistent and

The project will also assist the two Presidential Commissions, including their leadership and technical staff. By strengthening their capacity to carry out their mandate, the project will indirectly impact the thousands of Southerners who have or will present claims to the Commissions.

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

If the Yemeni government begins to show tangible progress on southern land and dismissals grievances, southern citizens will have more confidence in Yemen's political transition, including the National Dialogue process and the Constitutional Drafting process.

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

**a) Implementation approach**

- Prioritisation and phasing of support:

All components of the project require immediate, simultaneous implementation. The two Presidential Commissions have begun their work with very limited resources and now need significant assistance to increase their capacity to process claims and ensure that they can complete their mandate by January 2014 (although they may assume a revised role after this period).

The UN also needs to urgently increase its monitoring and engagement capacity in the South, to anticipate conflicts and contribute to the overall political strategy.

The two components (support to the Commissions, and UN presence/engagement in the South) are linked: analysis and contacts in the South will feed into the UN support, including technical and political advice, to the Commissions.

Project implementation modalities:

Implementation modalities will consist of direct execution by UNOPS, under the direction of the Project Board (see below), including the recruitment of UN staff in the South, the deployment of technical experts to the Commissions, and the provision of two block grants to the Commission to support their operational requirements.

**b) Budget**

<b>PBF PROJECT BUDGET</b>		
<b>CATEGORIES</b>	<b>UNOPS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
1. Staff and other personnel	398,142	398,142
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	0	0
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	292,838	292,838
4. Contractual services	70,775	70,775
5. Travel	188,940	188,940
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0	0
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	67,725	67,725
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	<b>1,018,419</b>	<b>1,018,419</b>
8. Indirect support Costs	71,289	71,289
<b>Total Project Costs</b>	<b>1,089,709</b>	<b>1,089,709</b>

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

#### c) Sustainability

The project is preoccupied with the sustainability of the political transition, which hinges in large part on the development, and strength of a peaceful political settlement in and with the South. Support to actors on the ground and to the two Presidential Commissions represents an immediate requirement designed to address long-standing conflict factors and avoid future instability.

In addition, the establishment of the two Presidential Commissions with the mandate to address these grievances, and operating on principles of impartiality and fairness, constitutes a positive departure from previous security based attempts. The success of the Commissions is vital not only with regards to the Southern issue, but also as a precedent setting for peaceful, nationally owned, conflict resolution approaches.

#### d) Risk management

##### Risks:

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Likelihood (high, medium low)</b>	<b>Severity of impact on project (high, medium, low)</b>	<b>Mitigating Strategy</b>
<i>The work of the Commissions may be undermined by various political actors, whose interests and agendas hinge on the perpetuation of historical grievances</i>	Medium	High	The UN will need to provide political support to the Government and the Commissions, maintain close contacts with political factions and assist the international community, including the UN Security Council in monitoring

			the situation and the role of potential spoilers
<i>Failure to provide the Commissions (and the Yemeni government more broadly) with sufficient resources to operate and settle agreed claims may further destabilise the situation and provoke violent backlash</i>	Medium	High	The UN will need to consistently advocate with the international community to ensure that claims are quickly settled with sufficient resources. This will require strategic use of the UN's good offices mandate and advocacy instruments (SC Briefing, etc.)
<i>Insecurity in some areas throughout the South could threaten project implementation and staff safety</i>	Medium	Low	Close cooperation with security forces will be required, and all agencies will ensure compliance of offices with standard UN regulations, and close communication and cooperation with the UN Department of Staff Security (UNDSS).

**e) Results framework and Monitoring and evaluation:**

- Results framework:

