

United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) - IRF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project Title: African Union Human Rights observers support in Burundi	Recipient Organization(s): African Union Commission
Project Contact: Bonaventure Cakpo Guedegbe Political Affairs Officer Focal point for Burundi & Great Lakes Region Peace and Security Department African Union Commission Tel: +251-11-5517700 Mobile: 0920340819 Email: GuedegbeB@africa-union.org Web: www.africa-union.org	Implementing Partner(s) – name & type (Government, CSO, etc.): AUC Peace and Security & Political Affairs Departments
Project Description: This project would enable 32 African Union human rights observers to undertake their responsibilities of observing, monitoring and documenting human rights violations, in Bujumbura and other areas of Burundi and, where possible of refugees.	Project Location: Burundi, all regions
	Total Project Cost: 18,701,851.48 USD Peacebuilding Fund contribution: 2,259,816,76 USD Other: European Union Delegation to the AU is supporting AUC military experts and Human Right experts since August 2015 and is willing to continue the support. The total amount of their contribution is being negotiated. Canadian Embassy has also expressed willingness to support. Consultations are still underway.
	Proposed Project Start Date: 1 April 2016 Proposed Project End Date: 1 November 2016 Total duration (in months)¹: 7 months
Gender Marker Score²: <u>2</u> <i>Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective.</i> <i>Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective.</i> <i>Score 1 for projects that will contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly.</i> <i>Score 0 for projects that are not expected to contribute noticeably to gender equality.</i>	
Project Outcomes: Result 1: Increased visibility and strengthened African Union and international community analysis of	


¹ The maximum duration of an IRF project is 18 months.

² PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peace building.

human rights violations in Burundi, leading to more informed and coordinated statements and actions by the AU and the international partners around human rights.

Result 2: Strengthened justice for victims of human rights violations, with a special emphasis on women and other vulnerable populations, and increased responses from the Burundi Government to the human rights violations.

PBF Focus Areas³ which best summarizes the focus of the project (select one): 1.2 Rule of Law

<p>(for IRF-funded projects)</p> <p>African Union Commission⁴</p> <p>Name of Representative Amb Smail Chergui</p> <p>Title: Commissioner for Human Rights</p> <p>Signature _____</p> <p>Date & Seal _____</p> 		
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Oscar Fernandez Taranco</p> <p>Title: Assistant Secretary General</p> <p>Signature _____</p> <p>Date & Seal _____</p> <p>22 April 2016</p>	<p>UN representative⁵</p> <p>Name of Representative PATRICE VAHARD</p> <p>Title: Representative, OHCHR-Burundi</p> <p>Signature _____</p> <p>Date & Seal 20 April 2016</p>	

³ PBF Focus Areas are:

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; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

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

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

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

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3)

Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/ PBF Secretariats)

⁴ It should be noted that this Project is an African Union initiative. The Government or the citizens of Burundi are not directly involved in the execution of this project. The African Union carries out its activities independently and does not report to the Government of Burundi. All activities are performed following the guidance of AU rules and regulations for such operations. Nonetheless, the project has the support of the Burundi Government, which has welcomed the human rights observers and is providing them with access and support to perform their operations.

⁵ United Nations will not have a programmatic or financial responsibility for this project.

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PROJECT COMPONENTS:

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) Peacebuilding context:

While Burundi has made significant progress with regards to peace, democracy and human rights after the signing of the Arusha Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in 2000, divisions and violence surrounding the presidential, parliamentary, senatorial and local 2015 elections represent a serious setback for democracy and the rule of law in the country.

