



**PEACEBUILDING FUND (PBF)
ANNUAL PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: Yemen
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER**

Programme Title & Project Number
Programme Title: Enhance trust between security institutions and the general population Programme Number <i>(if applicable)</i> MPTF Office Project Reference Number: ¹

Recipient UN Organizations
List the organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme: OHCHR Yemen Country office

Implementing Partners
List the national counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations: Ministry of Interior, National Police Academy, Orison Authorities, National Human Rights Institution and NGOs.

Programme/Project Budget (US\$)
PBF contribution (by RUNO) USD 1, 000.000
Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i> n/a
Other Contributions (donors) <i>(if applicable)</i> n/a
TOTAL: USD 1, 000.000

Programme Duration
Overall Duration <i>(months)</i> 29
Start Date ² <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i> 25.07 2014
Original End Date ³ <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i> 30 June 2016
Current End date ⁴ <i>(dd.mm.yyyy)</i> 31 December 2016

Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.
Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date:
Mid-Term Evaluation Report – <i>if applicable please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date:

Report Submitted By
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¹ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to “Project ID” on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

² The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

³ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁴ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed.

PART 1 – RESULTS PROGRESS

1.1 Assessment of the current project implementation status and results

For PRF projects, please identify Priority Plan outcome and indicators to which this project is contributing:

Priority Plan Outcome to which the project is contributing. Institutional frameworks address long-standing grievances and lay the basis for accountable institutions that respect and protect human rights.

Priority Plan Outcome indicator(s) to which project is contributing. Indicator 1: Number of amendments of the national legislation governing the security sector that comply with international human rights standards proposed by policy makers.

Indicator 2: Percentage of claims of human rights violations committed by law enforcement authorities are positively responded to (disaggregated by gender and age).

For both IRF and PRF projects, please rate this project’s overall achievement of results to date: on track

For both IRF and PRF projects, outline progress against each project outcome, using the format below. The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes.

Outcome Statement 1: Authorities in Yemen have enacted a legislative framework and established institutional mechanisms for law enforcement in compliance with international human rights standards for law enforcement

Rate the current status of the outcome: off track

Output progress

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit). Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

Due to the deteriorated security situation of the country and the increase number of human rights violations, OHCHR has intensified human rights monitoring activities and requested a no-cost extension to be able to address the current needs for human rights and peace efforts. Hence, OHCHR shifted from legislative support to advocacy and laying future peace foundation. OHCHR provided assistance and raise concerns through advices, letters, and meetings with authorities, reminding the Yemeni Government and the Local Authorities on the need to fulfill their obligations in line with domestic and international laws and standards. The activities established the support for human rights and rule of law, and institutional frameworks should address longstanding grievances and lay the basis for accountable institutions that respect, protect and fulfill human rights, and criminalize any violations.

Outcome progress

Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers? Is the theory of change that underpins the project design still relevant for this outcome (3000 character limit)?

The widespread violence, escalated since March 2015, negatively impacted the country and increased the vulnerability of the civilians. The law enforcement officials and the de facto authority, the popular committees, have a legal obligations to protect,

respect and fulfil human rights status in line with international humanitarian and international human rights norms is challenging in the recent context of hostilities. Their capacities in terms of resources, staff and skills got worsened to fail to meet their legal obligations.

The PBSO decision to allow the continuation of human rights monitoring activities and to accept the no cost extension for the project have enabled OHCHR to contribute to address the political resolution of the current crisis.

As OHCHR sustained with monitoring, documentation and reporting of human rights violations activities; the intervention remained vital to identify issues of concern with respect to the conduct of the law enforcement officials and the de facto authorities, and to formulate evidence-based advocacy messages and negotiations with parties to the conflict, contributing to the overall UN approach to the improvement of security, humanitarian and protection situation in the country. OHCHR thus enhanced the intervention with an extended and trained monitoring team.

