PRF – PROJECT DOCUMENT

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

Project Title: Enhance trust between security institutions and the general population.	**Recipient UN Organisation(s):** **Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)**
Project Contact: George Abu Al-Zulof, OHCHR Country Representative, gabualzulof@ohchr.org	**Implementing Partner(s):Ministry of Interior, National Police Academy, Prison authorities, the National Human Rights Institution, and NGOs:**
Project Number: *To be completed by UNDP MPTF Office*	**Project Location:** Sana'a
Project Description: The project is designed to enhance trust between security institutions and the general population. This will be achieved by undertaking professional, legal, rule of law and administrative reforms aimed at preparing the police force for its new role in building a democratic society.	**Total Project Cost:\$1,000.000** **Peacebuilding Fund:\$1,000.000** **UNDP BCPR TTF:N/A** **Government Input's/A** **Other:** **Total:\$1,000.000**
	Project Start Date and Duration: Start date: May2014. Project duration: 2 years

Gender Marker Score[1]: _1_
Score 1 for projects with women mentioned explicitly in its objectives, but no specific activities are formulated nor is a budget reserved;
Gender equality including women's rights will be mainstreamed throughout the project. The Code of Conduct, training programmes and training approaches will incorporate gender mainstreaming. All ToRs for consultants and human rights monitors will include gender competencies. Special attention will be paid to participation of women in the design and implementation of all activities.

PBF Outcomes[2]two: Institutional frameworks address long-standing grievances and lay the basis for accountable institutions that respect and protect human rights

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[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).

The outcomes of the project are:
1. Authorities in Yemen have enacted a legislative framework and established institutional mechanisms for law enforcement in compliance with international human rights standards.
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.

Project Outputs and key Activities:

For outcome 1, the outputs of the project are:
- Yemeni policy makers have increased capacities to harmonise the legislative framework with international human rights standards and best practices.
- 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.

Activities in support of these outputs are:
- Provide technical assistance to the government to conduct a thorough assessment and evaluation of the laws governing the conduct of the police i.e. The Law on Police Authority and Obligations, etc., as well as policies and institutional mandates, in order to eliminate gaps and contradictions in the existing legal base on police work and to harmonize it with international laws on police practices focusing in particular on issues such as crowd control detention, torture and excessive use of force.
- Provide technical assistance to the Government to develop standards and guidelines which are based on best practices.
- Establish a monitoring and complaint pilot mechanism.
- Develop a pilot project including a mechanism on monitoring and complaint procedures for alleged human rights violations by law enforcement authorities.

For outcome 2, the outputs of the project are:
- 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.
- A pilot programme on a comprehensive human rights curriculum at the National Training Academies on law enforcement is adopted.
- A communication mechanism between law enforcement authorities and the general public is established and functional.
- Security forces are taking appropriate measures to address individual claims of human rights violations.

Activities in support of these outputs are:
- Technical assistance to develop a Code of Conduct based on the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials.
- Provide a Training of Trainers programme on the Code of Conduct for law enforcement authorities.
- Provide support in introducing a human rights curriculum at the law enforcement National

Training Academies.
- Series of Seminars on the role and responsibilities of police officers during crowd control operations and arrests.
- Support the establishment of a pilot project on communication between the security forces and the general public.
- Monitor the conduct of security forces regarding compliance with human rights standards, including in the contexts of arrest and detention, and expression of democratic freedoms (for example, demonstrations and other public or political gatherings).
- Compile regular reports as a result of the monitoring carried out under the activities referred to above.
- Ensure continued communication with relevant security forces on specific cases or patterns of human rights violations and advocate for appropriate ways to address these violations.
- Draft an annual report to the RC and promote the implementation of HRDDP at the level of UNCT.

PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

(for PRF-funded projects)	
Co-chairs of the Joint Steering Committee	
Mr. Jamal Benomar Special Advisor to the Secretary- General on Yemen Signature Date & Seal	HE Mr. Mohammed Al-Sa'adi Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Signature Date & Seal 29/05/20
Mr. Paolo Lembo United Nations Resident Coordinator Signature Date & Seal	
Recipient UN Organization(s) Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (Country Office in Yemen)	**National Implementing Partner(s)** Ministry of Interior
Mr. George Abu Al Zulof Signature OHCHR Representative Date & Seal 10. 04. 2014	HE Mr. Abdu Husein Al Terrib Signature Minister of Interior Date & Seal

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COMPONENT 1: (The "WHY")

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

Conflict drivers and critical peacebuilding needs:

All states are bound under international human rights law to protect the human rights of all individuals living within their jurisdiction. The extent to which they meet or fail to meet their legal obligations depends crucially on the processes of law enforcement, and particularly those executed by police and national security agencies. In Yemen, law enforcement officials are largely unaware of international legal provisions that their respective countries are abided by.

Maintaining peace and security and protecting human rights are not conflicting priorities. Clearly human rights cannot be realized without maintaining a social order that protect their enjoyment. Article 28 of the Universal Declaration for Human Rights stipulates that "everyone is entitled to a social...order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized."