**Results Framework** for IRF projects or portfolio of projects

<p><b>Policy statement / national roadmap for peace building:</b> GCC Initiative – National Dialogue (Presidential Decrees)</p> <p><b>Purpose of PBF support (type of expected change):</b> Mediation initiatives designed to ensure continuous participation of all relevant stakeholders in the National Dialogue and the ensuing constitution making process</p> <p><b>Theory of change statement:</b> If the Yemeni government begins to show tangible progress on southern land and dismissals grievances, southern citizens will have more confidence in Yemen’s political transition, including the National Dialogue process and the Constitutional Drafting process.</p>								
(1) Outcomes and type of change required	(2) Indicators	(3) Baselines and time-bound targets	(4) Outputs and activities	(5) Indicators	(6) Baselines and time-bound targets	(7) RUNO & party responsible for mobilising inputs	(8) Inputs/ budget	(9) Assumptions
<p><b>1)</b> Active, peaceful and constructive engagement of Southern factions in political transition</p>	<p>1. Consistent participation of Southern delegates in National Dialogue and Constitutional Process, measured by withdrawal rate of Southern delegates</p> <p>2. Southern support for National Dialogue and political process</p>	<p>1. &lt;10% average across all WGs</p> <p>2. Over 50% of political factions at the end of the National Dialogue</p>	<p>1. Increased analytical and monitoring capacity to understand grievances and anticipate conflict</p> <p>2. Increased engagement with Southern factions (meetings, facilitation), community and political leaders, and civil society</p> <p>Activities in support of these outputs are:                      - Appointment of a Sana’a-based UN adviser dedicated to Aden/South with regular travel to Aden                      - Engagement with Southern factions</p>	<p>1. Production of analytical reports</p> <p>2. Number of meetings/events organised with Southern factions in Aden and other southern cities</p>	<p>1. N/A – weekly situation updates and monthly reports</p> <p>2. N/A – 7 meetings</p>	<p>. OSASG and UNOPS</p>	<p>. Engagement with southern factions: \$459,979</p> <p>. Equipment and supplies \$6,700</p> <p>. Stakeholder meetings and political facilitation meetings with participants from Aden and elsewhere: \$102,815</p> <p>. Project Management</p>	<p>. Security environment is semi-permissive</p> <p>. UN role and presence retain high level of acceptance</p>

			(meetings, facilitation), community and political leaders, and civil society - Collection of information and production of regular analytical reports				Costs, indirect costs, direct costs, incl. M&E (5%): \$126,815	
2). Key high profile grievances in the South are resolved through a legitimate, non-discriminatory system.	1. By end December 2013, xx high profile land cases and xx dismissal cases are resolved.	. 1000; 1000	1. Capacity of the Land Commission augmented  2. Capacity of the Civil Service Commission augmented  Activities in support of these outputs are:  - Provision of technical expertise to the Presidential Commissions for the development of work plans, communication strategies, fundraising options, etc. in consultation with (in UNDP/ OHCHR CTA to ensure complementarity and synergy)  - Access by the Commissions to	1. Percentage of claims completely processed with recommendations made to the President  2. Percentage of claims completely processed with recommendations made to the President	1. 10% by October 2013, 40% by January 2014  2. 10% by October 2013, 40% by January 2014	. OSASG and UNOPS	. Technical experts to commissions: \$88,400  . Operational support to Commissions: \$305,000	. Security environment is semi-permissive  . Experts are readily available  . UN role and presence retain high level of acceptance

			substantive experts (in collaboration with UNDP/OHCHR)  - Provision of political support to the work of the Commissions, including advocacy to political factions and donors					
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- Systems for M&E of the project (portfolio):

The project will follow the standard PBF IRF reporting requirements, on the basis of the results logical framework. The OSASG Programme Coordinator will submit the reports provided by the Aden based staff and UNOPS Project Management.

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

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

- List of RUNOs and implementing agencies:

- OSASG (DPA)
- UNOPS

- Implementing agency capacity:

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

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

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

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

A Project Board, consisting of the UN Special Adviser, and the Chairs of the two Presidential Commissions will provide the strategic oversight for the project. The Project Board will receive, review and approve project reports, prepared by the OSASG Programme Coordinator.

UNOPS will provide the day-to-day management, with support from the Coordination specialist of the project under the oversight of the OSASG Programme Coordinator will have day-to-day coordination responsibilities for the project. He will convene regular operational coordination meetings with the relevant partners.

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

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

**AA Functions**

On behalf of the Participating Organisations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds” (2008)<sup>3</sup>, the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

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

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

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

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

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<sup>3</sup> Available at: <http://www.undg.org/docs/9885/Protocol-on-the-role-of-the-AA,-10.30.2008.doc>

regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

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

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

## Component 5: Annexes

### Annex A:

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

Peacebuilding Strategic Outcome Area	Key Institution	Key Projects/Activities	Duration of projects/activities	Budget in \$	Estimated gap in \$
	<i>NDI</i>	Have been providing support on advocacy, and providing some equipment.		\$500k	
	<i>GIZ</i>	Implementing a broader transitional justice programme that incorporates the work of the two commissions.			
	<i>UNDP</i>	Procurement of goods, and provision of technical advice to the two Commissions.			

