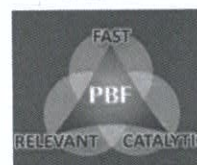


IRF – PROJECT DOCUMENT



TEMPLATE 2.2



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

Project Title: Support to the implementation of Yemen's political transition	Recipient UN Organisation(s): OSASG (through UNOPS)
Project Contact: Danny Shimmin Address: OSASG - Yemen Telephone: +(+967) 712-221-550 E-mail: shimmin@un.org	Implementing Partner(s) – name & type (Government, CSO, etc): UNOPS (UN Agency)
Project Number: <i>To be completed by UNDP MPTF Office</i>	Project Location: Yemen (country wide)
Project Description: The project will provide the Special Adviser of the UN Secretary General and his offices with the resources to undertake a range of facilitation activities designed to ensure the sustained participation of all relevant actors in Yemen's National Dialogue and the constitution making process, and to mediate disputes and tensions that may threaten the legitimacy and viability of the peace process.	Total Project Cost: \$499,862 Peacebuilding Fund: \$499,862 UNDP BCPR TTF: Government Input: Other: Total: \$499,862 Project Start Date and Duration: June 2013, 6 months (6 months extension planned, following successful completion of first phase)
Gender Marker Score¹: <u>0</u> <i>Score 3 for projects that are targeted 100% to women beneficiaries and/or address specific hardships faced by women and girls in post-conflict situations;</i> <i>Score 2 for projects with specific component, activities and budget allocated to women;</i> <i>Score 1 for projects with women mentioned explicitly in its objectives, but no specific activities are formulated nor is a budget reserved; and</i> <i>Score 0 for projects that do not specifically mention women.</i>	
PBF Outcomes² (from an existing National Planning Framework or, if it does not exist, then PBF specific/ related to peacebuilding):	

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

² 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).

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 outcome of the project is: Sustained participation of all relevant parties in the National Dialogue and the constitution making process and reduced tensions between and/or amongst participants

Project Outputs and key Activities:

The outputs of the project are:

- Up to date information and analysis generated by the UN on positions, claims and interests of relevant actors
- Timely and targeted mediation initiatives (bilateral dialogue, multi-stakeholder facilitation events, in country and/or out of country etc.) undertaken to secure and/or sustain participation in the National Dialogue and the constitution making process and facilitate the development of consensus on sensitive National Dialogue and transition issues

Examples of key activities include:

- Media monitoring and interviews with key actors
- Generation of analytical reports and information sharing with other sources of analysis
- 3-4 day meetings with key delegates or other actors outside of Yemen, supported by facilitators
- Deployment of experts within Yemen to analyze conflict and/or organize track II discussions with key stakeholders

PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

<i>(for IRF-funded projects)</i>	
Recipient UN Organisation(s) Jamal Benomar, Special Adviser Signature OSASG Date: 7/6/2013	Representative of National Authorities Dr Ahmed bin-Mubarak, Secretary General Signature Yemen National Dialogue Secretariat Date: 7/6/2013
Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) Ms Judy Cheng-Hopkins, Assistant-Secretary General for Peacebuilding Support Signature Date & Seal	Resident Coordinator (RC) Ismail Ould-Cheikh Ahmed, UN Resident Coordinator, Yemen Signature Date & Seal 7/6/2013

COMPONENT 1: (The “WHY”)

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

- Conflict drivers and critical peacebuilding needs:

The 21 February 2012 presidential elections and subsequent inauguration of President Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi as the new President marked the culmination of the first phase of Yemen's Transition Agreement, signed on 23 November 2011 in Riyadh, and provided added momentum to the country's political transition. The second phase of the November Agreement now commits the sides to the conduct of a national dialogue conference over a period of six months with the participation of all concerned stakeholders actors, including the Southern Movement, the Houthis, other political parties, civil society representatives, youth and women. It also provides for the constitution-making process and will culminate in the holding of multi-party elections in 2014.

The National Dialogue, which officially began on 18 March 2013, represents a historical opportunity for Yemen to achieve long lasting stability and provide for the security and well being of its population.

