

**Sixty-eighth session**

Item 136 of the provisional agenda**

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015**Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council****Thematic cluster I: special and personal envoys, and special advisers of the Secretary-General****Report of the Secretary-General***Summary*

The present report contains the proposed resources for 2014 for 10 special political missions grouped under the thematic cluster of special and personal envoys and special advisers of the Secretary-General.

The proposed resources for 2014 for special political missions grouped under this cluster, with the exception of the Office of the Joint Special Representative of the United Nations and the League of Arab States for Syria, the proposals for which will be submitted as a separate addendum, amount to \$24,904,800 (net of staff assessment).

* Reissued for technical reasons on 23 October 2013.
** [A/68/150](#).



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I. Financial overview

1. The proposed resources for 2014 for special political missions grouped under cluster I, with the exception of the Office of the Joint Special Representative of the United Nations and the League of Arab States for Syria, amount to \$24,904,800 (net of staff assessment). Table 1 below provides a comparison between the proposed resources for 2014 and the requirements for 2013, as approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions 67/246 and 67/269 and contained in the relevant reports of the Secretary-General (A/67/346/Add.1, Add.6 and Add.8). In 2014, the special political mission Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region has been included under the cluster.

2. As reflected in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015 (see, for example, A/68/6 (Introduction), para. 22), the proposed budgets for special political missions include an overview of the resource changes and the related impact of those changes on the volume of outputs and performance targets, where applicable.

Table 1
Resource requirements
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	2012-2013			Requirements for 2014		Total requirements for 2013	Variance, 2013-2014
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditure	Variance	Total	Non-recurrent		
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)	(5)		
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar	2 547.0	2 280.7	266.3	1 363.4	4.3	1 397.8	(34.4)
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	7 071.7	6 511.3	560.4	3 388.4	–	3 551.5	(163.1)
Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	4 843.6	4 694.8	148.8	2 435.6	–	2 497.3	(61.7)
Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara	1 314.0	1 038.2	275.8	657.6	–	676.6	(19.0)
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)	1 465.6	1 258.5	207.1	723.6	2.6	742.7	(19.1)
United Nation Representative to the Geneva International Discussions	4 524.1	4 100.3	423.8	2 193.1	–	2 339.8	(146.7)
Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan	2 970.5	2 855.3	115.2	1 672.7	–	1 808.6	(135.9)
Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen	5 596.5	5 443.1	153.4	4 332.2	–	3 607.6	724.6
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel	3 624.0	3 624.0	–	3 469.4	–	3 624.0	(154.6)
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	–	–	–	4 668.8	283.0	–	4 668.8
Total	33 957.0	31 806.2	2 150.8	24 904.8	289.9	20 245.9	4 658.9

II. Special political missions

A. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar

(\$1,363,400)

Background, mandate and objective

3. On 24 December 2012, the General Assembly adopted resolution [67/233](#) on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, in which it requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide his good offices and to pursue his discussions on the situation of human rights, the transition to democracy and the national reconciliation process with the Government and the people of Myanmar, involving all relevant stakeholders, including democracy and human rights groups, and to offer technical assistance to the Government in that regard. At the request and on behalf of the Secretary-General, the Special Adviser has continued to work towards the implementation of the good offices mandate for Myanmar, including by engaging with all concerned stakeholders within and outside the country.

4. The ongoing reform process in Myanmar has required the Secretary-General and his Special Adviser to continue to implement good offices through comprehensive engagement with the Myanmar authorities and other relevant stakeholders. Engagement in the political, humanitarian and socioeconomic areas has remained equally important for advancing the objectives of the good offices mandate. In engaging with the Myanmar authorities and other relevant stakeholders, the Special Adviser has sought progress in five areas: (a) encouragement to the Myanmar authorities to continue to pursue the path of the reform process; (b) the provision of assistance in the pursuit of an inclusive dialogue between the Government and all relevant parties to the national reconciliation process in particular between the Kachin Independence Organization and Myanmar authorities; (c) assistance in the efforts towards the restoration of peace in Rakhine and the creation of conditions for improving the lives of the communities living in Rakhine, in particular the Rohingya people, both from a political and a socioeconomic perspective; (d) the facilitation of multilateral support to improve the socioeconomic conditions in Myanmar through strengthening the United Nations-Myanmar partnership; and (e) a more regularized pattern of engagement and cooperation between Myanmar and the United Nations system as a whole through the good offices process.

5. The Secretary-General and his Special Adviser continued to engage closely with concerned Member States, including regional and donor countries, to make continued progress on long-standing issues and new challenges that arose in 2012 and 2013, with a particular reference to the imperatives of political reconciliation between the ethnic groups and of bridging the communal divide between Buddhists and Muslims. In addition to participating in several bilateral meetings in New York, Myanmar and in countries in the region, the Special Adviser gave a briefing on 16 April 2013 to the Security Council, at its request, on the overall situation in Myanmar. The Secretary-General convened a meeting of the Group of Friends on 10 July 2013.