It is important that effective law enforcement measures are respecting human rights in times of internal unrest. In order to be able to achieve its goal of maintaining peace and security in the country, police and national security agencies should respect the human rights of individuals and groups within the community at all times. An effective police service is one that serves as the first line of defence in the protection of human rights. Its members carry out their work in a way thatdoes not rely upon fear and raw power but on the contrary on the regard for the law, honour, and professionalism.

Where human rights are systematically respected, law enforcement officers have developed professionalism in their approaches to solving and preventing crime and maintaining public order. In this sense, respect for human rights by police is, in addition to being a moral, legal and ethical imperative, also a practical requirement for law enforcement. When the police are seen to respect, uphold and defend human rights, public confidence and community cooperation, and successful legal prosecutions can be achieved. Also, law enforcement agencies will be seen as part of the community, performing a valuable social function.

In January 2011, thousands of Yemenis began protests in major cities to force President Saleh's resignation. At least 250 civilians and bystanders died in these attacks, most in Sanaa, the capital, as well as in Taizz, and Aden. On March 18, snipers firing on a protest in Sanaa killed at least 45 people. Between May 29 and June 3, security forces killed at least 22 people in Taizz while on September 18 and 19, Central Security and other government forces shot directly at rock-throwing protesters in Sanaa, killing about 30.

As documented by the OHCHR mission to Yemen in September 2011, the reports consistently alleged that Government security forces resorted to excessive use of force in response to peaceful demonstrators. The use of live ammunition, a variety of tear gases, batons, electronic stun guns and polluted water spraying was been documented. Gunmen in uniform or plain clothes were placed on buildings or at street levels allegedly to target protesters marching to or protesting outside public buildings with live ammunition. The police reportedly stood by on many occasions while unarmed protesters were attacked or shot

at by armed men in plain clothes. The mission also received accounts regarding cases of extra-judicial or summary executions that occurred in the course of the demonstrations. There were reports on hundreds of cases of unlawful detention and disappearance. In addition, there were allegations about the use of torture and cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment against civilians, committed by several Government security bodies.

Some of the relevant laws governing policing and the broader rule of law area are: The Law on Police Authority and Obligations, TheLaw on Prisons, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedures Law, Juvenile Care Law, among others. While a detailed analysis of the existing laws governing the security sector is required, some of the deficiencies are identified by UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies, e.g. the Committee Against Torture made a recommendation to incorporate the crime of torture into domestic law and adopt a definition of torture that covers all of the elements contained in article 1 of the Convention Against Torture (CAT);to ensure that laws, policies and procedures for the custody and treatment of detainees are ensuring separation of female detainees from males, enforcing regulations calling for female inmates to be guarded by officers of the same gender; to clearly proscribe by relevant legislation the powers of the various security forces and agencies to arrest and detain, including the criminal procedure law; it also recommended to minimize the number of security forces and agencies with such powers. The Human Rights Committee (HRC) which monitors the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights recommended to the authorities to: Engage in taking full civilian control of and carrying out a complete reform of the security apparatus. The HRC further urged that the mandate and functions of each security institution be clearly defined so as to outlaw illegal arrest and detention. It recommended that Yemen should repeal all laws which unreasonably restrict the freedom of assembly. The HRC further recommended the prohibition of corporal punishment in all settings and encouraged non-violent forms of discipline as alternatives to corporal punishment. In addition the HRC recommended that all persons deprived of their liberty should have their detention reviewed by a judge and judges and prosecutors should monitor all places of deprivation of liberty and ensure that no one is illegally detained.

During the transition period extensive efforts have been made to create space for participation of marginalised groups, in particular in the formal political sphere such as the National Dialogue Conference, as well as through the National Youth Conference and other civil society-orientated initiatives. Independent activists and groups, particularly urban youth, are increasingly organized through facilitated processes by civil society and the international community. Thus it can be expected that civil society and social movements may continue to mobilize to exercise their rights and voice their concerns. Therefore the project, will ensure that they can represent themselves in a peaceful and democratic way without the fear of having their rights truncated or violated because of the absence of human rights compliant legal framework or because of a poorly trained police.

Existing efforts and gaps:

On 21 February 2013, President Hadi issued a decree to reorganize and restructure the Ministry of Interior. The decree stipulates that: restructuring the ministry of Interior aims at establishing a professional police force on scientific grounds, and to respond to the need for oversight, accountability, to combat abusing the citizens' rights and freedoms, and to fight corruption in all practices.

The decree specifies the lines of authority in the Ministry of Interior, and explains the reporting line of each department in the ministry, for instance the Special Security Forces and the Public Administration to Combat Terrorism reports directly to the minister. It creates also the position of the Inspector General and established the Department of Human Rights in the ministry that reports directly to the Inspector General.

The need for reform of the Yemeni police has been recognized for many years by the government, civil society, international donors and the police itself. Reform is clearly justified by the relatively low professional and technical capacity of the police, which has been exacerbated by the new challenges of fighting terrorism, and organized crime. Reform is equally justified by the need to reorient the police force to the new public security role it must play in a democratic society, a role that cannot be achieved without improving its human rights record, mending relations with the public and purging corruption at all levels.

Currently the main UN Agencies providing support to the security sector reform include: UNICEF working on the Justice for Children program and the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting of Grave Child Rights Violations in situations of armed conflict, and UNDP on institution building and technical support for the Ministry of Interior. The EU Delegation in Yemen is providing support to the Inspectorate General regarding some technical reforms with no specific focus on human rights. The long term development support by the EU Delegation will commence in 2014.