### Annex B:

#### Mapping of UN Recipient Organisations

Please include exhaustive information of annual budgets of each recipient agency (RUNOs) in the targeted outcome area.

UN Agency	Key Sectors (top five or fewer )	Annual Budget (last year) per Recipient Organisation in key sectors <sup>4</sup>	Annual Budget (this year) per Recipient Organisation in key sectors <sup>5</sup>	Projection of Annual Budget (next year) per Recipient Organisation in key sectors	2012 Annual Delivery Rate (Agency Total)
<i>UNOPS</i>	<i>Support to peace process / political facilitation (support to National Dialogue Secretariat)</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>\$15.8 million (budget approved by National Dialogue Trust Fund)</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A (funds disbursed in tranches by the Steering Committee of the National Dialogue Trust Fund – see MPTFO records)</i>

<sup>4</sup> If UNDP is one of the Recipient Agencies, specific information shall be included on whether the country is benefiting of BCPR Thematic Trust Fund and if yes, the amounts allocated and the funding gaps need to be specified

<sup>5</sup> If UNDP is one of the Recipient Agencies, specific information shall be included on whether the country is benefiting of BCPR Thematic Trust Fund and if yes, the amounts allocated and the funding gaps need to be specified

## ANNEX D

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

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

*Using the Programme Results Framework from the Project Document - provide an update on the achievement of indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.*

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

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baselines</b>	<b>Planned Indicator Targets</b>	<b>Targets actually achieved</b>
<b>Outcome 1<sup>6</sup></b> Active, peaceful and constructive engagement of Southern factions in political transition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consistent participation of Southern delegates in National Dialogue and Constitutional Process, measured by withdrawal rate of Southern delegates.</li> <li>Southern support for National Dialogue and political process</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> <li>0%</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;10% average across all WGs</li> <li>Over 50% of political factions at the end of the National Dialogue</li> </ol>	

<sup>6</sup> Either country relevant or PMP specific.

<p><b>Output 1.1</b> Increased analytical and monitoring capacity to understand grievances and anticipate conflict</p>	<p>Indicator 1.1.1 Production of analytical reports</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Weekly situation updates and monthly reports</p>	
<p><b>Output 1.2</b> Increased engagement with Southern factions (meetings, facilitation), community and political leaders, and civil society</p>	<p>Indicator 1.2.1 Number of meetings/events organised with Southern factions in Aden and other southern cities</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>7 meetings</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 2</b> Key high profile grievances in the South are resolved through a legitimate, non-discriminatory system.</p>	<p>By end December 2013, xx high profile land cases and xx dismissal cases are resolved.</p>	<p>1000; 1000</p>		
<p><b>Output 2.1</b> Capacity of the Land Commission augmented</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1.1 % of claims completely processed with recommendations made to the President</p>	<p>10% by October 2013, 40% by January 2014</p>		

<b>Output 2.2</b> Capacity of the Civil Service Commission augmented	Indicator 2.2.1 % of claims completely processed with recommendations made to the President	10% by October 2013, 40% by January 2014		
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**Annex E: to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office**



**PEACEBUILDING FUND  
PROJECT SUMMARY**

<b>Project Number &amp; Title:</b>	PBF/	
<b>Recipient UN Organisation:</b>	OSASG through UNOPS	
<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>	UNOPS	
<b>Location:</b>	Yemen (country wide)	
<b>Approved Project Budget:</b>		
<b>Duration:</b>	<b>Planned Start Date: September 2013</b>	<b>Planned Completion: August 2014</b>
<b>SC Approval Date: (Actual Dates)</b>		

<b>Project Description:</b>	The project is designed to promote the engagement of the population in the south of Yemen in the country's political transition and support for the outcomes of the National Dialogue and Constitutional Process. This will be achieved by supporting the peaceful resolution of grievances in the South through the provision of technical assistance to two presidential Commissions on Land and Civil Service, and the enhancement of UN's monitoring and engagement capacity with political and social developments in the South.
<b>PBF Priority Area:</b>	
<b>PBF Outcome:</b>	Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict
<b>Key Project Activities:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement with Southern factions (meetings, facilitation), community and political leaders, and civil society</li> <li>• Collection of information and production of regular analytical reports</li> <li>• Provision of technical expertise to the Presidential Commissions for the development of policy frameworks, work plans, communication strategies, fundraising options, etc.</li> <li>• Access by the Commissions to substantive experts</li> <li>• Provision of political support to the work of the Commissions, including advocacy to political factions and donors.</li> </ul>