Cooperation with other entities

6. In implementing the good offices mandate, the Special Adviser and his Office consulted and cooperated actively and closely with the Department of Political Affairs, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

(OHCHR), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar. Cooperation was also extended to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the country team in Yangon, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, as well as other entities of the United Nations system. The Special Adviser continued the established practice of meeting with members of the country team when visiting Myanmar. The Special Adviser also consulted regularly with senior United Nations officials and entities to ensure United Nations system-wide coherence and coordination. This arrangement is institutionalized, whereby the Special Adviser frequently convened and chaired the inter-agency and interdepartmental Myanmar Working Group at Headquarters. In view of the challenges that arose as a result of the developments in Rakhine and Kachin, the scaling-up of humanitarian operations was considered an important element of the cooperation between the United Nations and Myanmar. In addition, the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar has opened an office in the region administered by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). The office is actively working in the area of national reconciliation by holding regular consultations in line with the General Assembly mandate.

Performance information

7. Progress towards the main aspects of the mandate was made, namely, (a) national reconciliation, (b) political reforms and democratization, (c) human rights and (d) the improvement of socioeconomic conditions.

8. With respect to national reconciliation, progress was made towards peace in various regions of Myanmar. In Kachin, however, a ceasefire agreement could not be reached. Efforts to build peace continued in the first half of 2013 between the Union Peaceworking Committee and the Kachin Independence Organization (KIO). Diplomatic efforts were intensified and led to an agreement between government negotiators and KIO to meet in Ruili during the first week of February 2013. On the day of the Ruili meeting on 4 February, the Special Adviser was invited by the Government to visit Myitkyina in order to address the critical humanitarian situation affecting the camps for internally displaced persons in the State. He accompanied senior central ministers to visit the camps and addressed the public in meetings with civil society, where he announced the prompt resumption of humanitarian assistance by the United Nations. The Special Adviser was present as an observer, on behalf of the United Nations, in the third round of talks between the two parties, held in Myitkyina in May 2013, which led to a seven-point agreement, as the two sides agreed on the commencement of a political dialogue, the de-escalation and cessation of hostilities, further discussion on the repositioning of troops, the setting up of joint monitoring committees and the continuation of relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of the displaced populations in Kachin. During his visit to Myitkyina, the Special Adviser also met with Kachin's civil society, community and religious leaders and other public figures, providing greater public confidence in the peace talks and their outcome.

9. In the area of democratization and political reforms, the sessions of the two houses of Parliament are being held regularly within an ambit of parliamentary practice and procedures that show progress in the democratic process. Important watchdog institutions set up under the Parliament include the Rule of Law and Stability Committee, headed by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, and the Judicial and Legal Affairs Committee. Encouraging signs show progress towards increased freedom of the media in the country. In April 2013, private daily newspapers hit newsstands in Myanmar for the first time in nearly 50 years, ending a monopoly of daily news by State-owned papers. However, some of the journalism bodies have criticized the retention by the Government of its power to issue, revoke or cease publishing licences. In January 2013, the Government abolished a 25-year-old ban on public gatherings of more than five people.

10. Progress has been achieved in respect of human rights. Between August 2012 and July 2013, the Government released some 230 political prisoners. In meetings with various officials, the Secretary-General and his Special Adviser continued to urge that the release of all political prisoners in Myanmar would further strengthen the international community's confidence in the country and such decision should not wait until Myanmar assumed the chair of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, in 2014. On 15 June 2013, President U Thein Sein announced that the Government would release all political prisoners by the end of 2013. In December 2012, OHCHR, the Resident Coordinator's Office and the United Nations Information Centre organized the first Human Rights Day celebration in Yangon since 1998, in which senior representatives of the Government, the Parliament, the media and the United Nations participated.

11. With regard to the development of socioeconomic conditions, on 8 April 2013, Myanmar and UNDP signed a three-year Country Programme Action Plan for the period 2013 to 2015. The Action Plan was approved by the UNDP Executive Board in January 2013 and represents the first normal country programme for Myanmar in 20 years. The UNDP Administrator, Helen Clark, visited Myanmar in June to co-chair the World Economic Forum on East Asia. Myanmar was also chosen in 2013 for a Joint Field Visit of the Executive Boards of UNDP, UNFPA, UNOPS, UNICEF, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the World Food Programme. During the 10-day visit in March 2013, delegates from 21 Member States met with government authorities, parliamentarians and various stakeholders, in Yangon and Naypyidaw. UNFPA provided technical support for a pilot census held from March to April 2013 and will continue to work on preparations for the regular census to be held in 2014. The International Technical Advisory Board has been established to provide expertise and advice to assist the Government in the successful implementation of a population and housing census in compliance with international standards. The Board met in January 2013 and in July 2013 before and after the pilot census. A workshop was held in June 2013 to take stock of the pilot exercise and to take corrective measures where needed.

Planning assumptions for 2014

12. The Secretary-General's three-pillar approach of engagement in the political, humanitarian and development areas will remain a guiding framework for the good offices with regard to work in Myanmar in 2014. Progress to achieve these goals

will continue in 2014 as the office continues to build upon the work done on a similar set of issues in 2013.

13. With regard to the democratization process, the United Nations looks forward to sharing with the authorities and other interested stakeholders the lessons learned in terms of electoral practices, with a view to assisting Myanmar in its preparation for the general elections in 2015. The Office will continue to closely track the issue of political prisoners and accordingly formulate its response for 2014 based on the progress made in 2013. The Office will also engage with Myanmar authorities to encourage them to continue legislative processes aimed at political freedom in the country.

14. In the area of national reconciliation, the United Nations will continue to make a greater contribution in 2014 with regard to peacebuilding to help create the conditions conducive to the successful implementation of ceasefire agreements and to sustainable peace. It will make available all instruments at its disposal to assist the Government of Myanmar and its people in cementing peace and stability.