Yemen's peace, however, and its long-term stability remain fragile and the transition must be viewed against the longstanding challenges the country faces on the security, political and economic fronts. Conflict and tension continue in Yemen's northern Governorates, where the Houthis have managed to extend effective control over significant areas and where six wars have broken out since 2004; in the South, secession sentiments remain strong and a number of grievances are yet to be addressed, including over representation, land recovery and civil service employment. In recent weeks, tensions in the South have erupted into violent clashes, leading to renewed concerns over the participation and engagement of various stakeholders who are critical to the viability and legitimacy of the National Dialogue. Similar flash points are likely to occur with other actors, in other parts of the country, throughout the duration of the National Dialogue and the constitution making process.

Role of the UN

In response to the political crisis, the Secretary-General exercised his good offices through Special Adviser Jamal Benomar, who has conducted regular missions to Yemen since March 2011 to help resolve the situation peacefully. Further, the Security Council adopted resolution 2014 on 21 October 2011, which, *inter alia*, called on all parties in Yemen to commit themselves to the implementation of a political settlement. These efforts led to the facilitation of face-to-face negotiations by Special Adviser Benomar and the signing of a Transition Agreement in Riyadh on 23 November.

As called for in the Agreement the Secretary-General through his good offices is providing ongoing assistance for the implementation of the agreement. The Security Council resolution on Yemen (S/2012/2051) adopted on 12 June 2012 reaffirmed the need for the full and timely implementation of the Transition Agreement in accordance with resolution 2014 (2011), and “requests the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate assistance from the international community in support of the National Dialogue and transition, as stipulated in the Implementation Mechanism of the GCC Initiative”.

Since then, the UN has been actively engaged in the preparations for and the launch of the

National Dialogue, including through political and technical assistance to the Technical Committee, outreach initiatives to popularize the National Dialogue across the country, and more recently through operational support to the establishment of the Secretariat to the National Dialogue. Such support is expected to continue throughout the National Dialogue and the constitution making process, combining political, technical and operational elements to ensure that the Dialogue and the constitution making process remain effective, transparent, inclusive, and meaningful.

In particular, the UN will need to be actively involved in monitoring, and responding to potential threats to the National Dialogue and the constitution making process, including disputes that may lead to withdrawals by some parties from the proceedings or to other obstructionist tactics.

Existing efforts and gaps:

The National Dialogue has so far benefit from wide ranging political, technical and financial assistance provided by the international community. The UN Security Council and the GCC have continuously demonstrated unity of support for the transition. A number of donors are deploying technical expertise to the National Dialogue. The UN established Trust Fund in support of the National Dialogue has so far mobilized over \$18 million (out of a \$23 million target) to finance the Secretariat and fund outreach activities to raise awareness of the National Dialogue (such assistance builds on an initial IRF contribution of \$2million which supported initial preparations).

However, there is a need to secure flexible resources for unanticipated and/or discrete mediation initiatives by the UN, in support of its UN Security Council mandate. In this respect, the National Dialogue Trust Fund is an inappropriate mechanism, ill suited for quick and sensitive decision-making by the UN Special Adviser.

b) Project (Portfolio) Justification

- Project's relevance to peacebuilding:

The key issues which the upcoming National Dialogue Conference will address are outlined in the Agreement on the implementation mechanism for the transition process in Yemen in accordance with the initiative of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) under para 21 as follows:

- . (a) The process of drafting the Constitution, including the establishment of a Constitutional Drafting Commission and its membership;
- . (b) Constitutional reform, addressing the structure of the State and political system, and submitting constitutional amendments to the Yemeni people through a referendum;
- . (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.
- . (d) Examination of the various issues with a national dimension, including the causes of tension in Saada;
- . (e) Taking steps towards building a comprehensive democratic system, including reform of the civil service, the judiciary and local governance;
- . (f) Taking steps aimed at achieving national reconciliation and transitional justice, and measures to ensure that violations of human rights and humanitarian law do not occur in future;
- . (g) The adoption of legal and other means to strengthen the protection and rights of vulnerable groups, including children, as well as the advancement of women;

- (h) Contributing to determining the priorities of programmes for reconstruction and sustainable economic development in order to create job opportunities and better economic, social and cultural services for all.

These are all issues that will determine the country's future and the viability of the political settlement. In other words, the National Dialogue Conference may well determine the success or failure of the transition and the country's peace.

