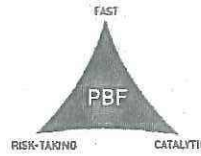


**PRF – PROJECT EXTENSION/ BUDGET RE-ALLOCATION WITH NO COST IMPLICATIONS
TEMPLATE 3.5**



**PEACEBUILDING FUND
Project Extension/ Budget Re-allocation with No Cost Implications¹**

Project Title: Enhance trust between security institutions and the general population.	Recipient UN Organization(s): Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Project Contact: Mr. George Abu Al-Zulof, OHCHR Country Representative Address: Sana'a, Yemen Telephone: +967-1-410971 E-mail: gabualzulof@ohchr.org	Implementing Partner(s) – name & type (Government, CSO, etc): 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)
Project Number: <i>To be completed by UNDP MPTF Office</i>	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: 25 July 2014 Initial Project End Date: 31 July 2016 Revised End Date (if applicable): 31 December 2016
Gender Marker Score²: ____ <i>Score 1 for projects with women mentioned explicitly in its objectives, but no specific activities are formulated nor is a budget reserved;</i> Gender equality including women's rights will be mainstreamed throughout the project. The Code of	

¹ Please use this form if there is a no-cost extension with no substantive effect of project results OR if there is a within-the-budget re-allocation of funds, affecting more than 15% of any budget category. This form does not need to be accompanied by a Transmittal Form (template 3.3). However, within 3 months of the proposed change, there should be JSC minutes indicating non-objection to the change by the JSC. The form and the minutes by JSC need to be submitted to MPTF and PBSO for information.

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 Peacebuilding.

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.

Project Outcomes:

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.

PBF Focus Area³ which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select one*):

Institutional frameworks address long-standing grievances and lay the basis for accountable institutions that respect and protect human rights

³ PBF focus 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) 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)

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*(for PRF-funded projects)**

Recipient UN Organization(s)	
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (Country Office in Yemen)	
<p><i>Mr. George Abu Al-Zulof</i> OHCHR</p> <p><i>Signature</i> <i>Date & Seal 16/06/2016</i></p>	 <p>الأمم المتحدة UNITED NATIONS حقوق الإنسان HUMAN RIGHTS</p>
<p><i>Mr. Jamie Mcgoldrick</i> UN Resident Coordinator UNDP Resident Representative</p> <p><i>Signature</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p> <p align="center"><i>Senad 20/6/2016</i></p>	
Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)	
<p><i>Oscar Fernandez Taranco</i> Assistant Secretary General Peacebuilding Support Office, NY</p> <p><i>Signature</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p> <p align="center"><i>05/07/2016</i></p>	

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Length: Max. 5 pages

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a) Budget revision

I. Reason for changes to the project and justification

- a) **Nature of change and justification:** *This section outlines the nature of the revision being sought and the justification for the change.*

In Yemen, the law enforcement officials and the de facto authority, the popular committees, are largely unaware of international legal provisions that the country is abided by, and national laws, regulation, and policies. The effective police service (or de facto service), that is supposed to serve the people of Yemen as the first line of defence in the protection of human rights, is poorly provided. They 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.

The widespread violence in Yemen escalated in March 2015, which has taken a severe toll on civilians' lives and basic rights. It brought a devastating impact on the country, and increased the vulnerability of the people. As of 14 April 2016, OHCHR has verified a total of 3,282 civilian deaths and 5,889 injuries due to the ongoing armed violence. The Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977 mention that, civilians and all persons not taking part in combat may under no circumstances be the object of attack, and must be spared and protected.