The security situation and human rights in Burundi has deteriorated since April 2015 in the context of protests against President Nkurunziza's bid for the third term and following his re-election in July 2015. Of further concern have been the growing insecurity and the continued rise in violence in Burundi, as well as the increased cases of human rights abuses, including assassinations, extrajudicial killings, violations of physical integrity of individuals, disappearances, acts of torture and other cruel, inhuman and/or degrading treatment, arbitrary arrests and illegal detentions, violations of the freedom of press and expression, as well as the prevalence of impunity, and the continued worsening of the humanitarian situation, marked by an increase in the number of Burundians seeking refuge in the neighboring countries. More recently, unclaimed grenade attacks on military and civil targets are further exacerbating the security and human rights situation in the country, perpetrating a climate of fear. Since 26 April 2015, the start of the protests against the third term of President Nkurunziza, until 31 December 2015, OHCHR-B documented at least 419 cases of violations of the right to life, 250 cases of torture or ill treatment and 3,761 people arrested in connection with the political crisis. In the more recent months, OHCHR-B has also received an increased number of reports of sexual violence and gender-based against women. Most of the human rights violations have not been fully investigated or prosecuted by national authorities yet.

Torture and ill-treatment occur especially during the arrest or while in detention, in particular in the SNR detention facility in Bujumbura. Since April 2015, 480 have been recorded, including 132 for the sole month of February 2016. The right to liberty and security of the person and freedom of movement are also being frequently violated, as arbitrary arrests and detention are observed almost every day in Burundi. Young people of neighborhoods of Bujumbura regarded as opposed to the government are especially targeted, however an increase has been observed regarding the arrests of women and minors in the past weeks. People fleeing or travelling to neighboring countries are also targeted. A decrease has been observed in violation of the right to life but amidst many reports of persons arrested and unaccounted for, which may lead to cases of enforced disappearance.

Since the beginning of the crisis in Burundi, the Peace and Security Council (PSC) of the African Union (AU), among many other international actors, expressed, repeatedly, its serious concern at developments in Burundi, stressing that it could permanently undermine peace and security in the country, undermine the important gains made following the signing of the Arusha Agreement and the comprehensive Agreement ceasefire 2003, further worsening the humanitarian situation and affecting the stability of the region. The Peace and Security Department of the AUC is charged with the implementation of the decisions of the African Union Peace and Security Council decisions on Burundi.

On 9 July 2015, at its 523rd meeting, the AU Peace and Security Council affirmed the AU's readiness to assume the responsibilities as Guarantor of the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement and reiterated its decision to deploy human rights and military observers to Burundi. On the 22nd of July, the deployment of the advance team of 9 human rights and 15 military observers to Burundi began with the aim of preventing an escalation of the violence in Burundi and to facilitate the resolution of the serious crisis facing the country. The human rights observers are to monitor the human rights situation on the ground and report on possible violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. The military experts are to verify, in collaboration with the Government and other stakeholders, the disarmament of militias and other armed groups.

The AU Peace and Security Council, at its 551st meeting held on 17 October 2015 in Addis Ababa, decided to increase the number of African Union HROs and MEs in Burundi. The Council requested the Chairperson of the AUC to take the necessary steps to rapidly increase to a total of one hundred (100) respectively the number of human rights observers and military experts deployed, including a police component, and to initiate the required consultations with the Government of Burundi to facilitate the deployment of these personnel as authorized.

In the third week of February 2016, an additional 23 AU Human Rights Observers were deployed. This brings the total number of AU observers in Burundi at the end of February at 32 human rights observers. It will be recalled that the just ended visit of the AU High-Level Delegation to Burundi (25-26 February 2016) confirmed the decision to increase the number of the AU personnel in Burundi up to two hundred (200). This new development will oblige the Commission to seek for more financial support from various partners.

While the efforts at establishing an MOU between the AUC and the Government of Burundi with regards to the deployment of the observers are underway, the Government has allowed the additional observers to be deployed and has committed to give them free movement and access to monitor and record human rights violations without any restrictions.

The human rights observers were identified and recruited in the following manner: all AU personnel deployed are managed by the AU Department of Human Resources in accordance with established AU recruitment rules and procedures governing short-term contracting of personnel.