Yet, Yemen has had a long-standing history of dialogues that have failed, fueling conflict and further challenges. With the country's peace hanging in the balance, and in light of the country's many fault lines, the stakes are therefore very high for this National Dialogue and the constitutional process. As demonstrated in recent weeks, trust among the parties remains tenuous. The National Dialogue and the ensuing constitution making process are, and will continue to be subjected to strong centrifugal forces, which must be anticipated and addressed if the transition is to result in lasting consensus among the participating stakeholders.

- Catalytic effects:

The catalytic effect of this project resides in its aim of anticipating and unblocking, through discrete, fast and tailored mediation initiatives, obstacles to the National Dialogue (in the form of boycotts or other obstructionist tactics). Maintaining sustained engagement and interest in the National Dialogue on the part of all constituents, including those with the most to "win" from disengagement, is imperative to strengthen the legitimacy of the political stability and an essential component of the country's stability.

UN experience around the world has demonstrated the value of being able, when needed, to quickly put in place strategic mediation initiatives, designed to "keep the process together", including by convening relevant actors off-site and facilitating discussions in a neutral, safe environment, with the support of process and content experts, under the authority of the Special Adviser.

COMPONENT 2: (the "What")

a) Project focus and target groups

Project focus:

The objective of this project is to assist the UN Special Adviser in the exercise of the Secretary-General's good offices and implementation of the UN Security Council mandate by providing the resources required to initiate a range of special mediation initiatives in support of Yemen's political transition, including, if required, off site dialogues between parties.

As the country enters a critical, and extremely fragile, stage of its transition with the launch of the National Dialogue, it is essential for the UN to have the resources to seize opportunities to enhance participation and consensus building, and respond to political crises and avert disengagement or conflict through such special mediation initiatives.

- Key target groups/beneficiaries:

The project will focus on all participants in the National Dialogue, with a particular focus on constituents such as the Hiraak and Houthis, whose sustained participation and interest in the outcome of the National Dialogue is critical to the legitimacy of Yemen's political transition and the country's stability, now and in the future.

It is important however, for the UN to have the resources to address all potential fault lines, including risks of disengagement by other constituencies, such as key political parties and/or the Women and Youth groups. Their meaningful engagement throughout also represents a condition for success.

b) Theory of changes: linking activities to results

The National Dialogue is a critical milestone in Yemen's transition: the ability, by the UN, to anticipate and/or quickly address potential fault lines including obstructionist tactics and boycotts (threats or realized) through rapid and discrete mediation initiatives as a trusted third party can ensure sustained participation of all relevant stakeholders and thus strengthen the legitimacy of the National Dialogue and the sustainability of its outcome(s).

COMPONENT 3: the "How" or Implementation Strategy

a) Implementation approach

- Prioritisation and phasing of support:

Given the nature of this project, it is difficult, ex ante, to define specific priorities or phases. The implementation approach revolves however on the following elements:

- The UN mandate to support, including through the provision of good office assistance, the political transition
- The UN track record since 2011 in providing high level, quality, and impartial facilitation to address difficult political challenges, and therefore the high level of trust and acceptance on the part of all stakeholders in the UN to play such a role
- A capacity to monitor trends and perceptions on the part of National Dialogue participants and other relevant actors in order to anticipate challenges or obstructionist tactics.
- The ability to quickly deploy resources, including experts, to address challenges, and/or convene relevant stakeholders in-country or out of the country for discrete, targeted mediation initiatives in response to such challenges

The monitoring capacity will in particular ensure that the Special Adviser is kept up to date on potential spoilers and other challenges and quickly prioritize responses and deploy resources accordingly.

Project implementation modalities:

These mediation initiatives could cover the full range of current or future potential fault lines that may derail the National Dialogue conference and the ensuing constitution making process, including dissensions between the Hiraak movement and the leadership in Sana'a and/or tensions within the Hiraak movement, and/or conflicts involving the Houthis. Examples of special mediation initiatives could include off site dialogue amongst the Hiraak leadership (in Jordan, or Turkey, etc.) at a critical moment in the National Dialogue, and/or bilateral facilitation support to the formulation of grievances and proposals by specific participants in the National Dialogue and/or the ensuing constitution making process.