15. The provision of technical assistance to Myanmar in conducting its first population census in 30 years remains a priority. The exercise is scheduled to be held in the first quarter of 2014, and the Office will continue to assist the various United Nations agencies to remove potential hurdles, thus contributing to an objective execution of the exercise in compliance with international best practices and standards.

16. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Special Adviser are set out in table 2 below.

Table 2

Objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To advance the national reconciliation and democratization process in Myanmar

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Progress towards national reconciliation	(a) (i) Sustained armed ceasefires between armed groups and Myanmar <i>Performance measures</i> Actual 2012: 11 ceasefires Estimate 2013: 12 ceasefires Target 2014: 12 ceasefires (ii) Increased political dialogue initiatives <i>Performance measures</i> Actual 2012: 9 Estimate 2013: 17 Target 2014: 20

(b) Progress towards a transition to democracy

(b) (i) Decreased restrictions on political rallies

Performance measures

Actual 2012: 2 restrictions

Estimate 2013: zero restrictions

Target 2014: zero restrictions

(ii) Number of laws and amendments adopted that advance fundamental freedoms

Performance measures

Actual 2012: 9

Estimate 2013: 8

Target 2014: 8

(c) Progress towards improvement of the human rights situation

(c) (i) Release of political prisoners

Performance measures

Actual 2012: 600 political prisoners

Estimate 2013: 300 political prisoners

Target 2014: all remaining political prisoners

(ii) Number of human rights capacity-building/training programmes conducted for members of the armed forces, police and prison forces

Performance measures

Actual 2012: 10

Estimate 2013: 14

Target 2014: 20

(d) Progress towards the improvement of socioeconomic conditions

(d) (i) Establishment of broad-based dialogue to address socioeconomic issues

Performance measures

(Number of workshops on socioeconomic issues)

Actual 2012: 9

Estimate 2013: 10

Target 2014: 15

(ii) Number of international best practices and policies adopted in the socioeconomic sector

Performance measures

Actual 2012: 9

Estimate 2013: 12

Target 2014: 16

Outputs

- Annual report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly
- Regular engagement and consultations with the authorities of Myanmar and other relevant parties, including democracy and human rights groups, opposition political parties, civil society and all other key stakeholders, on all issues in connection with the democratic transition and the national reconciliation process
- Regular engagement and consultations with interested Member States, including countries of the region and neighbouring States, to develop common approaches in addressing the continuing progress on democratization, national reconciliation and development
- Briefings by the Special Adviser to the General Assembly and the Security Council, as requested, as well as to the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General on Myanmar
- Facilitation of the provision of technical assistance to the Government, upon request, in the area of electoral assistance in the run-up to the 2015 elections
- Facilitation of the provision of technical assistance to the Government, upon request, and in close coordination with other relevant parts of the United Nations system, to support the efforts of Myanmar to define and meet its development priorities

External factors

17. The good offices role of the Secretary-General, carried out largely through the Special Adviser, is expected to achieve its objective provided that the Government of Myanmar and other relevant parties are committed to harnessing the services of various agencies within the United Nations system aimed at strengthening democratic institutions, consolidating gains from peace negotiations with various groups with the aim of promoting national reconciliation and the development of the country.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 3

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	2012-2013			Requirements for 2014		Total requirements for 2013	Variance, 2013-2014
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditure	Variance	Total	Non-recurrent		
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)	(5)		
Civilian personnel costs	1 728.5	1 535.7	192.8	1 002.8	–	981.9	20.9
Operational costs	818.5	745.0	73.5	360.6	4.3	415.9	(55.3)
Total	2 547.0	2 280.7	266.3	1 363.4	4.3	1 397.8	(34.4)

Table 4

Positions

	Professional and higher categories								General Service and related categories			National staff			United Nations Volunteers	Total
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	Field/ Security Service	General Service	Total inter-national	National Professional Officer	Local level		
Proposed 2014	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	4	–	1	5	–	–	–	5
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

18. The anticipated unencumbered balance in 2012-2013 is attributable mainly to: (a) the entitlements costs of the incumbents of the positions being lower than budgeted; (b) the vacancy rate experienced being higher than budgeted; (c) a reduction in the engagement of consultants; and (d) a reduction in the official travel of staff.

19. The proposed resources for the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar for 2014, amounting to \$1,363,400 (net of staff assessment), provide for the salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of the five positions (1 Under-Secretary-General, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 General Service (Other level)) (\$1,002,800), as well as operational costs (\$360,600), comprising consultants (\$24,800), official travel (\$222,100), facilities and infrastructure (\$83,500), ground transportation (\$2,700), communications (\$13,200), information technology (\$9,900) and other supplies, services and equipment (\$4,400).

20. In 2014, the number and level of the positions for the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar are proposed to remain unchanged.

21. The variance of \$34,400 between the 2014 proposed resources and the 2013 approved budget is attributable mainly to the reduced level of anticipated official travel of staff following the establishment of a local office funded by extrabudgetary resources, offset in part by the increased provision for salaries and the higher standards for the rental of premises in New York.

22. Resource changes of \$10,100 and the related impact are proposed in line with General Assembly resolution [67/248](#), as outlined in table 5 below.