The report raised to the attention of authority remind them to the need to fulfil their obligation in line with domestic and international laws and standards. Though the current conflict situation may not be supportive for immediate resolutions, the efforts of reporting could put severally pressure on authorities for addressing immediately concerns and could establish the platform for future reform and correction. During the reporting period, OHCHR conducted 15 high level advocacy meetings with relevant authorities and decision makers for ensuring legal obligations are maintained and in compliance with International laws and standards.

The intervention has served to improve the human rights records of warring parties; promote changes by reporting on facts and factual basis for criticism; establishing responsibility, ensuring accountability, and developing effective responses; preventing escalation, further victimization and future violations, and; helping individuals and groups understand and assert rights.

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?

OHCHR has shifted the focus of its advocacy work for legislative change to utilize a more appropriate strategy following security development in the country. OHCHR continued to conduct series of high level meetings with the Yemeni officials with aim to ensure that senior stakeholders are in support of the legislative change and are committed to their obligations in compliance with the international standards. Thus, providing the impetus for swift legislative changes and implementation once security is permitting. OHCHR has fully utilized the work of the team on human rights monitoring to ensure protection, respect and fulfilment of human rights and hold perpetrators accountable.

Outcome Statement 2: Law enforcement authorities increasingly carry out their duties in compliance with international human rights standards.

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track

Output progress

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit). Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

OHCHR has sustained the implementation of project's activities in output IV progressively, exceeding the target:

- 5860 human rights violations perpetrated by security forces and the de facto forces were documented.
- 10 monthly reports , out of 48 weekly reports, have been produced and shared with the UNCT, including OSASG and more recently the OSESG.
- 16 statements, press releases and briefing have been issued by the OHCHR communication section. in addition a total of 15 meetings with authorities have been conducted to discuss violations attributed to evidence produced by PBF human rights monitors; 40 letters were sent to prisons' authority and the Minister of Interior (MoI) in order to highlight issues of concerns; and a comprehensive report on prison relevant concerns was submitted to MoI.
- Four workshop trainings conducted for ; Human Rights monitors, Human rights activists, MoI law enforcement officials, relevant divisions members, and MoHR relevant divisions members

Outcome progress

Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers? Is the theory of change that underpins the project design still relevant for this outcome (3000 character limit)?

As security situation in the country deteriorated dramatically, OHCHR has documented total of 5860 human rights violations committed by security forces and the de facto authorities during the reporting period, which is surpassed significantly the total target of 100 violations. OHCHR has build the capacity of 10 human rights field monitors with aim of responding effectively to the current devastating human rights stituation .

OHCHR has verified the killing of 1593 civilians and injuring of 1615 others, in addition to total of 742 arbitrary arrests incidents, 1655 attacks on the civilian objects, 60 humanitarian assistance impediments, and 46 violations related to freedom of expression and assembly, committed by security forces and the de facto authorities.

The human rights monitors conducted more than 39 visits to 22 central prisons and detention facilities during which documented 131 human rights violations of: insufficient standards of living, poor health services, overcrowding and non-categorization of prisoners (total 10608 prisoners housed in prisons of 5500 capacity), unfair trail and due process, in addition to 120 violations on torture, ill-treatment, injuring and killing.

OHCHR sent 40 letters to the local authorities to highlight HR concerns. A comprehensive concerns report and recommendations was submitted to MOI, the inspector General, with practical recommendations to take the necessary corrective measures. The MoI promised, in a meeting, to investigate the violations and seek the

humanitarian partners support to overcome the challenges of under-staff and under-resources. The monitors used to raise concerns, during prison visits, with the prisons' authorities.

A total of 16 press statements, press releases, and briefing, issued by the OHCHR, called upon parties to the conflict to adhere to the international humanitarian laws, with all the statements based on verified incidents by human rights field monitors. In addition, OHCHR developed 10 monthly reports on the human rights situation in the country, with all report shared at UNCT level.