The escalated hostilities worsened the capacity and condition of Rehabilitation and Correction Authorities/Prisons in Yemen. Since March to December 2015, the airstrikes and ground battles have affected the function of a number of Rehabilitation and Correction Authorities around the country, leading to 4,308 inmates fleeing, 43 killed, a number of injured. As a result, some authorities have been forced to close down, and others have been overburdened. OHCHR was able to document increasing number of human rights violations, allegations and concerns associated with various Yemeni Rehabilitation and Correction Authorities. The reports indicated that inmates are exposed to: distortion of issues in court and during prosecution; detention for long period without investigation; prolonged imprisonment and detention; illegal detention; torture and ill-treatment; extra-judicial killing; inadequate provision of food, water, bedding, electricity, and rehabilitation activities and spaces; very poor health services and unhygienic environment, and; increased criminal activities among prisoners due to insufficient prison space and uncategorized crimes. The Ministry of Interior, particularly in this context of Rehabilitation and Correction Authority, lacks the capacity and means to support the reform in order to be more capable, accountable and responsive to meet the needs and rights of prisoners.

The on-going armed conflict in Yemen has also affected the freedom of expression, and violated the rights of a number of journalists and media staff who were exposed to killing, injury, detention, and destruction and/or looting of media or press entities and staff houses. From March 2015 to March 2016, OHCHR documented 147 violations against journalists and media staff. The freedom of expression was violated by all parties to the conflict. Due to arbitrary exercise of restrictions on the freedom of assembly and protests, the demanding of rights was suppressed and faded out. Only demonstrations upholding the interest of a party to conflict were observed. OHCHR received increasing reports on parties to conflict using detention as a means against

their opponents in their areas of controls. According to the statistics by a body defending detainees and forced disappearances, a total of 3,630 detainees were recorded since March 2015. Among these, OHCHR was able to verify 759 cases of detention as of April 2016, of which 95% was committed by the de facto authority of Al Houthi-affiliated popular committee. Earlier on 25 January, for instance, 32 protesters were arbitrarily arrested from the streets of Sana'a Capital City. The 32 victims arrested had been taking part in protests condemning what they described as the "toppling of the President Hadi and derailing the implementation of the National Dialogue Conference outcomes." The political activists were held across three different police stations across Sana'a Capital City. In an act of solidarity, other political activists held a sit-in outside Al-Judairi Police Station, one of the police stations which held the largest number of victims. At the same time, the negotiation began with Abdulrazaq Al-Moayad, Head of Sana'a Capital City's Security, for their release, and this was monitored by PBF Human Rights Monitors who visited the site of the protests to obtain first hand testimonies from eyewitnesses who were present in the protest. This demonstration had been one in a series of similar protests that were taking place multiple times a week in Sana'a, Taizz and Ibb. OHCHR had documented a trend of physical abuse of protesters, tens of arrests, including the targeting of journalists and the confiscation of their equipment by security forces across Sana'a, Taizz and Ibb. OHCHR released a press briefing on the series of arrests, as well as, wrote directly to the Rights and Freedoms Office at the Presidential Office. As a result of our advocacy, all detainees were released. Over the following months, OHCHR saw a substantial drop in the number of arbitrary detentions. PBF Human Rights Monitors continued to closely monitor the demonstrations as the targeting of journalists persisted.

Since the outset of the conflict, parties to conflict have hindered the rapid humanitarian assistance to access the conflict affected people. OHCHR has documented constraints to the accessibility of humanitarian assistance, as being among the common peacebuilding priorities, which include: the siege on Taizz, Al Dhalee, Aden and Marib; blockade of air, sea and ground movement of goods into the country; targeting of bridges and Al Hodeida seaport; restriction of movement; attack on humanitarian personnel and assets; interference in or denial of the assistance delivery, and; administrative complication. These obstructions impacted on the process of humanitarian interventions, and limited the opportunity to cope with the hardship situation and meet the basic needs and rights.

Yemeni civilians, especially Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), women, and children, have severe needs for protection for their violated rights, particularly in conflict affected areas. OCHA analyzed the sectors' needs and indicated that 14.1 million people of a total 21.2 million population require protection assistance, including IDPs and conflict affected people. The conflict in Yemen has generated enormous protection needs, with civilians facing increased risk of death, injury, displacement and violations to their rights. The insecurity, instability and uncertainty increased the needs of people of concern, including human rights violations' documentation and advocacy. Parties to conflict need to be abide to the obligations under the international humanitarian law and international human rights law to protect, respect, fulfil human rights. OHCHR reported that the conflict increased the rate of human rights violations around the country, and reported 9,171 casualties as of April 2016.