Table 5
Primary areas of resource change

<i>Net reductions in inputs</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reductions in the volume of outputs</i>	<i>Reductions in performance targets</i>
Reduction: Official travel of staff	Reorganization of consultation to reduce travel costs Total reduction: \$10,100 The Special Adviser would reorganize consultation in the region, reducing the frequency of travel while increasing the total time spent in the region. Additional support will be provided through the Office in Myanmar	–	–

Extrabudgetary resources

23. The Office of the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General has benefited from voluntary contributions that enabled the setting-up of a local office of the Special Adviser in Myanmar. In 2013, extrabudgetary resources amounting to \$531,400 are being used to provide for one Senior Political Affairs Officer position (P-5) and one administrative assistant position (Local level) based in Myanmar, as well as operational costs, including communications, the acquisition of furniture for the local office, official travel and other miscellaneous services.

24. In 2014, extrabudgetary resources estimated at \$500,000 would provide for the two positions and the related operational costs.

B. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus

(\$3,388,400)

Background, mandate and objective

25. The role of the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General, also known as the good offices mission, is to support the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus, whose mandate is to assist the parties in the conduct of negotiations aimed at reaching a comprehensive settlement.

26. On 10 July 2008, in a letter to the President of the Security Council ([S/2008/456](#)), the Secretary-General announced the appointment of his Special Adviser on Cyprus, as of 14 July 2008, to assist the parties in the conduct of full-fledged negotiations aimed at reaching a comprehensive settlement to the Cyprus issue. On 3 September 2008, the leaders began full-fledged negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations.

27. The leaders have maintained a steady pace of meetings, focusing on the issues of governance and power-sharing, property, European Union matters, economic matters,

security and guarantees, and territory. Since the start of the full-fledged negotiations, the leaders have met well over 150 times. In addition, at the leaders' request, meetings between their respective representatives and technical meetings at the expert level were held to prepare the ground for fuller discussions. All meetings of the leaders have taken place in the presence of either the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General or the Deputy Special Adviser, or both. The leaders also met in the presence of the Secretary-General during his visit to Cyprus from 31 January to 2 February 2010, in New York on 18 November 2010, on 30 and 31 October 2011 and from 22 to 24 January 2012, and in Geneva on 26 January 2011 and on 7 July 2011.

28. Since the start of the full-fledged negotiations, the Secretary-General has provided progress reports to the Security Council on the activities of the good offices mission in Cyprus ([S/2009/610](#), [S/2010/238](#), [S/2010/603](#), [S/2011/112](#), [S/2011/498](#) and [S/2012/149](#)). The Special Adviser has briefed the Security Council seven times (on 10 June 2010, 30 November 2010, 15 March 2011, 7 September 2011, 29 March 2012, 10 July 2012 and 30 May 2013). In addition, both the Secretary-General and his Special Adviser have maintained a steady pace of meetings to brief international stakeholders and key regional Governments.

29. As regards other aspects of the peace process, the two leaders established seven technical committees to develop and implement confidence-building measures aimed at ensuring an atmosphere conducive for a settlement by improving the daily lives of Cypriots. The work of these committees is facilitated by the United Nations (Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus, the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP and UNDP). In 2012 two additional committees were established on broadcasting and the opening of new crossings.

30. Following the presidential elections in February 2013, Cyprus entered a severe economic crisis. Since taking office, the newly elected Greek Cypriot leader has been focused almost exclusively on facing the grave economic crisis and negotiating a financial bailout package with the European Commission, the European Central Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Cooperation with other entities

31. In line with the integrated approach of the United Nations presence in the country, UNFICYP will continue to provide logistical and administrative support to the Office with a view to ensuring coherent facilitation of the negotiation process and containing costs. The detailed review of coordination arrangements between the Office of the Special Adviser and UNFICYP produced in June 2010 remains valid (see [A/65/706](#), annex III).

32. The good offices mission has been designed to ensure maximum synergy with UNFICYP and the rest of the United Nations family in Cyprus and thereby ensure coherent and effective support to the peace effort. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNFICYP acts as Deputy Special Adviser to the Secretary-General with regard to issues relating to the mandate of the good offices mission. The Special Representative ensures the provision of support by both UNFICYP and the United Nations country team to the Secretary-General's good offices mission on a non-reimbursable basis. The Deputy Special Adviser coordinates initiatives undertaken by United Nations agencies and by the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus.

Performance information

33. Over more than four years of negotiations, progress has been achieved on several of the issues, amounting to a significant set of convergences accumulated. With the absence of leaders' meetings since 29 March 2012, it was crucial that the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General maintain a momentum in the talks between the two sides until such time as the leaders would again enter into negotiations. This was achieved by focusing on the work of the technical committees, which benefited from strengthened participation and increased support from the sides.

34. During 2013, the seven original technical committees (on crime and criminal matters, cultural heritage, crisis management, humanitarian issues, economic and commercial matters, health and the environment), and the additional committees established in 2012 on crossings and broadcasting, continued to meet regularly with United Nations facilitation. The work of the Technical Committees resulted in a number of confidence-building measures which were adopted in the course of 2013, including a joint Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot firefighting exercise in the United Nations Protected Area successfully conducted by the Crisis Management Technical Committee. Work also began on the restoration of the Apostolos Andreas Monastery, located in the Karpas peninsula. In addition, the sides successfully activated a cross-community crisis communication mechanism through the Technical Committee on Health. The purpose of the mechanism is to foster a joint effort to combat communicable diseases in Cyprus and to take preventive and protective measures simultaneously and as quickly as possible.

35. In addition, the Office of the Special Adviser has worked throughout 2013 to lay the groundwork for a resumption of the negotiations, which is likely to occur in October 2013.