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 enhancing the trust between the Yemeni government and the general population.

Poorly handled protests may result in the use of live ammunition against protesters,which could leadto rapid deterioration in the security situation.Furthermore – as witnessed during the events of 2011 - the use of excessive force by the police may result in long-term deterioration of confidence by the public towards the police. In a survey published in 2013,[3] 43.82 percent of the respondents stated that they had a little confidence in the police, while 27.99 percent indicated that they would rely on their personal weapons to protect themselves or their family members. MoI have prioritised in their sector strategy the issue of building trust between the public and the police as a very important element of conflict prevention. Therefore there is a critical peace-building need in two respects: training on public order and human rights for Yemeni security personnel and reviewing existing rules of engagement. In addition, supporting the MoI to develop efficient complaint mechanisms as well as improve communication between the public and the police would contribute substantially to reduce some of the causes of conflict in Yemen.

Catalytic effects:

Both components of the project are designed to facilitate greater impact of other interventions.

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[3] Public Perceptions of the Security Sector and Police Work in Yemen - Survey Major Findings. Conducted by A Yemen Polling Centre, funded by the European Union. January 30, 2013

Providing legal framework that orients police to their new duty of protecting people and their rights will re-shape the normative base for police work. In addition, building the capacity of the police through training and assistance would focus not only on imparting technical skills, but also on shaping the ethics, professionalism and culture of the police more generally. As a process and an outcome, it has the potential to build trust, decrease tension and sustain a peaceful political transition.

The monitoring component would also enable OHCHR to provide other UN entities with relevant information about the human rights record of national security forces in the context of programmes and activities where they have to apply the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on UN support to non-UN security forces (HRDDP). The support provided by OHCHR to other UN entities in Yemen within the framework of the current project will allow for a non-duplication and rationalization of HRDDP efforts across the UN-system in Yemen and hopefully for the latter to adopt a joint/shared UN approach regarding any UN engagement (in particular support) with national security forces.

COMPONENT 2: (the "What")

a) Project focus and target groups

<u>Project focus:</u>

The project articulates a conceptual vision and concrete program for broad police reform that seeks to fundamentally reorient the mission of the police from protecting the state to protecting the people and their rights by harmonizing the Yemeni legal framework with international law and practices, and building the professional and technical capacity of police officers so they may effectively carry out their duties.

An enhanced presence and engagement will include in particular:
- The engagement of an international expert to provide assistance to the government in conducting a thorough assessment and evaluation of all laws, policies and procedures in order to eliminate gaps and contradictions in the existing legal base of police work and to harmonize national and international laws on police practices.
- The engagement of an international expert to provide assistance to the government in drafting of a Code of Conduct, the ToT programme for the National Police Academy, the law enforcement agencies and delivering specialised training.
- The deployment of a team of OHCHR human rights monitors to conduct human rights monitoring in detention centres, police stations, public gatherings, etc.

Professional and technical capacity building of police officers will focus on:
- Expert support to develop a Code of Conduct for law enforcement authorities.
- Developing and implementing a Training of Trainers programme on the Code of Conduct for law enforcement authorities.
- Developing a pilot project on /a human rights curriculum at one of the law enforcement National Training Academies.
- Conducting a series of seminars for senior security officials on the roles and responsibilities of police officers during crowd control operations.
- A pilot project on communication between law enforcement authorities and the public will be introduced in Sana'a. The project will be located in western Sana'a whereby the EU delegation will support a Pilot Police Station including by providing equipment, standard setting and training.

<u>Key target groups/beneficiaries:</u>

The UN seeks to engage more pro-actively and consistently with the range of police senior management, policy makers and lawmakers to conduct the legal a thorough assessment and evaluation of all laws, policies and procedures.

The project will also build the professional and technical capacity of police officers, including their leadership and technical staff. By strengthening their capacity to carry out their mandate, the project will indirectly impact the thousands of security personnel.

b) Theory of changes: linking activities to results

If the Yemeni security forces evolve into an institution that protects the people and their

rights without any kind of discrimination; is responsive, transparent and accountable to the public; adheres to the rule of law; has the capacity and the skills necessary to carry out its duties, the Yemeni citizens will have more confidence in security forces and would therefore refrain from resorting to violent resolution of conflicts.

COMPONENT 3:the "How" or Implementation Strategy

a) Implementation approach

Prioritisation and phasing of support:

All components of the project require immediate start of implementation. However, priority at the beginning will be given to the recruitment and deployment of the team of human rights monitors. Monitoring is important to complement all areas and make sure that suggested adjustment to laws and institutional frameworks actually address the problems that law enforcement agencies face in Yemen. Experts will be engaged at the beginning of implementation of the project in order to review the national legislation and recommend amendments in compliance with international human rights standards. Preparations for development of the Code of Conduct, training materials and the curriculum for the Police Academy will also assume at the beginning of the project implementation while the actual trainings will be delivered in the second phase of the project.