OHCHR carried forward four trainings on " Human Rights Monitoring and Reporting on Human Rights violations", with a view to establish a network of human rights field monitors to strengthening the protection of civilians in the field. The trainings focused mainly on the topics of monitoring prisons and detention centers; principles of IHL and IHRL; and monitoring reporting HR violations:

- A three-day training for 17 human rights field monitors and OHCHR staff (7 females and 10 males) during 7- 9 August 2016.
- Three-day training for 22 participants (8 females and 14 males) from NGOs during 14 -16 August 2016.
- Four days training for 20 participants (9 females and 11 males), conducted during 22-25/08/2016
- Two-day training for 30 participants (13 females and 17 males) during 27-28 Sep. 2016.

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?

Outcome Statement 3:

Rate the current status of the outcome: Please select one

Output progress

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit). Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

Outcome progress

Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers? Is the theory of change that underpins the project design still relevant for this outcome (3000 character limit)?

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?

Outcome Statement 4:

Rate the current status of the outcome: Please select one

Output progress

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit). Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

Outcome progress

Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers? Is the theory of change that underpins the project design still relevant for this outcome (3000 character limit)?

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?

1.2 Assessment of project evidence base, risk, catalytic effects, gender in the reporting period

<p><u>Evidence base:</u> What is the evidence base for this report and for project progress? What consultation/validation process has taken place on this report (1000 character limit)?</p>	<p>The project has made significant progress to peace building efforts and security reforms. The following bases proved the progress the intervention made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Evidence-based advocacy press releases and statements by the UN Special Envoy and the High Commissioner for Human Rights in addition to briefings by the HC and UNCT. (b) Reports shared with UNCT. (d) OHCHR shared its Concerns, regarding HR violations, with minister of MOI, prison authority, and human rights division in MOI. (b) A total of 89 individual received capacity building trainings on Human Rights Monitoring and Reporting with aim of establishing a network of HR field monitors to promot and protect human rights through monitoring and reporting with a view to strengthen the protection of civilians in the field.
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	(c) Though the hostilities and tension by the warring parties is marked high, OHCHR was able to maintain good coordination with authorities which allowed for conducting visits to prisons.
<u>Funding gaps</u> : Did the project fill critical funding gaps in peacebuilding in the country? Briefly describe. (1500 character limit)	The project is generally crucial for security reform, and building the trust between security and population. As the majority of the project intervention were disallowed, the sustained intervention remained essential to contribute for peace negotiations and talks. The intervention has shaped a key approach during the conflict period which served to maintain and lay peace initiatives and foundations. It played crucial role in improving the human rights records of parties to conflict; promoting changes by reporting facts and factual basis for criticism; establishing responsibility, ensuring accountability, and developing effective responses; preventing escalation, further victimization and future violations; and helping individuals and groups understand and assert rights. Absence of this role, therefore, could lead to recurrence of human rights violations and influence significantly the peace efforts. The intervention also helped OHCHR and other partners to undertake rapid and informed advocacy initiatives with the Yemni government and the de facto authorities, in order to prevent or undertake corrective measures for grave human rights violations. The intervention and relevant coordination work with other UN agencies supported in identifying needs in certain focused thematic and geographical areas, and contribute to developing tailored responses and/or protection interventions to human rights violations.
<u>Catalytic effects</u> : Did the project achieve any catalytic effects, either through attracting additional funding commitments or creating immediate conditions to unblock/accelerate peace relevant processes? Briefly describe. (1500 character limit)	<p>OHCHR's press briefings, releases, and documenting the human rights violations have continued to support the joined UN advocacy efforts on the impact of violence on civilians, and have likely had a protective impact on the conduct of the warring parties.</p> <p>The civilian casualties reported by OHCHR were employed constantly in peace talks initiatives and negotiations, and will form the underpinnings for future transitional justice, and reparation processes.</p> <p>The documented violations, perpetrated by the security sector personal, vital information which is a crucial investment for future interventions in the security sector reform.</p>
<u>Risk taking/ innovation</u> : Did the project support any innovative or risky activities to achieve peacebuilding results? What were they and what was the result? (1500 character limit)	The OHCHR was keen to maintain its neutrality and impartiality in addressing issues of human rights violations with relevant parties. OHCHR human rights monitor have documented human rights violations committed by all perpetrators, and called upon all parties to the conflict to respect their obligations under the international human rights laws. The OHCHR intervention was crucial in enhancing the civilian's protection. In addition, the OHCHR intended to make sure that peace initiatives will ensure