The concept for the project is similar to the PBF support provided to the SRSG in Cote d'Ivoire and to the ERSR in Burundi to support mediation efforts at a critical moment in their respective countries.

The total annual cost of the project is \$1m. This project is for accounts for costs in the first 6 months. Following successful implementation of this 6 month project, and

application for funding and extension to the subsequent 6 months will be submitted to PBSO.

b) Budget

PBF PROJECT BUDGET			
CATEGORIES	UNOPS implemented		TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel	146,000		146,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	25,000		25,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0		0
4. Contractual services	121,875		121,875
5. Travel	156,500		156,500
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0		0
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	17,786		17,786
Sub-Total Project Costs	467,161		467,161
8. Indirect Support Costs*	32,701		32,701
TOTAL	499,862		499,862

* 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 designed to ensure the viability and legitimacy of the National Dialogue and the constitution making process, by addressing potential disputes and other fault lines that may lead to withdrawal of key parties and/or obstructionist tactics during both processes. As such, it is designed as flexible, pro-active and short-term response to secure long-term stability.

In line with the approach and mindset used since the UN began its formal involvement in 2011, the mediation strategies will be designed and implemented as to empower national actors and parties, putting them in the lead for the resolution of disputes and for building lasting consensus on a range of sensitive issues.

d) Risk management

Risks:

Risk	Likelihood (high, medium low)	Severity of impact on project (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy
The success of the project will be contingent on <i>continued political will</i> , support and engagement from all sides and stakeholders to participate in the National Dialogue and/or to accept UN efforts to mediate disputes	Medium	High	Political facilitation among all sides will therefore be needed to ensure a timely process, and to assist agreement on adequate representation of all stakeholder groups, and how to address the Houthi and the Southern movements within the National Dialogue and Constitution-making process
<i>Lack of timely and coordinated international assistance</i> including from among the Friends of Yemen, other Member States, and the UN system may undermine unity of purpose and unity of messaging to all Yemeni actors and lower the costs of obstruction or withdrawal	Low	Medium	The Special Adviser will continue to maintain close communication with the UN Resident Coordinator, the UNCT more broadly and Member-States including regional actors to ensure timely and coordinated efforts to support the process
<i>Insecurity in some areas could threaten project implementation and staff safety</i> ; in light of the fact that the national authorities do not have full control over some areas of the country and the continuing concerns of Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, security considerations may affect the process and attempts to reach several actors, including lack of access to many localities and regions.	Medium	Medium	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). In addition, OSASG will organize off site (out of country) consultations as needed to overcome security concerns in Yemen.

e) Results framework and Monitoring and evaluation:

- Results framework:

Results Framework for IRF projects or portfolio of projects

<i>Policy statement / national roadmap for peace building: GCC Initiative – National Dialogue (Presidential Decrees)</i>								
Purpose of PBF support (type of expected change): Mediation initiatives designed to ensure continuous participation of all relevant stakeholders in the National Dialogue and the ensuing constitution making process								
Theory of change statement: The National Dialogue is a critical milestone in Yemen's transition: the ability, by the UN, to anticipate and/or quickly address potential fault lines including obstructionist tactics and boycotts (threats or realized) through rapid and discrete mediation initiatives as a trusted third party can ensure sustained participation of all relevant stakeholders and thus strengthen the legitimacy of the National Dialogue and the sustainability of its outcome(s).								
(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 mobilizing inputs	(8) Inputs/ budget	(9) Assumptions
Sustained participation of all relevant parties in the National Dialogue and the constitution making process, through reduced tensions between and/or amongst participants in the National Dialogue	Sustained participation in formal proceedings of all National Dialogue constituencies, as envisioned in Agreement and National Dialogue report Number of Working Groups agreeing on final output (document, declaration, etc.)	100% (at the constituency level – not individual level) 7 out of 9 by the formal end of the National Dialogue	1. Up to date information and analysis generated by the UN on positions, claims and interests of relevant actors 2. Timely and targeted mediation initiatives (bilateral dialogue, multi-stakeholder facilitation events, in country and/or out of country etc.) undertaken to secure and/or sustain participation in the National Dialogue and the	1.1 # of analytical/ watching briefs developed 1.2. # of bilateral meetings (or other modes of contact/engagement) with key National Dialogue constituencies 2.1 # of mediation initiatives 2.2 # of mediation experts deployed to	1.1. Twelve 1.2 Twenty per month 2.1 3-5 trips outside of country for 20-30 actors each time 5-7 deployments within Yemen	OSASG with UNOPS administrative support	Experts (including deployment): \$147,500 In-country travel (for OSASG staff and SASG): \$30,000 Travel for National Dialogue constituencies (in-country /out of country): \$114,000 Miscellaneous (venue rental, equipment, etc.): \$121,875 Project management	Access by OSASG to relevant actors Sharing of information by other partners (IC, local) Conducive security environment for conduct of mediation/facilitation initiatives