Project implementation modalities:

Implementation modalities will consist of direct execution by OHCHR, under the direction of the Project Board (see below), including the recruitment of international technical experts to provide technical legal and policing expertise, i.e. support to the Ministry of Legal Affairs in reviewing the national laws; supporting the Ministry of Interior in developing the Code of Conduct, developing the ToT programme and the pilot curriculum for the Training Academy. A team of national professional officers will be engaged to conduct human rights monitoring under the leadership of the OHCHR regular team.

PBF PROJECT BUDGET		
CATEGORIES	**OHCHR**	**TOTAL**
1. Staff and other personnel: International consultant/legal expert International consultant/police expert/trainer National Project coordinator Project Assistant Three National Professional Human Rights Monitors	450,000	450,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	45,000	45,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	160,000	160,000
4.Contractual services: NGO contracts, translation, printing, M&E	100,000	100,000
5.Travel and DSA	80,000	80,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0	0
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs: Communication, materials and tools for the pilot projects; Seminars/workshops/trainings	99,579.44	99,579.44
Sub-Total Project Costs	**$934,579.44**	**$934,579.44**
8. Indirect support Costs (7 % GMS)	65,420.56	65,420.56
Total Project Costs	**$1,000,000**	**$1,000,000**

* 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

As explained above, on February 21, 2013, President Hadi issued a decree to reorganize and restructure the Ministry of Interior, which represents a political will to undertake reforms in the security sector.

The decree specifies the lines of authority in the Ministry of Interior, and explains the reporting line of each department in the ministry. It creates also the position of the Inspector General and establishes the Department of Human Rights in the ministry that reports directly to the Inspector General.

The need for reform of the Yemeni police has been recognized for many years by the government, civil society, international donors and the police itself. Therefore, the project will build on Government's and other donors' efforts to increase the professional and technical capacities of the police. UNDP is currently providing technical assistance with regard to reforming the law enforcement structures. The current project will be implemented in complementarity and close collaboration with UNDP interventions in the area. The project will also be implemented in cooperation with the EU Delegation which is providing technical assistance in the area of security sector. The EU Delegation is supporting the establishment of a pilot police station in western Sana'a, therefore OHCHR's pilot component on complaint procedures and communication between the police and the public will be developed in the same location. The MoI is planning to expand the pilot police station concept throughout Yemen, thus based on the lessons learned from the current project, OHCHR will continue to advocate for the scaling up of the pilot project in all other future pilot police stations after the completion of the project.

The outputs and activities envisaged in the current project focus mainly on legislative development, standard setting, institutionalization of training programmes, as well as formalisation of ToT curriculum, which will maximize the potential for sustainability of the project.

The human rights monitoring mandate of OHCHR, places it in the best position to engage with the authorities during the implementation phase of the project and beyond.

d) Risk management
Risks:

Risk	Likelihood (high, medium low)	Severity of impact on project (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy
Deterioration of the security situation may	high	high	The human rights monitoring component of the project will

have an impact in the project's objective of increasing citizen confidence.			enable OHCHR to better assess situations that may lead to security threats as well as monitor closely the behaviour of the police. This will help OHCHR and other partners to undertake rapid and informed advocacy initiatives with the Government in order to prevent or undertake corrective measures for grave human rights violations in times of public instability. OHCHR will also employ UN human rights mechanisms to make interventions with the Government as necessary.
Government restructuring or elections.	medium	medium	Technical level staff in the MoI and MoLA will have ownership over the project which will enable continuous communication between project staff and government counterparts. Throughout the implementation of the project there will be formal agreements, i.e. MoUs, formal certifications of training programmes, etc., which will mitigate the risk that may arise from requests by the new Ministers to make radical changes to the project. OHCHR under RC's leadership will convey the UNCT's commitment to the new Government to support improving its human rights record in the security sector.
Delays in implementation of the project may occur because of lack of capacity, motivation and commitment of the Government to engage.	medium	medium	Participation of Government counterparts in all stages of the implementation of the project including in the design of specific activities.

e) Results framework and Monitoring and evaluation:

<u>Results framework:</u>

Policy statement / national roadmap for peace building: GCC Initiative – National Dialogue (Presidential Decrees)

*Purpose of PBF support (type of expected change):*Yemeni national legislation and law enforcement practices increasingly comply with international human rights standards on policing.

Theory of change statement: If the Yemeni law enforcement authorities increasingly comply with international human rights standards on policing, it will ultimately contribute to the prevention of further violence and insecurity in the country.

(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
1. Authorities in Yemen have enacted a legislative framework and established institutional mechanisms which are	1.Number of amendments to the national legislation comply with international human rights	1. Baseline: None Target: At least 5 laws amended	1. Yemeni policy makers have increased capacities to harmonise the legislative framework with international human rights standards and best practices.	1. Percentage of amendment that comply with international human rights	Baselines: None Targets: 1. At least 70% 1.1 An assessment on laws,	OHCHR	Staff and other personnel$220,000 Supplies, commodities, materials. $20,000	Security environment is semi-permissive UN role and presence retain high level of