The Department of Political Affairs (DPA) of the AUC is responsible for Human Rights issues. As far as the current deployment is concerned, the DPA sent the list of HRO from its roster to be recruited by the AUC Administration and deployed by the Department of Peace and Security (PSD). The Human Rights Center of the University of Pretoria (South Africa) was seized to provide candidates for the African Union Missions in many countries that are in conflict situations. Former students in Master 2 as well as other Human rights specialists applied. The selected list is always sent to the DPA which ensures their compliance with several criteria before being sent to PSD where the final list is to be considered. Apart from human rights knowledge, some of these criteria include, for instance: experience on the ground with other international organizations and/or the AU regional parameter (Africa is divided in five regions: North, Southern, Eastern, Western and Central Region), gender and security parameters as well as language skills.

Specifically for the deployment of 23 HROs in February 2016, the selection was based also on the security issues on the ground, given the concern with sexual assaults, fewer women were recruited for security reasons while the African Union is looking into how to strengthen the security provisions for its personnel on the ground. Such security issues are being considered by the AU management in collaboration with partners and the Burundian Government. This project will pay for 6 security personnel from the Burundi Government to guard the houses of the HROs. Additional arrangements are being presently considered.

In total, out of the 32 human rights observers deployed, 11 are women. For future deployments of HROs, the DPA, in collaboration with the Administration, have convened to advertise formally on the AU website. Special focus will be put on gender balance so as to have, if possible, equal number of men and women for the deployment of HROs. The process is currently underway and the result of this process will be formalized.

All the 32 HROs deployed have experience either with UN Agencies or AU in many countries. The Officers have demonstrated expertise in human rights and gender and are working independently, without obstacles from the Government of Burundi or any other entity.

With regard to gender issues, the HROs have one gender focal point. Moreover, there are several women in the group who have experience in gender issues. Finally, the training provided by OHCHR to the AU HROs will include sessions on gender based violence and sessions on economic trends of violence based on gender.

The deployment of the AU human rights observers to date has already had some positive peacebuilding effects. Through the AU HROs advocacy, it was possible to free or help to release many minors, women and children from prison or from several centers of detention. In addition to that, it had been reported that by the action of the AU HROs, many IIR activists have been secured and protected. The case of Mr Pierre-Claver Mbonimpa is a case in point. He was mortally wounded by unidentified individuals who shot him after an interview with the AU HROs in August 2015. The AU HROs, in collaboration with the Ambassadors of USA and France in Burundi, took him to hospital and then evacuated him to Belgium where he is still currently. Several minors have been released by the actions of the AU HROs after their advocacy before Burundian authorities. Moreover, according to the latest (January and February) reports, the AU HROs have had the opportunity to visit prisons and center of detentions, liaise with individuals tortured, arrested or wounded and document their declarations.

The analysis of the AU HROs is used strategically by the AU Peace and Security Council which makes its decisions and recommendations on the basis of the reports provided by the AU HROs. The Commission has been receiving from them daily, weekly and monthly reports since August 2015. The Commission has now approximately more than 100 daily reports as well as three comprehensive monthly reports from August to September 2015; October to December 2015 and finally January to February 2016. All these reports are sent to the AU PSC and copied to the Director and the Commissioner for Peace and Security, the Chairperson of the Commission and to the Focal Desk Officer. Monthly reports are sent to the Peace and Security Council to allow it to take decisions on the crisis in Burundi. The last report monthly sent was in January 2016.

b) Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps:

Table 1 – Mapping of peacebuilding activities and gaps

Project outcome	Source of funding (Government/development partner)	Key Projects/Activities	Duration of projects/activities	Budget in \$	Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial
Human rights observation, reporting, deterrence and advocacy	Netherlands/EU	Deployment of human rights observers, military and police experts	July 2015 to March 2016	420,000 euros /\$907,641.62 USD from EU and from the Netherlands	Budget only covered 8 months of 9 HR observers and 15 military experts; PBF fund will support 32 HROs for six months starting from March 2016
Capacity of National Commission of Human Rights, support to human rights defenders and support to Burundi Government on human rights treaty obligations	OHCHR-B	PBF/BDI/H-1: Appui à la coordination, au suivi et à l'évaluation de la mise en œuvre du Plan Prioritaire de Consolidation de la Paix	July 2014-February 2017	USD 2 million	
Human rights observation, reporting, deterrence and advocacy	OHCHR-B	Human rights observation, monitoring, reporting, advocacy	continuing	Includes \$0.7 million from PBF and funding from other donors	

c) Rationale for this IRF:

The situation in Burundi is in a crisis mode and is being monitored with concern by the international community, including the UN Secretariat, the UN Security Council and the African Union Peace and Security Council. The increase in violence and human rights violations from 2014 to 2015 has been significant, while the international dialogue efforts

have not led to substantive progress in 2015. It will be noticed here that the 17th Summit of the EAC has nominated Mr Benjamin Mkapa, former President of Tanzania, as facilitator. H.E. Yoweri Museveni, President of Uganda, remains the mediator. As such, while waiting for progress at the political level, there is an urgent need to have a strengthened international human rights presence in order to deter violations by their presence and by prompt responses to allegations of violations as well as to have a continued dialogue and advocacy with the Government to better prosecute violations and ensure security services and perform their duties in accordance with international human rights norms.

While the AU made a decision in July 2015 to deploy observers, only nine HR observers were actually deployed until February 2016. On the third week of February, this number increased to 32. Even so, the funds available for the continuation of the human rights observers are currently very limited. The Netherlands provided funds to cover the initial nine human rights observers but their funds run out in August 2015. The EU provided additional funding to cover the increased number of human rights observers, however, as this was a re-allocation of their funds, they are only sufficient to cover two months of deployment (hence until end of March 2016). If urgent additional funding is not provided, these observers will have to be sent back home in April 2016. PBF funds will allow providing a sufficient buffer to the AU to be able to further fund-raise for additional observers (intended to be 100 in total), additional duration of deployment, as well as securing funds for military and police experts. The Commission is consulting with other potential partners such as the Canadian and British Embassies in Ethiopia.

OHCHR and the African Union are the two major international entities with mandates to undertake this role but their capacities have been stretched, given the number of provinces to cover and the increased calls for their services. Additional capacity will allow the two organizations to make more field visits, respond more quickly to calls and also better coordinate their activities better and use their reporting strategically for the greatest political impact, hand in hand with the international dialogue efforts. This improved coordination will build on existing practices which include regular interactions in terms of training, sharing of information, joint visits on fact findings etc. Additional capacity will also allow the AU HR to send more frequently reports to the AU Peace and Security Council, to ensure the Council's follow-up and to share with other international partners, involved in supporting human rights in Burundi.

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

a) Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing:

The AU Human Rights observers have been mandated to undertake the following:

- Observing, monitoring and documenting violations of human rights laws, international humanitarian law and the situation of internally displaced people (IDPs), including in Bujumbura and other areas of the country, and where possible, of refugees;
- Developing and maintaining contacts and effective working relations with Burundi authorities and other local, regional and international stakeholders including working with the UN and other international Human Rights observers in the country and undertake advocacy activities with the Government with regards to addressing human rights violations;

- Reporting on possible violations of human rights (by sending weekly and monthly reports to the AU PSC) and international humanitarian law, to regularly update the AUC and the PSC on the evolution of the situation and make recommendations on measures to be taken.
- Undertaking local conflict prevention and resolution activities through advocacy with the Government with regards to individual human rights complaints

As part of the implementation of their mandate, the AU human rights observers are divided into several thematic sub-committees which include:

- Subcommittee on the "right to life"
- Subcommittee on the "bodily integrity and human security"
- Sub-Committee on the "right to information"
- Sub-Committee on the "Right of Refugees, IDPs and vulnerable groups" (mainly women and children).

In practice, all the subcommittees work in close collaboration with each other. The deployed HROs have one overall coordinator who supervises their activities and compiles their reports. They undertake each visit or activity on the ground according to the nature of the violation. In general, they often receive phone calls from human rights activists or NGOs in Burundi or based on information circulating on social media such as whatsapp, Facebook, etc.

