

**Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect
Revisions to the Proposal submitted to AusAid on 23 March 2012**

11 April 2012

Revised extra-budgetary staffing requirements

- (a) A Human Rights Officer (P-2) to conduct analysis on situations of concern in the Middle East and North Africa, act as focal point for relations with regional and sub-regional organisations in the region and with commissions of inquiry and international courts, and assist with the development and implementation of training and capacity-building projects.
- (b) An Associate Outreach Officer (P-2) to promote the work of the Office, organise activities to raise awareness of the mandates and activities of the two Special Advisers, liaise with civil society, coordinate donor relations, issue public statements, engage with the media and manage the Office's website.
- (c) A Political Affairs/Human Rights Officer (P-3) to conduct research and analysis on current and emerging situations at risk in the Middle East and Asia, with special focus on the situation in Syria.

Revised extra-budgetary funding needs of the Office

Staff Costs	Description	Amount in USD for the period of June 2012 to February 2013
Associate Human Rights Officer (P-2) focusing on the Middle East	Six months of salary and associated costs for an existing position	66,000*
Associate Outreach Officer (P-2)	Six months of salary and associated costs for an existing position	66,000*
Political Affairs/Human Rights Officer (P-3) focusing on the Middle East and Asia	Six months of salary and associated costs for a new position	84,000*
United Nations programme support costs (13%) ¹		28,080
	Total	244,080

*Includes staff assessment

¹ The current rate of 13% is based on the decision of the UNDP Governing Council (80/44 of 27 June 1980) that was noted in the General Assembly resolution A/RES/35/217-V of 17 December 1980.

Results Framework

June 2012 to February 2013 Priorities

Project Goal: Contribute to advancing national, regional and international efforts to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, as well as their incitement, with a particular focus on situations in Asia, the Middle East and North Africa.

Summary of Objectives / Activities	Indicative Activities	Means of Verification	Assumptions / Risks
<p>Expected Results</p> <p>1. Increased expertise and knowledge base within the Office on situations of concern; anticipate risk of atrocity crimes.</p> <p>2. Increased collaboration within the UN system and with key actors on genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and best practices of response options to situations of concern.</p>	<p><u>Monitoring and risk assessment</u></p> <p>a) Daily collection and analysis of relevant information on situations in Asia, the Middle East and North Africa.</p> <p>b) Research or fact-finding missions to Asia and the Middle East and North Africa to fill information gaps, as needed.</p> <p>c) Bi-monthly expert meetings co-organised with the International Coalition on the Responsibility to Protect for civil society organisations to exchange information on situations at risk, including in Asia and the Middle East and North Africa, aimed at exchanging information and discussing options for action and advocacy;</p> <p>d) Weekly reports of developments worldwide relevant to the Office's mandate, shared primarily with partners within the United Nations system.</p> <p>e) Monthly risk assessment of situations worldwide, including in Asia, the Middle East and North Africa that could lead to genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, or their incitement; shared primarily with partners within the United Nations system.</p> <p>f) Mapping of data on geo-database on selected situations of concern to support analysis and influence policy within the UN.</p>	<p>The Office's webpage on country situations: http://www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/adviser/country_situations.shtml</p> <p>Verbal briefings, where there are internal restrictions on sharing of reports</p>	<p><u>Risks</u> Resistance from within the United Nations to collaboration and coordination with the Office.</p> <p><u>Risk management:</u> -Regular high-level and working-level engagement with key offices and departments to develop cooperative relations.</p>