compliant with international human rights standards for law enforcement.	standards.	1.1 Provide expert advice (through consultancy) to the MoLA to conduct a thorough assessment and evaluation of laws, policies and procedures on police work. 1.2 Workshops with technical level government officials working on legislative reform. 1.3 Advocate with state institutions including with the Government, the President's Office, the Parliament, etc. to amend the relevant legislation on duties and responsibilities of law enforcement authorities. 2. Yemeni authorities have established necessary monitoring and complaint mechanisms to ensure implementation of the	standards proposed by policy makers. 1.1 Production of an assessment with recommendations for amendments to the existing legislation. 1.2 Number of workshops. 1.3 Number of advocacy initiatives.	policies and procedures is developed and is used for policy making. 1.2 At least 10 workshops 1.3 At least 5 high-level advocacy initiatives have been carried out. 2.One mechanism to monitor and address		Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation) $70,000 Contractual services including local experts, management of workshops, development of communication products $40,000 Travel costs$30,000 Project Management Costs, direct costs, incl. M&E $40,000	acceptance

amended legislation on law enforcement, compliant with international human rights standards. 2.1 Provide technical assistance to the Government to develop standards and guidelines which are based on best practices with a view to establish monitoring and complaint mechanisms at the central and provincial level. 2.2 Develop a pilot project on monitoring and complaint procedures for alleged human rights violations by law enforcement authorities.	2.Number of implementation mechanisms compliant with international standards. 2.1 Number of standards and guidelines. 2.2 A pilot project in the Pilot Police Station established and	human rights claims is functional and ready to be scaled up. 2.1 Target: A set of five policy documents on standards and corresponding set of 5 guidelines to implement the standards are developed. 2.2 One pilot project

				functional.	establishe d.			
2.Law enforcement authorities increasingly carry out their duties in compliance with international human rights standards.	2.Percentage of human rights claims to the MoI positively responded to.	Baseline: N/A Target: 30 % of claims	1.The Ministry of Interior has adopted a gender sensitive Code of Conduct on roles and responsibilities of law enforcement authorities and a Training of Trainers programme is formalized and implemented. 1.1 Technical assistance to develop a Code of Conduct based on the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials. 1.2 Provide a Training of Trainers	1.A Ministry of Interior Administrative instruction formalising the Code of Conduct and the ToT programme. 1.1Number of training workshops to develop the Code of Conduct. 1.2.Number of certified	Baseline: None Targets: 1. A Code of Conduct is formally adopted by the Ministry of Interior and one ToT programme is formalised 1.1Target: 6 Workshops 1.2 Target: 30 Trainers	OHCHR	Staff and other personnel $ 230,000 Supplies, commodities, materials. $25,000 Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation) $90,000 Contractual services including local experts, management of workshops, development of communication products:	Security environment is semi-permissive UN role and presence retain high level of acceptance

programme on the Code of Conduct for law enforcement authorities. 1.3 Series of Seminars on the role and responsibilities of police officers during crowd control operations and arrests. 2.A pilot programme on a comprehensive human rights curriculum at the National Training Academies on law enforcement is adopted. 2.1 Provide support in introducing a human rights curriculum at the law enforcement National Training Academies. 3. A communication mechanism between law enforcement authorities and the general public is established and	trainers. 1.3 Number of Seminars 2. A pilot programme adopted by the National Training Academy. 2.1Number of workshops to develop the curriculum. 3.Availability of a functional communication mechanism	1.3 Target: 10 Seminars 2.A curriculum formally adopted by a National Training Academy. 2.1 Target: 6 Workshops 3. 50 % functional.	$60,000 Travel costs. $40,000 Project Management Costs, direct costs, incl. M&E $60,000

functional. 3.1 Support the establishment of a pilot project on communication between the security forces and the general public. 3.2 Training for Community Police on communication with the public. 3.3 Development of promotional materials on roles and responsibilities of police (print and audio-visual materials). Open days at the Pilot Police Stations. 3.4 Training of CSOs and local informal community leaders on cooperation with the police and monitoring their performance in crowd control operations. 4. Responsible officials in the MoI	between law enforcemen t authorities and the general public. 3.1 Number of pilot projects developed 3.2 Number of trained police officers. 3.3 Number of promotiona l print and audio-visual materials. 3.4 Number of trained CSOs	3.1 Target: One pilot project developed in the Pilot Police Station supported by the EU Delegatio n. 3.3 Target: 3 TV and radio adds/100. 000 informatio n materials/ 1 Document ary/10 Open days at the Pilot Police Station. 3.4

are aware of human rights violations committed by the police.	4. Number of human rights violations cases processed for the attention of the MoI.	Target: 50 CSOs 4.Target: N/A
4.1Monitor the conduct of security forces regarding compliance with human rights standards, including in the contexts of arrest and detention, and expression of democratic freedoms (for example, demonstrations and other public or political gatherings)	4.1 Number of human rights violations documente d.	4.1Target: 100 violations document ed.
4.2Compile regular reports as a result of the monitoring carried out under the activities referred to above	4.2 Number of reports	4.2 Target: 12 reports
4.3 Ensure continued communication with relevant security forces on specific cases or patterns of	4.3 Number of	4.3 Target: 50 advocacy initiatives/

	interventions	communications with the authorities
human rights violations and advocate for appropriate ways to address these violations		
4.4 Draft an annual report to the RC and promote the implementation of HRDDP at the level of UNCT.	4.4 Number of reports to the RC and number of awareness sessions with UNCT	4.4 Target: Two reports to the RC and 5 sessions with UNCT

<u>Systems for M&E of the project (portfolio):</u>

The project will follow the standard PBF PRF reporting requirements, on the basis of the results logical framework. Monitoring will take place throughout the project to measure results at the level of activities, outputs and outcomes. At the level of activities and outputs including training workshops, seminars, etc., questionnaires will be distributed before and after every workshop in order to assess the needs as well as results of the training. At the end of each workshop, quantitative and qualitative reports will be developed to monitor the number of participants, level of participation and in order to analyse the level of knowledge and skills acquired through ToT activities. An overall final analytical report will be developed which will include specific lessons learned and recommendations.