	the protection of human rights.
<p><u>Gender:</u> How have gender considerations been mainstreamed in the project to the extent possible? Is the original gender marker for the project still the right one? Briefly justify. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>OHCHR was keen to make sure that gender equality including women's rights is mainstreamed throughout the project. All terms of references for human rights monitors are maintained to consider gender equality. Out of 15 staff, 33.3% females recruitment was mainstreamed. As OHCHR has sensitized initially the Human Rights Monitors on the rights of women and girls, it was underscored to be demonstrated by the documentation and reporting on human rights violations affecting both men and women and boys and girls, and with all data records disaggregated by sex. The four workshops trainings has been ensured the involvement of female participants (42% of total participants) in order to mobilize the role of gender in human rights monitoring and reporting.</p>
<p><u>Other issues:</u> Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that should be shared with PBSO? This can include any cross-cutting issues or other issues which have not been included in the report so far. (1500 character limit)</p>	

1.3 INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT: *Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document- provide an update on the achievement of key indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation in the qualitative text above. (300 characters max per entry)*

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Outcome 1 Authorities in Yemen have enacted a legislative framework and established institutional mechanisms for law enforcement in compliance with international human rights standards for law enforcement	Indicator 1.1 Number of amendments to the national legislation that comply with international human rights standards.	Non	At least 5 laws amended	Through human rights monitoring, reporting and advocacy, OHCHR remind parties to conflict towards their commitment to comply with international human rights standards	As conflict has escalated, the human rights monitoring activities has been intensified, requesting for a no-cost extension to serve peace efforts and human rights protection, OHCHR shifted the focus from legislative support to advocacy and laying future peace foundation.	
	Indicator 1.2 Number of institutional mechanisms for monitoring and documenting complaints by law enforcement authorities increasingly		At least 1 pilot mechanism has been established as part of the pilot project and may be scaled up throughout			

	comply with international human rights standards		the country.			
	Indicator 1.3					
Output 1.1 Yemen Policy makers have increased capacities to harmonise the legislative framework with international human rights standards and best practices.	Indicator 1.1.1 Percentage of amendment that comply with international human rights standards proposed by policy makers	None	At least 70%			
	Indicator 1.1.2					
Output 1.2 Yemen authorities have established necessary	Indicator 1.2.1 Number of implementation mechanisms compliant with international	Non	One mechanism to monitor and address human rights claims is			

monitoring, and complaint mechanisms to ensure implementation of the amended legislation on law enforcement, compliant with international human rights standards	standards.		functional and ready to be scaled up			
	Indicator 1.2.2					
Output 1.3	Indicator 1.3.1					
	Indicator 1.3.2					
Outcome 2 Law enforcement authorities increasingly carry out their duties in compliance with	Indicator 2.1 Percentage of human rights claims to the MoI positively responded to.	Non	30 % of claims	Human rights violations were documented and advocated.		
	Indicator 2.2					

international human rights standards.						
Output 2.1 The ministry of interior has adopted a gender sensitive Code of Conduct on roles and responsibilities of law enforcement authorities and training of trainers programme is formalized and implemented.	Indicator 2.1.1 A ministry of interior administrative instruction formalising the Code of Conduct and the ToT programme.	Non	A Code of Conduct is formally adopted by the Ministry on Interior and one ToT programme is formalised.			
	Indicator 2.1.2					
Output 2.2 A pilot programme on a	Indicator 2.2.1 A pilot programme adopted by the National Training Academy	Non	A curriculum formally adopted by a National Training			