Planning assumptions for 2014

36. The Office of the Special Adviser does not foresee any major changes in its priorities, activities and operational requirements in 2014. The Office will continue to facilitate meetings of the two leaders, their representatives and experts until a comprehensive settlement is reached. It will continue to engage with regional and international stakeholders in support of the process. It will also continue to facilitate the technical committees, including any new committees that may be established, and to support confidence-building measures.

37. Should sufficient progress be achieved in the negotiations in 2014, the United Nations will be expected to host a multilateral conference as the final step in the negotiation of a mutually acceptable settlement. Should a settlement be reached in 2014, the role of the Office may need to be redefined to possibly assist in the implementation of the agreement.

38. The Special Adviser is employed on a "when actually employed" basis. It is expected that, following the resumption of the substantive negotiations, the process will continue at a reinvigorated pace. It is expected that in 2014 the Special Adviser will continue regular travel to Cyprus and to regional capitals, particularly those of the guarantor Powers and to New York, as part of his responsibilities.

39. With a more holistic approach to the negotiations, the specialized technical expertise of external consultants will continue to provide the Office and the sides with possible options for resolving areas of disagreement and facilitate the

negotiations across chapters. While the staff/facilitators of the Office assume overall responsibility for each chapter of the negotiations, consultants provide specialized technical expertise, when needed, to resolve areas of disagreement. For example, previously, a consultant on property transactions assisted the good offices mission in developing a plan for managing compensation for individual property owners under a comprehensive settlement, including through the issuance of bonds and structuring asset-backed securities. The need for simultaneous interpretation will remain the same and will include translations of Greek and Turkish Cypriot news.

40. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Special Adviser are set out in table 6 below.

Table 6

Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem

Expected accomplishments
Indicators of achievement

Progress in the full-fledged negotiations towards a comprehensive settlement

(i) Increased convergence among parties on core and substantive issues

Performance measures

(a) Number of meetings between the leaders

Actual 2012: 51

Estimate 2013: 50

Target 2014: 70

(b) Number of meetings between the representatives of the leaders to identify areas of convergence

Actual 2012: 52

Estimate 2013: 75

Target 2014: 100

(c) Number of meetings of the working groups and technical committees to discuss specific areas of expertise and identify areas of convergence

Actual 2012: 229

Estimate 2013: 200

Target 2014: 229

(d) Number of papers indicating movement towards convergence between the parties within the full-fledged negotiation process

Actual 2012: 142

Estimate 2013: 80

Target 2014: 100

(ii) Implementation of confidence-building measures formulated by the technical committees and approved by the leaders aimed at easing the daily life of Cypriots across the island

Performance measures

Number of confidence-building measures

Actual 2012: 26

Estimate 2013: 29

Target 2014: 34

Outputs

- Bilateral meetings with Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders, or their representatives or advisers, related to all the chapters of the negotiations (160)
 - Advice to the sides and development of policy options papers (140) on issues related to all the chapters of the negotiations
 - Briefings and bilateral meetings with the international community (70)
 - Facilitation of meetings held by the six working groups and the seven technical committees on procedural, legal, technical and substantive issues related to all the chapters of the negotiations (229)
 - Meetings with leaders of political parties and other influential individuals and groups, the media, academics and civil society from the two communities, and participation in events contributing to an enabling environment for the negotiation process (50)
 - Contact with the Cypriot and international media (50 interviews and 30 press releases) in cooperation with UNFICYP
 - Ongoing multimedia outreach campaign to build support for the negotiation process (6 radio debates, 2 television public service announcements, 4 radio public service announcements, 5 photo exhibits)
 - Reports and briefings to the Security Council (3)
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External factors

41. The objective is expected to be achieved provided that the current political will of the leaders and of their respective communities prevails and that there is continuing support from the international community.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 7

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	2012-2013			Requirements for 2014		Total requirements for 2013	Variance, 2013-2014
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditure	Variance	Total	Non-recurrent		
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)	(5)		
Civilian personnel costs	4 865.7	4 597.7	268.0	2 408.0	–	2 520.4	(112.4)
Operational costs	2 206.0	1 913.6	292.4	980.4	–	1 031.1	(50.7)
Total	7 071.7	6 511.3	560.4	3 388.4	–	3 551.5	(163.1)

Table 8

Positions

	Professional and higher categories								General Service and related categories			National staff			Total	
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	Field/	General Service	Total inter-national	National	Local level		United Nations Volunteers
										Security Service			Professional Officer			
Approved 2013	1	–	–	1	3	5	–	–	10	2	4	16	–	3	–	19
Proposed 2014	1	–	–	1	3	5	–	–	10	1	3	14	–	5	–	19
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	(1)	(2)	–	2	–	–

42. The anticipated unencumbered balance in 2012-2013 is attributable mainly to: (a) the vacancy rate being higher than budgeted; and (b) fewer meetings between the two leaders and their representatives, which resulted in underexpenditures under consultants, communications and other supplies, services and equipment.

43. The proposed resources for the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus for 2014 amount to \$3,388,400 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the salaries and common staff costs for the proposed 19 positions (1 Under-Secretary-General, 1 D-1, 3 P-5, 5 P-4, 1 Field Service, 3 General Service (Other level), 5 Local level) (\$2,408,000), as well as operational costs (\$980,400), comprising consultants (\$176,200), official travel (\$337,700), facilities and infrastructure (\$126,600), ground transportation (\$55,300), communications (\$79,400), information technology (\$24,500) and other supplies, services and equipment (\$180,700).