The project management team will work closely with the MoI Human Rights Department to collect data on cases of alleged human rights violations and monitor the percentage of cases which will be addressed and responded to.

With regard to outcome 1, a qualitative baseline report will be developed at the beginning of the project to list and analyse legal provisions relevant to the work of the police which are not compliant with international human rights standards. At the end of the project, a final analytical report will be produced to analyse the recommendations or amendments to the relevant legislation that comply with international human rights standards.

With regard to Outcome 2, a basic survey will be developed at the beginning of the project with the MoI officials and police officers to set a baseline on the level of knowledge and practices with respect to international human rights standards. At the end of the project a survey will be developed to measure the progress achieved.

COMPONENT 4: (The "WHO")(maximum one and a half pages)

a) Implementing agencies and their capacity:

<u>List of RUNOs and implementing agencies:</u>
- OHCHR in cooperation with UNDP

<u>Implementing agency capacity:</u>

On 24 January 2012, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Yemen requested OHCHR to establish a country office in Yemen, and in February 2012, OHCHR deployed a team to discuss the required terms and procedures to open it. The Host Country Agreement was signed on 26 September 2012 establishing an OHCHR Country Office with a full promotion and protection mandate. The OHCHR Country Office became operational during 2013.

At the global level, OHCHR is the leading UN entity providing policy guidance on general international human rights law and more specifically it has the lead in developing guidance tools and materials in the area of rule of law.

OHCHR in Yemen works in close collaboration with UNCT to integrate human rights standards and principles into the work of the Humanitarian Country Team, including the Protection Cluster Working Group, and the UN Transitional Plan and the UNDAF. In addition, OHCHR provides technical assistance to the Government to align its national legislation with international human rights standards and to establish accountability mechanisms for protection and promotion of human rights. In the area of human rights monitoring and reporting, OHCHR has a team of international and national experts who are documenting human rights violations as per the OHCHR guidelines and procedures.

OHCHR has a fully functional regional human rights training centre in Doha/Qatar, which stands ready to engage in offering different training materials, expertise and resources.

OHCHR Country Office in Yemen has four international professional, three national professional and three administrative staff members. For the purposes of the current project, OHCHR Yemen will hire a national Project Manager and an assistant.

The project will be implemented in close cooperation with UNDP.

b) Project Management Arrangements and coordination:

A Project Board, consisting of OHCHR, UNDP, UNODC and the Ministry of Interior will provide the strategic oversight for the project. The Project Board will receive, review and approve project reports, prepared by the OHCHR Country Office in Yemen.

The OHCHR Project Manager will provide day-to-day management and coordination responsibilities, under the oversight of the Human Rights Officer. He/she 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)4, the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

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[4] Available at: http://www.undg.org/docs/9885/Protocol-on-the-role-of-the-AA,-10.30.2008.doc

- 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 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 been 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 $
Rule of Law and Transitional Justice	1. UNDP	1.Support to the MoI.. Provide technical, advisory and limited procurement of equipment support to the Ministry of Interior Key outputs -Enhancing the capacity of the Ministry of Interior in the areas of coordination and planning;	1/ 2012-2014	1/ $1.3 Million	N/A
	2.UNDP, OHCHR	-Enhancing the relationship between Ministry of Interior and the users of police	2/ 2012-2014	$5,745,290	N/A
	3.UNDP, OHCHR	services and the public.	3/ 2012-2014	$4,000,000	
	4. EU Delegation Civ.Pol (Agency of French MoI)	2. Support to the implementation of Transitional Justice in Yemen (2012-2014)	4/2010-2015	N/A	N/A
		3.Support to Human Rights during the Transition Period in Yemen (2012-2014).		N/A	N/A
		4.Support to the			

	5.EU Delegation Yemen Polling Centre	Yemeni Ministry of Interior through capacity building for police academies and police schools. - Improvement of the Police Academy's institutional structures and administration and operational capabilities. - Strengthening its training through the creation of teams of well-trained trainers - Supporting the Yemeni Ministry of the Interior in reviewing the framework of training provided at the Police Academy and in Police colleges, implementation of appropriate training syllabuses - The provision and use of modern teaching resources (multimedia).	5/ 2012-2014	N/A	N/A
		5. Security governance in Yemen – Conditions and framework for a multi-layered security network. - Assess the conditions for and			

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	6.EU Delegation	facilitate the creation of a multi-layered approach to security sector governance in Yemen that takes into account local perceptions on security as well as local security structures. - Strengthen the security sector oversight capacity of Parliament. - Enhance the capacities of civil society actors, specifically women, and journalists to contribute to the monitoring of and advocacy for accountable security governance.	6/2012-2013	N/A	N/A
	7.EU Delegation Transparenc y Center for Studies and Research	- Contribute to the forging of links between all Yemeni actors involved in the security sector with international organizations, incl. the EU. - Generate learning of benefit to the peacebuilding sector as a whole. 6. Reforming the civilian security sector. Support the Restructuring Committee of the Ministry of Interior in the	7/2011-2012	N/A	N/A