			constitution making process and facilitate the development of consensus on sensitive National Dialogue and transition issues	undertake track II mediation efforts. Disputes successfully resolved (with participants joining/returning to National Dialogue)	to undertake track II mediation efforts		(including contracting, indirect costs, allocable costs) \$86,487	
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- Systems for M&E of the project (portfolio):

With due consideration for issues of confidentiality for a project of such nature, the project will follow the standard PBF IRF reporting requirements. The OSASAG, the MPTFO and the PBSO will closely coordinate and agree on the public dissemination of sensitive information that such reporting requirements may contain.

In addition, OSASG initiatives carried under the framework of this project may be reviewed using DPA's recently developed internal evaluation process as well as its assessment framework. Both processes will be implemented under joint agreement between the OSASG and DPA HQ, and undertaken with under a "lessons learned" angle.

Finally, the initiatives carried out under this project, and the results achieved will be reflected in the Special Adviser's end of mission report and other After Action Review exercise that DPA may wish to carry out.

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 1501) to support Yemen's political transition. The Special Adviser 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 will continue throughout the duration of the National Dialogue, combining technical advice to the Working Groups on a range of transitional issues with political facilitation to address on-going challenges, and logistical and administrative support to the Conference through UNOPS.

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.

The Special Adviser is supported in his mediation efforts by a small SPM, based in Sana'a and in New York. The office has developed roster and networks of facilitators and experts, with backstopping support from the MSU, the DPA front office, EAD, and other UN agencies.

UNOPS: UNOPS has developed a strong implementing capacity in Sana'a, with backstopping support from their regional center 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:

The project is managed by the OSASG, under the direct leadership and involvement of the Special Adviser. The OSASG Project Coordinator (funded by the PBSO IRF project “Support to National Dialogue Conference”) will provide overall oversight to the Project. UNOPS will provide 40% of a P3 Project Manager to manage implementation of their activities.

The Special Adviser will be assisted by legal and substantive experts (identified through various channels, including the MSU roster, and deployed to support specific mediation efforts), mobilized as needed to support specific initiatives as decided by the Special Adviser.

The OSASG has developed a list of international experts, including Arabic speakers, to be deployed, as relevant and when appropriate, to support the Special Adviser’s mediation efforts.

Operational and administrative implementation of the project is undertaken by UNOPS, which has established a strong presence in Sana’a as part of its support to the National Dialogue Secretariat. Additional backstopping capacity will be provided by the UNOPS regional office in Amman, Jordan.

c) Administrative Arrangements (standardized 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)³, 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

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

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:

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provided 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>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>

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 sectors⁴	Annual Budget (this year) per Recipient Organisation in key sectors⁵	Projection of Annual Budget (next year) per Recipient Organisation in key sectors	2012 Annual Delivery Rate (Agency Total)
<i>OSASG</i>	<i>Support to peace process / political facilitation</i>	<i>Mission budget + IRF</i>	<i>Mission budget + IRF</i>	<i>Mission budget</i>	<i>See Mission budget</i>
<i>UNOPS</i>	<i>Support to peace process / political facilitation (support to National Dialogue Secretariat)</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>\$15.1 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>

⁴ 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

⁵ 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

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Targets actually achieved
Outcome 1⁶	Indicator			
Output 1.1	Indicator 1.1.1			
	Indicator 1.1.2			
Output 1.2	Indicator 1.2.1			
	Indicator 1.2.2			
Outcome 2	Indicator			
Output 2.1	Indicator 2.1.1			
	Indicator 2.1.2			
Output 2.2	Indicator 2.2.1			
	Indicator 2.2.2			

⁶ Either country relevant or PMP specific.