44. The proposed number and level of positions for the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus for 2014 include the nationalization of one Field Service Security Officer position to Security Assistant at the local level and one General Service (Other level) Administrative Assistant position to the local level.

45. The variance of \$163,100 between the 2014 proposed resources and the 2013 approved budget is attributable mainly to: (a) the nationalization of two

international staff positions to the local level; (b) the less frequent use of consultants; and (c) the reduced number of vehicles to be rented by the mission.

46. Resource changes of \$32,000 and the related impact are proposed in line with General Assembly resolution [67/248](#), as outlined in table 9 below.

Table 9

Primary areas of resource change

<i>Net reductions in inputs</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reductions in the volume of outputs</i>	<i>Reductions in performance targets</i>
Reduction: Consultants	<p>Reorganization of the pool of expertise to reduce consultancy services Total reduction: \$32,000</p> <p>The proposed reduction in consultancy services would reduce the pool of expertise available on technical matters related to the negotiations to resolve areas of disagreement and suggest implementation strategies or for addressing particularly complex elements of a possible settlement deal (e.g., property compensation mechanisms or federalism models). The Office would, however, make every effort to secure ad hoc support and expertise from within the United Nations system wherever possible, such as through the Department of Political Affairs standby team of mediation experts</p>	–	–

Extrabudgetary resources

47. No extrabudgetary resources were available for 2013 or are projected for 2014 for the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus.

C. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide

(\$2,435,600)

Background, mandate and objective

48. Pursuant to the Security Council's invitation to the Secretary-General in its resolution [1366 \(2001\)](#) to refer to the Council information and analysis from within the United Nations system on cases of serious violations of international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law, the Secretary-General, in a letter dated 12 July 2004 ([S/2004/567](#)), informed the President of the Council of his decision to appoint a Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide. In his reply dated 13 July 2004 ([S/2004/568](#)), the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had taken note of the Secretary-General's intention.

49. The Secretary-General listed the Special Adviser's responsibilities as follows:

(a) To collect existing information, in particular from within the United Nations system, on massive and serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law of ethnic and racial origin that, if not prevented or halted, might lead to genocide;

(b) To act as a mechanism of early warning to the Secretary-General, and through him to the Security Council, by bringing to their attention situations that could potentially result in genocide;

(c) To make recommendations to the Security Council, through the Secretary-General, on actions to prevent or halt genocide;

(d) To liaise with the United Nations system on activities for the prevention of genocide and work to enhance the United Nations capacity to analyse and manage information regarding genocide or related crimes.

50. The primary normative reference of the Special Adviser's work is drawn, in addition to the exchange of letters, from the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; the wider body of international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international criminal law; and resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Human Rights Council, including the 2005 World Summit Outcome.

51. As regards the responsibility to protect, it will be recalled that paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome addressed the responsibility of both Member States and the international community to protect populations by preventing genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, and their incitement. The assembled Heads of State and Government pledged, among other things, to support the United Nations in establishing an early warning capacity in this regard. They called, as well, on the General Assembly to continue consideration of the responsibility to protect and for collective action, in a timely and decisive manner, through the Security Council, in accordance with the Charter. The General Assembly adopted the World Summit Outcome in its resolution [60/1](#), while the Security Council reaffirmed the provisions of paragraphs 138 and 139 in paragraph 4 of its resolution [1674 \(2006\)](#), and this reaffirmation was recalled in the second preambular paragraph of resolution [1706 \(2006\)](#). By including paragraph 140, which expressed full support for the mission of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide, in the section of the Outcome document on the responsibility to protect, the World Summit underscored the close relationship between these two mandates.

52. On 31 August 2007, in a letter to the President of the Security Council ([S/2007/721](#)), the Secretary-General expressed his intention to appoint a Special Adviser focusing on the responsibility to protect. In his reply dated 7 December 2007 ([S/2007/722](#)), the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had taken note of the Secretary-General's decision. On 12 July, the Secretary-General appointed a new Special Adviser to focus on the responsibility to protect.

53. To contribute to a dialogue with and among the Member States and to outline a strategy for addressing the provisions of paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the Secretary-General issued a report entitled "Implementing the responsibility to protect" in January 2009 ([A/63/677](#)). In the annex to that report,

the Secretary-General indicated his intention to establish a joint office for the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide and the Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect, given the close and complementary nature of their work. The Secretary-General's report was debated in the General Assembly in July 2009, leading to the adoption, by consensus, of the Assembly's first resolution on the responsibility to protect (see resolution [63/308](#)), in which the Assembly reaffirmed its intention to continue its consideration of the concept. In his report to the Assembly of July 2010 on early warning, assessment and the responsibility to protect ([A/64/864](#)), the Secretary-General reiterated his proposal to institutionalize the collaboration between the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide and the Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect. Proposals regarding relevant staffing and resource requirements of the Office were considered by the General Assembly in December 2010 (see [A/65/328/Add.1](#) and Corr.1 and 2).

54. The mandate of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide calls for him to act as a catalyst within the United Nations system, and more broadly within the international community, to increase awareness of the causes and dynamics of genocide, to warn of the potential of genocide in a particular country or region and make recommendations towards preventing or halting it, and to open up space for partners to undertake preventive action in accordance with their mandates and responsibilities under international law.