<p>comprehensive human rights curriculum at the National Training Academies on law enforcement is adopted. Output 2.3 A communication mechanism between law enforcement authorities and the general public is established and functional.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.2.2 2.3.1: Extend to which a communication mechanism between law enforcement authorities and the general public is functional.</p>		<p>Academy. A communication between the police and the general public is in place.</p>			
<p>Output 2.3 Output 2.4 Responsible officials in the MoI are</p>	<p>Indicator 2.3.1 Number of human rights violations cases processed for the attention of the MoI.</p>	<p>Non</p>	<p>100 violations documented 12 reports 50 advocacy initiatives/ communication</p>	<p>5860 human rights violations documented 10 monthly reports (and 48 weekly reports) shared</p>	<p>The escalation in the armed conflict, prompted the OHCHR to the increase intensified its monitoring, reporting, and advocacy efforts. The current security situation in the country has led to surpassed the target and adapt to the</p>	

aware of human rights violations committed by the police.			ns with the authorities Two reports to the RC and 5 sessions with UNCT.	with the UNCT. 16 statements, press releases and briefing 15 meetings with authorities 40 letters of concerns authorities 4 workshop trainings for activists, staff and authorities.	changes.	
	Indicator 2.3.2					
Outcome 3	Indicator 3.1					
	Indicator 3.2					
Output 3.1	Indicator 3.1.1					
	Indicator 3.1.2					
Output 3.2	Indicator 3.2.1					
	Indicator 3.2.2					
Output 3.3	Indicator 3.3.1					

	Indicator 3.3.2					
Outcome 4	Indicator 4.1					
	Indicator 4.2					
Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					
	Indicator 4.1.2					
Output 4.2	Indicator 4.2.1					
	Indicator 4.2.2					
Output 4.3	Indicator 4.3.1					
	Indicator 4.3.2					

PART 2: LESSONS LEARNED AND SUCCESS STORY

2.1 Lessons learned

Provide at least three key lessons learned from the implementation of the project. These can include lessons on the themes supported by the project or the project processes and management.

Lesson 1 (1000 character limit)	The capacity building initially set in the project proposal for the reform of law enforcement officers and relevant sectors is a key activity. Reform is clearly justified by the relatively low professional and technical capacity of the police. Though the escalated conflict complicated the process further, the law enforcement official and MoI management remained in need to build their capacities with professionalism in their approaches to prevent crimes and maintain public order. In addition, the capacity building of CSOs on human rights monitoring and documentation is another side of the coin to promote human rights and hold the perpetrators accountable. The implemented workshops have been found to be an added value to human rights protection and to enhance the change in security personal behavior. As a result, the capacity building intervention is a core activity and it is necessary to be considered whenever the situation allows.
Lesson 2 (1000 character limit)	Utilizing the impact of coordination, OHCHR raised the concerns, on the crushed health situation of prisoners in Hodeida central prison, to the attention of relevant offices and agencies. OHCHR, WHO, Health office, UNCHR, IOM and the prison authority held a meeting, on 20 July 2016, to coordinate the efforts to find solutions for the prison's problems. As a result, it was agreed that the following actions need to be taken: the Health office to facilitate a rotation of three hospitals in providing medical service to the Hodeida prison; medical mobile teams, from the Health office, will provide support to health facilities in the prison; UNICEF to assess WASH needs; and IOM to raise awareness among the inmates and distribute, in collaboration with UNHCR, the mattresses and clothes to inmates. As a result, medical staff, with medicines, were sent to the prison for 10 days. IOM and UNCHR distributed 300 mattresses and clothes and hygiene kits to all foreign prisoners. WHO committed to support
Lesson 3 (1000 character limit)	
Lesson 4 (1000 character limit)	
Lesson 5 (1000 character limit)	

2.2 Success story (OPTIONAL)

Provide one success story from the project implementation which can be shared on the PBSO website and Newsletter as well as the Annual Report on Fund performance. Please include key facts and figures and any citations (3000 character limit).

According to information gathered by the OHCHR, The law enforcement officials in AL Hodeida central prison maintained instructions to ensure proper treatment for prisoners. However, some of the prison’s security staff had exercised ill-treatment that may amount to torture against inmates inside the prison.