Each subcommittee is led by a focal point that is responsible for the report after the result of their fact finding mission. This report is then circulated among the members of the subcommittee for amendment. The final report is submitted to the overall coordinator for approval before being transmitted to the HRO focal point in Addis Ababa for compilation and then to the Special Representative of the Chairperson of the AU Commission (SRCC).

All the AU HROs are currently located in Bujumbura while undertaking activities inside the country in other provinces. As more AU HROs are deployed, some will be relocated to field offices. These decisions will be made by the AU in discussion with its partners and on the basis of available funds. For security reasons and availability of funds, AU HROs are undertaking only field missions for some days and come back to Bujumbura. For the financial request submitted to the European Commission Delegation, it is planned to have five (5) annexes in some key provinces starting from July 2016. Five offices will be rented but three will be charged on the budget of this project, add to the one used by them. Currently and according to the reports transmitted, the HROs are undertaking missions within all Burundi territory and in the neighboring countries as well.

This PBF project will provide financial support for the operation of the 32 human rights observers already deployed to Burundi to enable them to remain in the country for an additional six months from the moment that the current funding from the Netherlands and EU is expired.

A detailed budget is annexed to the project (Annex C) and consists of the personnel costs for the human rights observers and their drivers as well as logistical and capacity building support to the observers. In addition to the funding provided in this project document, an additional financial support will be provided by PBF to OHCHR for the specific purpose of capacity-building support, training seminars and joint missions with the AU human rights observers in Burundi.

The **theory of change** for this project is as follows:

Strengthening technical and logistical capacity of the AU HR observers in Burundi will allow a more systematic and increased monitoring of human rights by a mandated regional organization in order to understand the extent and dynamics of violations, the motivations of the perpetrators, challenges regarding weak systems and structures and accountability of institutions. It will also enable a strengthened and more strategic cooperation with OHCHR monitoring and advocacy activities on the ground. The presence of the AU human rights observers and the information collected from their monitoring activities will hopefully have a deterrent effect on the perpetrators, especially if the team is able to cover more territory and respond more quickly – this deterrence should happen both by their very presence but also through increased advocacy with and action by the Government. Indeed, this increased presence will allow the AU contingent and its partners to advocate with the Government of Burundi to strengthen the Government's response to human rights violations, including punishing the perpetrators and protecting the most vulnerable. The reports issued from the fact-finding visits will be sent to the AU PSC

The expected **results and outputs** of the project will be as follows:

Result 1: Increased visibility and strengthened AU and international community analysis of human rights violations in Burundi, leading to more informed and coordinated statements and actions by the AU and the international partners around human rights and peacebuilding in Burundi.

Output 1.1: 32 AU human rights observers have the requisite capacity and knowledge, of the context, human rights instruments applicable to Burundi and their mandate and benefit from security and logistics support

Output 1.2: 32 AU human rights observers provide weekly and monthly reports on the human rights situation in Burundi to the African Union Peace and Security Council

Output 1.3: AU human rights observers pay particular attention to and provide specific reporting on the human rights situation of women and other vulnerable groups

Output 1.4: AU human right observers and OHCHR strengthen coordination of visits, data, analysis and strategies on human rights monitoring and advocacy for greater joint impact

Result 2: Strengthened justice for victims of human rights violations, with a special emphasis on women, and increased responses from the Burundi Government to the human rights violations.

Output 2.1: AU human rights observers advocacy with the Burundi Government on human rights violations leads to concrete responses by the Government and improved results for victims of violations

Output 2.2: AU human rights observers' advocacy with the Burundian Government leads to actions that address violations against women and better protection for women in the context of the conflict

In undertaking these activities, the AUC will ensure that the observers are operating in an independent, transparent and credible manner and in coordination with partners working in

the area of human rights, including the UN. The Coordinator of the HROs is in touch in regular basis with the SRCC and the reports sent by the HROs as well as the AU liaison office in Bujumbura demonstrate that observers are working with professionalism

b) Budget:

A detailed activity budget is provided in an Annex to this project document. The high cost is due to the difficult operating environment in Burundi, including the need for hardship salaries and DSA to the international personnel and provision of adequate security. The observers will be using many of the existing logistics which have been provided as part of the MENUB closure and purchased with the Netherlands/EU funding.