Annex E: to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office



**PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY**

Project Number & Title:	PBF/	
Recipient UN Organisation:	OSASG through UNOPS	
Implementing Partner(s):	UNOPS	
Location:	Yemen (country wide)	
Approved Project Budget:		
Duration:	Planned Start Date: June 2013	Planned Completion: November 2013
SC Approval Date: (Actual Dates)		
Project Description:	The project provides the Special Adviser of the UN Secretary General and his offices with the resources to undertake a range of facilitation activities designed to ensure the sustained participation of all relevant actors in Yemen's National Dialogue and the constitution making process, and to mediate disputes and tensions that may threaten the legitimacy and viability of the peace process.	
PBF Priority Area:		
PBF Outcome:		

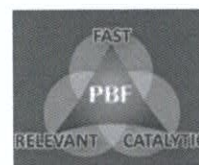
Key Project Activities:

The outputs of the project are:

- Up to date information and analysis generated by the UN on positions, claims and interests of relevant actors
- Timely and targeted mediation initiatives (bilateral dialogue, multi-stakeholder facilitation events, in country and/or out of country etc.) undertaken to secure and/or sustain participation in the National Dialogue and the constitution making process and facilitate the development of consensus on sensitive National Dialogue and transition issues

Examples of key activities include:

- Media monitoring and interviews with key actors
- Generation of analytical reports and information sharing with other sources of analysis
- 3-4 day meetings with key delegates or other actors outside of Yemen, supported by facilitators
- Deployment of experts within Yemen to analyze conflict and/or organize track II discussions with key stakeholders



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

Submission Note for the Immediate Response Facility (IRF) (maximum 2 pages)

A. Summary:

Country:	Yemen
Total amount of request:	\$499,862
Name of Recipient UN organization and any implementing partners:	OSASG/DPA and UNOPS (implementing partner)
Number of projects in request:	1
Expected start date and duration of project implementation ¹ :	June 2013 – 6 months
Planning framework from which projects were identified (name & duration):	UNSC 2051
Total value of/ existing funding for the planning framework/ source plan ² :	N/A

¹ Individual projects should have a max. duration of 18 months (in addition to time required to mobilize project inputs).

² Explicitly state if any funding has been provided from the UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) Thematic Trust Fund.

B. Briefly describe the peacebuilding context and summarize the justification for PBF support and provisional eligibility:

The objective of this project is to assist the UN Special Adviser in the exercise of the Secretary-General's good offices and implementation of the UN Security Council mandate by providing the resources required to initiate a range of special mediation initiatives in support of Yemen's political transition, including, if required, off site dialogues between parties.

As the country enters a critical, and extremely fragile, stage of its transition with the launch of the National Dialogue, it is essential for the UN to have the resources to seize opportunities to enhance participation and consensus building, and respond to political crises and avert disengagement or conflict through special mediation initiatives.

These mediation initiatives could cover the full range of current or future potential fault lines that may derail the National Dialogue conference and the ensuing constitution making process, including dissensions between the Hiraak movement and the leadership in Sana'a and/or tensions within the Hiraak movement, and/or conflicts involving the Houthis. Examples of special mediation initiatives could include off site dialogue amongst the Hiraak leadership (in Turkey and other neighboring countries) at a critical moment in the National Dialogue, and/or bilateral facilitation support to the formulation of grievances and proposals by specific participants in the National Dialogue and/or the ensuing constitution making process.

The concept for the project is similar to the PBF support provided to the SRS in Cote d'Ivoire and to the ERS in Burundi to support mediation efforts at a critical moment in their respective countries.

C. Briefly summarise proposed project needs and allocations into the table below:

Project Title	Recipient UN Organization	PBF Priority Area	Total estimated need (\$)	Existing funds, including source (\$)	Gap/ amount for PBF support (\$)
Support for the implementation of Yemen's political transition	OSASG (through UNOPS)	Priority Area 1: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict	\$1 million	N/A	\$499,862

D. Projects

Attach a project document using the PBF template # 2.2 for each project in the table above.