OHCHR field monitor received a collective complaint from prisoners of a ward in Hodeida central prison. The prisoners explained that the ward gate is normally closed between 7pm to 9pm every day, for the daily counting of prisoners. The prisoners complained that, the prisoners will be prevented from using the toilets during these hours, due to the fact that the prison ward does not have a toilet attached to it.

OHCHR raised its concern, to the prison authorities, regarding depriving the prisoners from using toilets during the daily prisoners counting. In response, the prison authority took immediate correction measures and instructed the ward’s security guards to ensure that the prisoners have access to the prisoner’s toilets, during the prisoners’ counting period.

PART 3 – FINANCIAL PROGRESS AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

3.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditure

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, slightly delayed, or off track: on track

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

OHCHR assessed the currently country conflict context, shifted the project priorities and requested for a no-cost extension and adjust the budget accordingly. As the review to the project interventions and budget was served to channel the budget through output four, the total expenditure including general operating and other direct and indirect costs was reported in the below table. Annex 1 includes the Project budget by UN categories by RUNO.

Please provide an overview of expensed project budget by outcome and output as per the table below.⁵

Output number	Output name	RUNOs	Approved budget	Expensed budget	Any remarks on expenditure
Outcome 1: Authorities in Yemen have enacted a legislative framework and established institutional mechanisms for law enforcement in compliance with international human rights standards.					
Output 1.1	Yemeni policy makers have increased capacities to harmonise the legislative framework				

⁵ Please note that financial information is preliminary pending submission of annual financial report to the Administrative Agent.

	with international human rights standards and best practices.				
Output 1.2	Yemeni authorities have established necessary monitoring and complaint mechanisms to ensure implementation of the amended legislation on law enforcement compliant with international human rights standards.				
Output 1.3					
Outcome 2: Law enforcement authorities have increased capacities to effectively carry out their duties to respect and protect human rights, and law enforcement agencies' record for respecting human rights is improved.					
Output 2.1	The Ministry of Interior has adopted a gender sensitive Code of Conduct on roles and responsibilities of law enforcement authorities while discharging their duties and a Training of Trainers programme for law enforcement authorities is formalized and implemented.				
Output 2.2	A pilot				

	programme on a comprehensive human rights curriculum at the National Training Academies on law enforcement is adopted. 2.3: A communication mechanism between law enforcement authorities and the general public is established and functional.				
Output 2.3	Outcome 2.4: Responsible officials in the MoI are aware of human rights violations committed by the police.	1000000	1000000	843,550	
Outcome 3:					
Output 3.1					
Output 3.2					
Output 3.3					
Outcome 4:					
Output 4.1					
Output 4.2					
Output 4.3					
Total:					

3.2 Comments on management and implementation arrangements

Please comment on the management and implementation arrangements for the project, such as: the effectiveness of the implementation partnerships, coordination/coherence with other projects, any South-South cooperation, the modalities of support, any capacity building aspect, the use of partner country systems if any, the support by the PBF Secretariat and oversight by the Joint Steering Committee (for PRF only). Please also mention if there have been any changes to the project (what kind and when); or whether any changes are envisaged in the near future (2000 character maximum):

OHCHR maintained a good rapport with the local authorities and project partners. OHCHR has worked with the MoI to identify and address the human rights violations, perpetrated by the security personals. OHCHR was keen to ensure close consultation with the PBF secretariat to overcome constraints due to the deterioration in the security situation in the country. In addition, the OHCHR, under close consultation with PBF secretariat, submitted the no-cost extension request for the period June 2016 to December 2016.

OHCHR and PBF secretariat was in agreement that the intervention, through the project, is crucial for the protection of human right and future peace building. The no-cost extension assisted in identifying human rights violation, maintaining evidence-based advocacy activities, to remind parties to conflict of their obligation under the international human rights laws, which help in facilitating the future peace initiatives and the security sector reform in the country.