The decision of PBSO to allow the continuation of human rights monitoring activities to

"enhance trust between Security Institutions and the General Population project" has enabled OHCHR to contribute to addressing the political resolution of the current crisis. The decision also enabled OHCHR to continue with success in monitoring, documentation and reporting of human rights violations, considering the deteriorated security challenges which, in contrast, lead to low achievement of other outputs. During the past year, OHCHR proved the essentiality of the continuity of human rights monitoring activities which has enabled OHCHR to identify issues of concern with respect to the conduct of the law enforcement officials and de facto authorities, and to formulate evidence-based advocacy messages and negotiations with parties to conflict, contributing to the overall UN approach to the improvement of security, humanitarian and protection situation in the country. Since March 2015 the OHCHR monitoring team conducted 51 prison visits to prisons and detention facilities and produced 33 reports on these prison visits highlighting the human rights situation in these prisons. The monitoring/reporting activity has contributed to highlighting such human rights violations as enforced disappearances, arbitrary detention, inhumane condition in prisons and/or detention centres mainly for over-crowdedness, right to fair trial, and so forth. OHCHR has also managed to monitor on individual cases, including minority cases, which require continuous attention and dedicated staff members for uninterrupted monitoring, documentation and advocacy. Since November 2015, OHCHR has made necessary interventions to the local authorities through issuance of 24 letters over 60 cases, by the Representative of OHCHR Country Office in Yemen. The letters were sent to the relevant ministries and authorities to remind them the need to fulfil their obligation in line with domestic and international laws and standards. Taking into consideration the current conflict situation in Yemen, the impact of these efforts to address the human rights violations may not be immediate. However, it is plain that it is crucial to continue such activity and efforts in order to at least maintain what little ground or framework is left during this conflict in Yemen, to uphold the exercising of human rights under whatever circumstances. In medium and longer time period, this will support in building a solid foundation for sustainable peace and security, followed by development, to re-construct the country when the time arrives. Through its monitoring team on the ground, OHCHR has produced bi-weekly/monthly reports which contributed to the evidence-based advocacy, press releases and statements of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in addition to the SG Special Envoy's briefings to the UN Security Council, and support to the UNCT and the HCT.

The sustainability of the intervention is sought to be a key intervention during the conflict period which will serve to maintain and lay peace initiatives and foundations. The intervention plays crucial role in: improving parties' human rights records; promoting changes by reporting facts and factual basis for criticism; establishing responsibility, ensuring accountability, and developing effective responses; preventing escalation, further victimization and future violations, and; helping individuals and groups understand and assert rights. Absence of this role, therefore, could lead to recurrence of human rights violations and influence significantly the peace efforts. The intervention will also help OHCHR and other partners to undertake rapid and informed advocacy initiatives with the authorities, both legitimate and de facto, in order to prevent or undertake corrective measures for grave human rights violations. OHCHR believes that the intervention and relevant coordination work with other UN agencies would support them in identifying needs in certain focused thematic and geographical areas, and contribute to developing tailored responses and/or protection interventions to human rights violations.

OHCHR values the impact of the intervention of output IV associated with monitoring, documenting and reporting of human rights violations and expresses its high essentiality nationwide. The continuity of the intervention is viewed to establish the support for human rights and rule of law, and institutional frameworks should address longstanding grievances and lay the basis for accountable institutions that respect, protect and fulfil human rights, and criminalize any violations. Thus, the project budget was reviewed and was calculated to be sufficient for covering also the cost of the intervention until 31 December 2016. Considering the importance of the intervention in the complex conflict scene of the country, OHCHR is keen to promote the effective role of the intervention and hence, propose a no-cost extension to the project from 01 August 2016 to 31 December 2016 with the following activities.