	8.EU Delegation Taiz Center for Studies and Research	preparation and drafting of a strategic reform plan for the civilian security sector covering the Ministerial structures and the security agencies depending on the Ministry.	8.2011-2013	N/A	N/A
	9.EU Delegation National Forum for Human Rights (Hodeida)	7.Karama - Dignity (strengthening prevalence of rule of law and establishing an anti-torture culture).- Raise awareness/trainings on legal framework and international standards for use of torture (among law enforcement agents and detainees) - Provide legal assistance to victims of torture and support rehabilitation - Strengthen local monitoring capacities for abuse/use of torture and cases of impunity for perpetrators (in local authorities, CSO, media and communities) 8.National project for controlling an arbitrary arrestment and applying the law	9.2012-2013	N/A	N/A

		governance. - Record and monitor abuse of arbitrary detention and detention facilities in selected governorates 9. Strengthening the rule of law in cases relating to: conditions of detention, arbitrary arrests and detention facilities. - Monitor, record and report on detention conditions and violations of human rights in selected governorates - Train and raise awareness on detention conditions and related violations			

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[5]	Annual Budget (this year) per Recipient Organisation in key sectors[6]	Projection of Annual Budget (next year) per Recipient Organisation in key sectors	2012 Annual Delivery Rate (Agency Total)
1)UNDP/OHCHR	(1) Support to the implementation of transitional justice in Yemen	2012-2015: $ 1,450,000.	2013: $ 950,000; $ 500,000 from BCPR, $ 50,000 from OHCHR, $ 400,000 from TRACK	$ 3,000,000	2012 budget: 0 $, 0%
2)UNDP/OHCHR	(2) Support to Human Rights during the Transition Period in Yemen	$ 4,218,200	2013: $,000,000	$ 2,000,000	2012 budget: $ 150,000 , 4%
3&4)UNDP	(3) Support to Elections during the Transitional Period	2011 – 2014: $ 23,154,000	2013: annual budget	Projection for the next year	2012 budget:.... percentages
	(4) Emergency Capacity Development Facility	2012 – 2014: $ 9,984,093	2013: $ 5,410,834	$ 3,160,161	2012 budget1,400,000 – 14%

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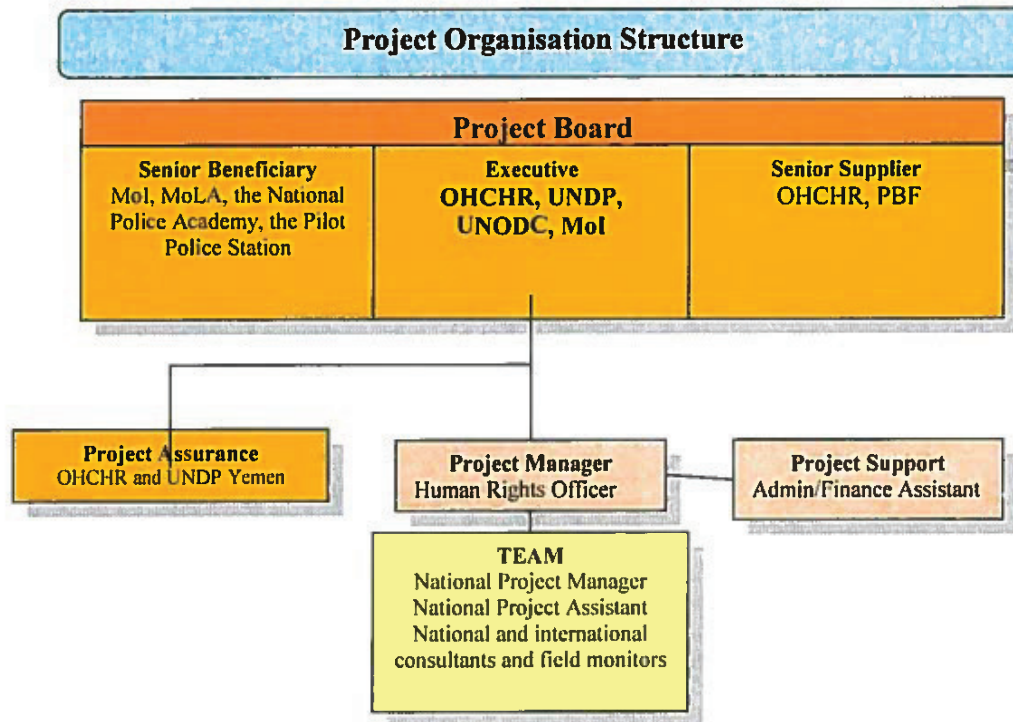[6] If UNDP is one of the Recipient Agencies, specific information shall be included on whether the country is benefiting of BCPR Thematic Trust Fund and if yes, the amounts allocated and the funding gaps need to be specified

Annex C

Suggested Organigram to be used for the Project's Joint Steering Committee or the Project Board.