Table 2: Project budget by UN categories

CATEGORIES	African Union
1. Staff and other personnel	1,659,563.28
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	34,500.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	84,675.00
4. Contractual services	18,000.00
5. Travel	153,600.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	-
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	161,640.00
Sub-Total Project Costs	2,111,978.28
8. Indirect Support Costs* (7% of the sub-total)	147,838.48
TOTAL	\$ 2,259,816.76

* 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 organization. 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) Capacity of AU to implement this project:

African Union is the continental organization of Africa.

The Assembly is the African Union's (AU's) supreme organ and comprises Heads of State and Government from all Member States, including Burundi. It determines the AU's policies, establishes its priority, adopts its annual programme and monitors the implementation of its policies and decisions. The Assembly may delegate its powers and functions to other African Union organs as appropriate.

The African Union Commission (AUC) is one of the organs of the AU and is operating as the Secretariat for all remained Organs.

The deployment of HROs is recent. It started in 2013 during the Mali crisis. AU HROs were deployed in Mali since 2013, in Central Africa Republic and now in Burundi.

OHCHR will be working closely with the AU HROs in Burundi and will assist them with training, capacity support, joint monitoring (funded through a separate IRF project) and will help to ensure close coordination between the two organizations and greater joint impact on human rights and peacebuilding.

III. Management and coordination

a) Project management:

This is a project of the African Union, managed by the African Union Commission. The United Nations, including OHCHR, will not have any programmatic or financial responsibility for this project. The AUC Department of Political Affairs provides the HROs. The process of their recruitment is managed by the AU Department of Human Resources in accordance with established AU recruitment rules and procedures governing short-term contracting of personnel. The deployment and the activities of all HROs are managed by the Department of Peace and Security (PSD). The risk assessment and mitigation and for the provision of security to the HROs are under the responsibility of the PSD.

The AU Liaison Office in Bujumbura will supervise the operational coordination of the mission in close collaboration with the Peace and Security Department at the AU Headquarters in Addis Ababa. The Special Representative of the Chairperson of the AU Commission (SRCC) is the Head of the Mission. The Coordinators of HROs, MEs and POs will lead Teams under their respective areas of work, reporting to the Head of Mission. The Chief Coordinator shall be the Head of the MEs, deputized by the Police Commissioner. The Teams will undertake their activities under the supervision of their structures, reporting to their respective Coordinators.

AUC will need to further strengthen its human resources in Addis Ababa to compile and analyze all reports sent by the AU HROs through the SRCC. The indirect budget provided by this project will be used to hire two human rights officers in Addis for this purpose. The AU political affairs department will provide the HROs to be recruited as soon as the funding is available. These officers will also ensure monitoring of the indicators of this project and provision of evidence based project reports. At the same time, the process is currently underway to increase the number of HROs on the ground.

OHCHR Burundi will support the AU in the implementation of this project, through the provision of agreed capacity-building trainings and joint missions (funded by PBF through a separate IRF project), and through ensuring strengthened strategic and operational coordination, together with the AU Chief Coordinator and respective Team Leaders. Each team works in total independence during their jointly coordinated visit and activities.

In this perspective, bi-monthly meetings will be held between OHCHR-B and the AU to identify strategies of collaboration for a better impact on the ground. Advocacy activities

with the Burundian authorities and members of the diplomatic corps will be conducted jointly. Strategic discussions will also take place at a regional level, including during the sessions of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. Coordination of planning and activities to be undertaken will be done by a body with mixed composition that will act as liaison and will support the harmonization of approaches between the two organizations.