Outcome 2: Law enforcement authorities increasingly carry out their duties in compliance with international human rights standards.		
Output 4: Responsible officials in the MoI are aware of human rights violations committed by the police.		
Activities	Sub-activities (How)	Locations
(4.1) Monitor the conduct of security forces and de facto authorities / popular committees 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)	4.1.1 Conduct site visits to Rehabilitation and correction authorities/prisons 4.1.2 Conduct site visits to pre-detentions and police stations. 4.1.3 Monitor killing and injury violations through field visits. 4.1.4 Monitor detainees and arrest violations and expression of democratic freedoms	Targeted location: Yemen Governorates
(4.1) Extend the human rights monitoring team, and strengthen its capacity	4.2.1 Include a number of Human Rights Field Monitors in monitoring, documentation and reporting of human rights violations in conflict affected areas 4.2.2 Conduct training on thematic human rights monitoring, in relation to monitor civilian casualties, prisons and detentions.	Targeted location: Yemen war-affected Governorates
(4.3) Compile regular reports as a result of the monitoring carried out under the activities referred to above	4.3.1 Violations based reports are collected and compiled from human rights field monitors. 4.3.2 Regular bi-weekly and monthly human rights status reports are developed.	N/A
(4.4) Ensure continued	4.4.1 Documented human rights violations	N/A

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communication with relevant security forces/ de facto authorities on specific cases or patterns of human rights violations and advocate for appropriate ways to address these violations	are communicated with relevant sectors/parties. 4.4.2 Reported patterns of human rights violations are utilized to contributed to the evidence-based advocacy, press releases and statements of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in addition to the SG Special Envoy's briefings to the UN Security Council, and support to the UNCT and the HCT.	
(4.5) Draft project annual reports.	4.5.1 Narrative and financial annual reports are developed and shared with Peacebuilding secretariat, RC, and PBSO.	N/A

II. Budget impact

a) Budget revision:

Table 1: Project Activity Budget

Outcome 1: Authorities in Yemen have enacted a legislative framework and established institutional mechanisms for law enforcement in compliance with international human rights standards.			
Output number	Output name	Output budget	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Output 1.1	Yemeni policy makers have increased capacities to harmonise the legislative framework with international human rights standards and best practices.		
Output 1.2	Yemeni authorities have established necessary monitoring and complaint mechanisms to		

	ensure implementation of the amended legislation on law enforcement compliant with international human rights standards.		
Output 1.3			
Outcome 2: Law enforcement authorities have increased capacities to effectively carry out their duties to respect and protect human rights, and law enforcement agencies' record for respecting human rights is improved.			
Output 2.1	The Ministry of Interior has adopted a gender sensitive Code of Conduct on roles and responsibilities of law enforcement authorities while discharging their duties and a Training of Trainers programme for law enforcement authorities is formalized and implemented.		
Output 2.2	A pilot programme on a comprehensive human rights curriculum at the National Training Academies on law enforcement is adopted.		
Output 2.3	A communication mechanism between law enforcement authorities and the general public is established and functional.		
Output 2.4	Responsible officials in the MoI are aware of human	1,000,000USD	

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	rights violations committed by the police.		
TOTAL			

Table 2: Project budget by UN categories by RUNO

PBF PROJECT BUDGET – RUNO 1 (add other tables if more than 1 RUNO)			
CATEGORIES	Original Budget	Proposed increase/decrease	Proposed new budget
1. Staff and other personnel	450,000	-33000	417,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	45,000	0	45,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	160,000	-137000	23,000
4. Contractual services	100,000	139500	239,500
5. Travel	80,000	-20000	60,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0	0	0
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	99,579.44	50500	150,079
Sub-Total Project Costs		0	
8. Indirect Support Costs*	65,420.44	0	65,420.44
TOTAL⁴	1,000,000	0	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 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.

⁴ The total in the original budget and in the proposed new budget must be the same if using this template.