Project Organisation Structure		
Project Board		
Senior Beneficiary Mol, MoLA, the National Police Academy, the Pilot Police Station	**Executive** OHCHR, UNDP, UNODC, Mol	**Senior Supplier** OHCHR, PBF

Project Assurance
OHCHR and UNDP Yemen

Project Manager
Human Rights Officer

Project Support
Admin/Finance Assistant

TEAM
National Project Manager
National Project Assistant
National and international
consultants and field monitors

ANNEX D

TARGET TABLE FOR OUTCOME AND OUTPUT INDICATOS 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 1[7] Authorities in Yemen have enacted a legislative framework and established institutional mechanisms which are compliant with international human rights standards for law enforcement.	Indicator 1.Number of amendments to the national legislation that comply with international human rights standards.	None	At least 5 laws amended	
Output 1.1 Yemeni policy makers have increased capacities to harmonise the legislative framework with international human rights standards and best	Indicator 1.1.1 Percentage of amendment that comply with international human rights standards proposed by policy makers.	None	At least 70%	

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[7] Either country relevant (from the Priority Plan or Project Document) or PMP specific.

practices.				
Output 1.2 Yemeni authorities have established necessary monitoring and complaint mechanisms to ensure implementati on of the amended legislation on law enforcement, compliant with international human rights standards.	Indicator 1.2.1 Number of institutional mechanisms for monitoring and documenting complaints by law enforcement authorities that increasingly comply with international human rights standards	None	One mechanism to monitor and address human rights claims is functional and ready to be scaled up.	
Outcome 2 Law enforcement authorities increasingly carry out their duties in compliance with international human rights standards.	Indicator Percentage of human rights claims to the MoI positively responded to.	N/A	30 % of claims	
Output 2.1 The Ministry of Interior has adopted a gender sensitive Code of	Indicator 2.1.1 A Ministry of Interior Administrative instruction formalising the Code of Conduct	None	A Code of Conduct is formally adopted by the Ministry of Interior and one ToT programme is formalised.	

Conduct on roles and responsibiliti es of law enforcement authorities	and the ToT programme.			
and a Training of Trainers programme is formalized and implemented.	Indicator 2.1.2			
Output 2.2 A pilot programme on a comprehensi ve human rights curriculum at the National Training Academies on law enforcement is adopted.	Indicator 2.2.1 A pilot programme adopted by the National Training Academy.	None	One curriculum formally adopted by a National Training Academy.	
Output 2.3 A communicati on mechanism between law enforcement authorities and the general public is established and functional.	Indicator 2.3.1 Availability of a functional communication mechanism betweenlaw enforcement authorities and the general public.	N/a	50 % functional	
Output 3.3 Responsible officials in the MoI are	Number of human rights violation cases processed for the attention of the MoI.	N/A	N/A	

aware of human rights violations committed by the police.				

Annex E:

PEACEBUILDING FUND
<u>PROJECT SUMMARY</u>

Project Number & Title:	PBF/
Recipient UN Organisation:	OHCHR
Implementing Partner(s):	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Legal Affairs, National Police Academy, Ministry of Human Rights, Prison authorities, the National Human Rights Institution, NGOs: Human Rights Information and Training Centre (ITC)
Location:	Sana'a Yemen
Approved Project Budget:	$ 1,000.000
Duration:	Planned Start Date: May 2014 — Planned Completion: September2015
SC Approval Date: (Actual Dates)	TBC
Project Description:	The project is designed to enhance trust between security institutions and the general population. This will be achieved by undertaking professional, legal, rule of law and administrative reforms aimed at preparing the police force for its new role in building a democratic society.
PBF Priority Area:	Rule of Law and Transitional Justice
PBF Outcome:	Institutional frameworks address long-standing grievances and lay the basis for accountable institutions that respect and protect human rights
Key Project Activities:	• Provide technical assistance to the government to conduct a thorough assessment and evaluation of the laws governing the conduct of the

	police i.e. The Law on Police Authority and Obligations, etc., as well as policies and institutional mandates, in order to eliminate gaps and contradictions in the existing legal base on police work and to harmonize it with international laws on police practices focusing in particular on issues such as crowd control detention, torture and excessive use of force. • Provide technical assistance to the Government to develop standards and guidelines which are based on best practices. • Establish a monitoring and complaint pilot mechanism. • Develop a pilot project including a mechanism on monitoring and complaint procedures for alleged human rights violations by law enforcement authorities • Technical assistance to develop a Code of Conduct based on the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials. • Provide a Training of Trainers programme on the Code of Conduct for law enforcement authorities. • Provide support in introducing a human rights curriculum at the law enforcement National Training Academies. • Series of Seminars on the role and responsibilities of police officers during crowd control operations and arrests. • Support the establishment of a pilot project on communication between the security forces and the general public. • Monitor the conduct of security forces regarding compliance with human rights standards, including in the contexts of arrest and detention, and expression of democratic freedoms (for example, demonstrations and other public or political gatherings) • Compile regular reports as a result of the monitoring carried out under the activities referred to above • Ensure continued communication with relevant security forces on specific cases or patterns of human rights violations and advocate for appropriate ways to address these violations. •Draft an annual report to the RC and promote the implementation of HRDDP at the level of UNCT.