55. The Special Adviser who focuses on the responsibility to protect is charged with the conceptual, institutional and operational development/refinement of the concept and with the continuation of a political dialogue with Member States and other stakeholders on further steps towards its implementation. He is also charged with working with the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide to operationalize their distinct but complementary mandates within and outside the United Nations system.

56. The Secretary-General appointed an Advisory Committee in 2006 to guide and support the work of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide. In 2011, the Secretary-General decided to review the mandate, functions and composition of the Advisory Committee to encompass the expanded concerns of the Office. A new committee will be established in the second half of 2013 or in early 2014 and is expected to play a more active role in advocacy and awareness-raising.

Cooperation with other entities

57. The Special Advisers operate in close collaboration with the Department of Political Affairs, OHCHR, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Field Support, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Office of Legal Affairs, UNHCR, UNICEF and UNDP, among other United Nations entities. The Special Advisers contribute to key forums of the United Nations, including the Secretary-General's Policy Committee, senior advisers' and senior management meetings, and the Executive Committee on Peace and Security. Contributions are provided in the form of analysis and recommendations from the perspective of the prevention of genocide and the responsibility to protect, including in relation to situations of concern in specific countries. The Special Advisers and the staff of the Office also contribute to integrated task forces and working groups, including those led by the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, on country situations and specific peacekeeping

operations. In 2012, the Office of the Special Advisers was appointed Co-Chair of the Inter-Agency Framework for Coordination on Preventive Action, which works with the programmes, funds and agencies of the United Nations to develop integrated conflict and atrocity prevention strategies and to identify the political and technical resources required for their implementation. The Office was appointed as Co-Chair for a second term in 2013.

58. As regards the Security Council, to which the Special Advisers are to report through the Secretary-General, the Special Advisers have maintained individual contacts with Council members. The Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide has met since September 2008 with most incoming Presidents of the Council to discuss issues relating to his mandate and will continue to do so. When feasible, since 2010 these meetings have been held jointly with the Special Adviser who focuses on the responsibility to protect. The Special Advisers will continue to brief the Council when so requested by its President.

Performance information

59. In 2013, the Office of the Special Adviser has continued to refine its early warning methodology in order to alert the Secretary-General, and through him the Security Council, so that situations at risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity (S/2004/567, annex, para. (b)) are prevented. To this end, the Office undertook a review of its analytical framework for genocide prevention and continued the development of a framework to analyse the risk of ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity in consultation with United Nations partners and academic institutions. In order to improve the integration of its early warning information within the United Nations system, the Office contributes to the reports of the United Nations Operations and Crisis Centre.

60. The Special Advisers and staff of the Office have continued to organize outreach and awareness-raising activities aimed at increasing the understanding of the prevention of genocide and related atrocities and of the concept of the responsibility to protect. The Office's activities are reflected on its website, which is regularly updated. The Office has also promoted the mandate and activities through engagement with the media and participation in civil society and academic forums.

61. Also, in line with its mandate, the Office continued to implement its training programme to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to analyse and manage information on genocide and related crimes. The specialized training offered by the Office, which is aimed at developing capacity to identify risk factors and take preventive action, has increasingly been requested by Member States and civil society. During 2013, training activities, including seminars and provision of technical assistance, have been conducted in Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Paraguay, Poland, South Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America and Zambia, and at other locations in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East. Several of the training activities have been organized in collaboration with United Nations partners, including OHCHR, and with civil society partners.

62. The Special Advisers submitted to the Secretary-General advisory notes on one situation in the first five months of 2013, with recommendations for preventive action by United Nations partners. They also made public statements or gave press briefings on the developments in Guatemala, Kenya, Mali, Myanmar, Pakistan,

South Sudan, Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic, and remained seized of a number of situations that involved either follow-up to earlier actions or diplomatic work of a preventive nature.

63. Emphasizing the importance of a regional approach in preventing genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, the Special Advisers continued to develop partnerships with regional and subregional arrangements aimed at strengthening regional frameworks for the prevention of those crimes.

64. Following consultations with the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide in March 2013, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights agreed to establish a sub-committee on the responsibility to protect and convene a meeting of the African Union to discuss the implementation of the concept in the regional context.

65. Since its establishment in 2010, the Office has supported the Regional Committee of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region, on the prevention and punishment of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and all forms of discrimination. At the May 2011 meeting of the Regional Committee in Brazzaville, the 11 member States of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region sought the technical support of the Office in developing subregional and national early warning capacities for the prevention of genocide and related atrocity crimes and committed to establishing national committees. In 2012, the Office provided training and technical assistance to the Regional Committee and to the national committees of Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia to develop early warning capacity and strategies for the prevention of genocide and related crimes and to conduct preventive activities related to their national contexts. In 2013, the Office has provided further technical assistance to the national committees of Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania to support peace forums and promote intercommunal and interfaith dialogue for the prevention of atrocity crimes and has supported the establishment of the national committee of Zambia.

66. The Special Advisers have also continued to engage and develop cooperative arrangements with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). In December 2012, following discussions with the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide, the ECOWAS Commission agreed to convene a high-level meeting in 2013 to discuss the integration of genocide prevention and the responsibility to protect concept within the work of the subregional organization and its member States. The Special Advisers have been working to expand engagement with other regional and subregional partners, including the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), the Economic Community of Central African States and the League of Arab States. Since 2010, the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide has held yearly consultations with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and some of its member States.