In relation to the content of the training sessions, they will address the main human rights issues in Burundi such as freedoms of expression, assembly and association, arbitrary arrests and detentions, torture, enforced disappearances, violations of the right to life and gender-based violence. Joint monitoring missions will be held following a weekly and monthly planning. They will be based on a framework and conditions of collaboration previously defined which will take into account the harmonization of methodologies between the two organizations, the sharing of logistics and the establishment of a permanent framework for dialogue. The missions and other joint activities involve the establishment of teams of mixed composition, sharing and cross-checking of information and the distribution of areas of geographic and thematic action, including the hearing of victims and witnesses and visits to target areas.

Table 4 – Risk management matrix I have to seek for clarification or explanation before I feel this matrix

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Deterioration of the security situation, making zones more difficult or dangerous to access or exposing observers to increased security threats	Medium	Medium	The Peace and Security Operation Division of the AUC is consulting with the Government of Burundi and other partners to adopt a protection plan for all its personnel.
Burundi Government places constraints on the observers' activities, impeding easy access or independence	Low	High	Burundian Government is facilitating the activities of AU HROs and has committed to providing free access.
AU observers' data does not translate into actionable reports for the AUPSC and other international partners	Low	Medium	It is envisaged to recruit two HROs to be based in Addis Ababa to help with coordination of the report and ensuring its strategic use.
Under-performance of individual observers	Low	Medium	All HROs are supervised by their overall coordinator in Burundi according to a performance management system. All HROs were

			screened by the AU Department of Political Affairs.
Observers are unable to respond to information/ calls from the field due to capacity pressures.	Low	Medium	
Observers do not have the trust of segments of the population and are not given easy access or objective information	Low	Medium	The AU observers used to meet with informers secretly. They are not in hotels but in some private houses rented purposely. The information collected from the population are confirmed by fact-finding undertaken by the AU observers
Duplication and confusion of work with OHCHR human rights observers	Low	Low	Additional consultations will be held with AU HROs to strengthen their collaboration on the ground.

b) Monitoring & evaluation:

AUC will be responsible for the regular monitoring of this project and will provide the PBSO with timely narrative and financial reporting, in accordance with the project result framework, using PBF templates and in line with PBSO reporting deadlines (15 June and 15 November each year for active projects and up to 3 months after the project operational closure for the end of project report). Using the indirect budget from this project, the AUC Political Affairs Division and the focal point on Burundi within Peace and Security department will conduct travel to Burundi, on a needs basis, to check on the work of the HROs in the country.

PBSO may conduct an end of project review of the partnership and/or of the overall project progress. If so, this will be funded outside of this project and may be done with other partners.

AUC will also be responsible for financial reporting and audit in accordance with the standard provisions of the MOU.

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

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

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved "Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds" (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate 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 Organizations

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

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

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

- Semi-annual progress reports to be provide no later than 15 June;
- Annual narrative reports to be provided no later than 15 November;
- End of project report to be provided no later than three months after the end of the project;
- 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;

- 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.

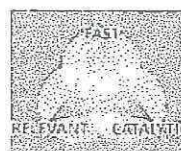
Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities, in this case AUC. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Annex A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTE-Office)



**PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY**

Project Number & Title:	PBF/ African Union Human Rights observers support in Burundi		
Recipient UN Organization:	African Union Commission		
Implementing Partner(s):			
Location:	BURUNDI		
Approved Project Budget:			
Duration:	Planned Start Date: 1 April 2016	Planned Completion:	1 November 2016
Project Description:	This project will enable 32 African Union human rights observers to undertake their responsibilities of observing, monitoring and documenting human rights violations, including in Bujumbura and other areas of the country and, where possible of refugees.		
PBF Focus Area:	<i>Rule of Law</i>		
Project Outcome:	Increased visibility and strengthened African Union and international community analysis of human rights violations in Burundi, leading to more informed and coordinated statements and actions by the AU and the international partners around human rights. Strengthened justice for victims of human rights violations, with a special emphasis on women and other vulnerable populations, and increased responses from the Burundi Government to the human rights violations.		
Key Project Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitor the human rights situation on the ground, - report violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. - undertake local conflict prevention and resolution activities 		