Summary of Objectives / Activities	Indicative Activities	Means of Verification	Assumptions / Risks
3. Timely, effective action by the UN, Member States, regional and sub-regional organisations and civil society to prevent and respond to the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.	<p><u>Advising and mobilising</u></p> <p>a) Advisory notes and reports to alert the Secretary-General when the Office identifies a situation where there is an early or immediate risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, or crimes against humanity.</p> <p>b) Sharing of analysis from the perspective of the Office and recommendations for preventive action and response by the United Nations system and other relevant actors through bilateral meetings, contribution to United Nations integrated task forces and crisis centres, briefings and consultations.</p> <p>c) Public statements by the Special Advisers and interviews with the media to focus attention on situations of concern and call for preventive action and response.</p> <p>d) Advocacy with Member States, regional and sub-regional organisations on action to prevent or halt atrocity crimes in situations at high risk, including in collaboration with partners such as the Global Centre on the Responsibility to Protect and members of the International Coalition on the Responsibility to Protect.</p>	<p>The Office's webpage on country situations: http://www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/adviser/country_situations.shtml</p> <p>The Office's public statements, available at: http://www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/adviser/statements.shtml.</p> <p>Briefings by the Office</p>	<p><u>Risk</u> United Nations system unwilling to react to the Office's policy recommendations.</p> <p>Member States unwilling to take preventive action.</p> <p><u>Risk management:</u> -Regular high-level and working-level engagement with key United Nations offices and departments as well as with Permanent Missions to the United Nations and representatives from regional and sub-regional organisations and civil society. -Partnership with civil society organisations, including the Global Centre on the Responsibility to Protect and members of the International Coalition on the Responsibility to Protect, on advocacy with Member States and regional and sub-regional organisations.</p>
4. Increased prevention, early warning and response capacities of key actors in Asia, the Middle East and North Africa and their capacity to anticipate, prevent and respond to situations at risk of genocide, war	<p><u>Enhancing capacity</u></p> <p>a) Organisation and delivery of capacity-building activities for United Nations staff, officials from Member States, regional and sub-regional organisations and civil society in Asia and the Middle East and North Africa to build prevention, early warning and response capacity.</p> <p>b) Training seminar in November 2012, co-</p>	<p>The Office's webpage on its training programme: http://www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/adviser/training.shtml</p> <p>and the webpage on its engagement with partners:</p>	<p><u>Risk</u> United Nations, Member States or regional and sub-regional organisations unwilling to co-host training activities due to sensitivities about the Office's mandate.</p> <p><u>Risk management:</u> -Regular engagement with key</p>

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crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.	<p>organised with the Auschwitz Institute for Peace and Reconciliation (AIPR), for officials from Member States worldwide to enable them to (i) identify gaps and weaknesses within their domestic systems that could reduce state prevention capacity, (ii) identify structural and dynamic risk factors in their societies, and (iii) implement relevant measures to address these risk factors and institutionalize the Responsibility to Protect at the national level. Participants would also be expected to act as genocide prevention / Responsibility to Protect focal points within their government departments or ministries.</p> <p>c) Ongoing technical assistance to the Regional Committee and National Committees on the Prevention of Genocide, War Crimes, Crimes Against Humanity and all forms of Discrimination of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) aimed at developing early warning capacity and strategies to prevent and respond to genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.</p>	<p>http://www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/adviser/engagement_partners.shtml</p>	<p>United Nations offices and departments as well as with Permanent Missions to the United Nations and representatives from regional and sub-regional organisations and civil society to open doors and create opportunities for collaboration.</p> <p>Risk Illness or absence of staff (lack of human resources to organise activities).</p> <p>Risk management: -Back-up system in place. -Partnership with civil society organisations to co-organise activities.</p>
5. Increased understanding of conceptual, political and institutional/operational dimensions of the Responsibility to Protect by the relevant departments and offices in the United Nations system.	<p><u>Advancing the Responsibility to Protect</u></p> <p>a) Support to the Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect to further the conceptual, political and institutional/operational development of the Responsibility to Protect and its implementation by the United Nations, Member States, regional and sub-regional arrangements and civil society.</p> <p>b) Consultations with Member States and Regional Groupings on different aspects of the Responsibility to Protect.</p>	<p>The Office's webpage on the Responsibility to Protect: http://www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/adviser/responsibility.shtml</p>	<p>Risk Lack of cooperation within the United Nations system on the operational development of the Responsibility to Protect.</p> <p>Risk management: -Regular high-level and working-level engagement with key offices and departments to develop cooperative relations.</p>

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	c) Consultations with and guidance to the United Nations system through the Responsibility to Protect Contact Group on the implementation of the Responsibility to Protect.		
6. Increased understanding among officials from the United Nations, Member States and representatives from civil society of the causes and dynamics of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and increased support for the Responsibility to Protect.	<p><u>Raising Awareness</u></p> <p>a) Outreach and advocacy activities to promote greater understanding of the causes and dynamics of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, of the measures that could be taken to prevent them, and of the responsibility of States and the international community in this regard.</p> <p>b) Dissemination of information on the mandate and methodology of the Office within and outside the United Nations system.</p> <p>c) Joint awareness-raising and outreach activities, including regional forums, on the Responsibility to Protect as well as on early warning strategies and methodologies, co-organised where relevant with civil society organisations, including with the Global Centre on the Responsibility to Protect, the International Coalition on the Responsibility to Protect and Global Action to End War.</p>	<p>The Office's webpage on outreach activities: http://www.un.org/en/p_reventgenocide/adviser/briefings.shtml</p> <p>and its webpage on key missions: http://www.un.org/en/p_reventgenocide/adviser/key_missions.shtml</p>	<p><u>Risk</u> United Nations, Member States and civil society do not support the outreach work of the Office.</p> <p><u>Risk management:</u> -Regular high-level and working-level engagement with key offices and departments with partners. -Outreach and advocacy activities are linked to timely issues, relevant to the work of key United Nations offices.</p>