Annex B: IRF Results Framework

Country name: Burundi									
Project Effective Dates: 1 April 2016									
PBF Focus Area: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue - Rule of Law (1.2)									
IRF Theory of Change:									
Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Year 1		Year 2		Milestones	
Outcome 1: Increased visibility and strengthened African Union and international community analysis of human rights violations in Burundi, leading to more informed and coordinated statements and actions by the AU and the international partners around human rights.		Outcome Indicator 1 a The African Union and the International community produce regular statements regarding the human rights situation of Burundi with proposed actions. Baseline: If we take the statements released by the AU since April 2015, AU make at least 3 statements during the implementation of this project, according to the evolution of the situation on the ground. Target: Statements (TBD) by both AU and the international community will influence positively all the stakeholders on the respect of the human rights. Consultations are underway on that matter.	Information on the progress of each indicator will be from the AU liaison office						
		Outcome Indicator 1 b AU PSC reviews and approves monthly reports from the AU HR observers. These reports guide its decisions on Burundi. Baseline: At least two decisions (17 October and 17 December 2015) were taken based on the report produced by the AU observers. Narrative reports will be sent to the AU partners funding the deployment of HROs. Target:	The security situation in Burundi remains worrying. Killings, kidnappings and harassment continue and the AU has not an official evacuation plan in case of emergency. Therefore, to protect the human rights observers who are working in precarious security conditions, the AU has decided not to make public the reports sending by them.						

[illegible]

[illegible]

Budget proposal for HR and ME in Burundi for Six months

S/N	Description	Unit	No. of days/ months/Units	Unit price	Total amount in USD	Total in EURO
1. Human Resources - Salaries						
1.1	Salary Head of the team of Human Right Observers	1	6	9,905.95	59,435.70	54,205.36
1.2	Human Rights Observers (HROs)	8	6	7,007.23	336,347.04	306,748.50
1.3	Human Rights Observers (HROs)-New	23	6	7,007.23	966,997.74	881,901.94
1.4	Drivers	16	6	691.44	66,378.24	60,536.95
1.5	Insurance Premium (life, Medical, accident..)	48	6	800.00	230,400.00	210,124.80
	Total Line 1				1,659,563.28	1,513,517.55
3. DSA						
3.1	Human Rights Observers mission to various place in Burundi	32	60	80.00	153,600.00	140,083.20
	Total line 3				153,600.00	140,083.20
4. Running Costs (Supplies and services)						
4.1	Office rent	3	6	5,000.00	90,000.00	82,080.00
4.2	Cleaning material & service	1	6	750.00	4,500.00	4,104.00
4.3	Telephone Expenses	1	6	3,040.00	18,240.00	16,634.88
4.4	Water	1	6	400.00	2,400.00	2,188.80
4.5	Electricity	1	6	1,500.00	9,000.00	8,208.00
4.6	Fuel & lubricant	1	6	7,000.00	42,000.00	38,304.00
4.7	Internet service	1	6	1,000.00	6,000.00	5,472.00
4.8	Stationeries & other supplies and services	1	6	4,000.00	24,000.00	21,888.00
	Total Line 4				196,140.00	178,879.68
5. Equipment and funding of activities withing the country						
5.1	Overhead Projector	2	1	1,300.00	2,600.00	2,371.20
5.2	Computer Desktops	15	1	800.00	12,000.00	10,944.00
5.3	Insurance of all the cars	25	6	400.00	60,000.00	54,720.00
5.4	Purchase of office tables & chairs	15	1	450.00	6,750.00	6,156.00
5.5	Security salary	6	6	500.00	18,000.00	16,416.00
5.6	Medical kit	50	1	50.00	2,500.00	2,280.00
5.7	Jacket	15	1	40.00	600.00	547.20
5.8	Badges	15	1	15.00	225.00	205.20
	Total Line 5				102,675.00	93,639.60
	Total Amount				2,111,978.28	2,338,722.51
	Inderct Cost				147,838.48	
	Total Budget Amount				2,259,816.76	