67. In South America, the Office continued to collaborate with the Organization of American States on options to strengthen the regional framework for the prevention of atrocity crimes, building upon consultations undertaken in the previous two years, including a formal briefing to the Inter-American Juridical Committee, in March 2012. The Special Advisers have also continued their support for national initiatives resulting from the establishment, in 2012, of the Latin American Network for Genocide and Mass Atrocity Prevention, which includes 18 member States from the

region. Since the establishment of the Network, the Special Advisers have supported dialogues on institutional arrangements, tools and methodologies for the prevention of atrocity crimes at the country level. These have so far taken place in Argentina and Uruguay (November 2012) and in Paraguay (March 2013). The Office of the Special Advisers has also supported regional discussions, in the framework of the participation of the Special Advisers' staff as instructors in training activities for Network members, which were conducted in Poland in June 2013 and are to be conducted in Argentina in December 2013, in cooperation with a non-governmental organization, the Auschwitz Institute for Peace and Reconciliation. The Office plans to conduct further training in the region, as requested, including in support of the establishment of national mechanisms for genocide and atrocity prevention.

68. The Special Advisers have engaged on a regular basis with the European Union and its member States, as well as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), on preventive action and the strengthening of national and regional preventive frameworks. At the European Union, this has included engagement with the Council, the European Parliament and the External Action Service. With the External Action Service, the Special Advisers continued discussions on options for cooperation on early warning mechanisms and on the assessment of country situations of concern. At OSCE, the Office of the High Commissioner on National Minorities remains the main point of engagement. The Special Advisers also continued to engage and develop cooperative arrangements with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and are working to expand engagement with other regional and subregional partners, including the League of Arab States. In line with the Office's mandate, engagement with these organizations has led to: (a) increased cooperation on matters relevant to the mandate; (b) greater awareness of the causes and dynamics of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and of the measures that could be taken to prevent them; and (c) strengthened prevention, protection and response capacities.

69. The political, conceptual and operational development of the responsibility to protect has continued. The Special Advisers have continued to engage with Member States, both in New York and in capitals, with regional and subregional organizations and civil society organizations, and the United Nations system as a whole, as they consider how best to fulfil the commitment to protect populations from the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity, and their incitement. In 2013, pending the appointment of a new Special Adviser who focuses on the responsibility to protect, the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide oversaw the preparation of the Secretary-General's annual report on the responsibility to protect (A/67/929-S/2013/399), including consultations with Member States and civil society from across all regions. The 2013 report focuses on the protection of populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and the responsibility of States to prevent such crimes. The Special Adviser also oversaw the preparations for the informal, interactive General Assembly dialogue on the responsibility to protect, to be held on 11 September 2013.

Planning assumptions for 2014

70. The Special Advisers will continue to advise the Secretary-General on situations where there is risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and will recommend preventive action to be taken by the United Nations system. The Special Advisers will also continue to engage with Member

States and regional and subregional organizations to promote cooperation, dialogue and capacity-building with a view to preventing genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and to identify best practices from countries and regions that have averted them, including through curbing their incitement. To this end, the Special Advisers will continue to focus on five areas of work: (a) raising awareness; (b) collecting and assessing information; (c) identifying concerns; (d) communicating concerns and recommendations; and (e) developing capacities for the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

Raising awareness

71. In order to prevent genocide and other atrocity crimes, the Office will continue to support the United Nations system, Member States, regional and subregional organizations and civil society in working collectively towards this goal. Promoting greater understanding about the causes and dynamics of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and about the measures that can be taken to prevent them is a preventive measure in itself. In that regard, the Office will assist the General Assembly in its continued consideration of the responsibility to protect, including in the preparation of the annual reports of the Secretary-General on various dimensions of its application and the preparation of annual, informal, interactive dialogues on the responsibility to protect. In addition, the Office will organize, in partnership with the United Nations, Member States, regional organizations and civil society, conferences, seminars and briefings on various dimensions of the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, and the responsibility to protect concept. These events provide an opportunity to consult with stakeholders and enhance information exchange with key actors. The Office will disseminate publications developed by the Office in collaboration with the United Nations system and academic and research institutions, including through the Office's website.

Collecting information

72. The Special Advisers will continue to collect information on potential situations of concern worldwide, including country, regional and thematic situations. Monitoring will continue to draw upon all relevant human rights, political, development and humanitarian information, gathered primarily from United Nations sources. Particular attention will continue to be paid to structural factors, such as the existence of and relations between diverse national, ethnic, racial or religious groups, governance, the human rights situation, any developments that affect particular population groups, potential triggers for violence (such as elections, social unrest or an unconstitutional change of government) and signs of incitement to violence. Monitoring will be conducted in close consultation with relevant United Nations partners and the concerned Member States.

73. The Special Advisers will continue to consult widely to identify concerns and fill gaps in existing policy and guidance on the prevention of genocide and on the application of the concept of the responsibility to protect.

Identifying concerns

74. The Special Advisers will continue to analyse situations of potential concern through in-depth consideration of all relevant information and in consultation with United Nations departments, offices, funds and programmes, the Member States concerned, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and independent experts. Analysis of the risk of genocide is based on the analysis framework developed under the guidance of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide (see [A/63/677](#) and [A/64/864](#)). When appropriate, and in consultation with the relevant State and regional authorities, representatives of the Special Advisers may visit a specific country and meet with officials, the United Nations country team and other actors, as required.

Communicating concerns and recommendations

75. In accordance with past practice and the procedures outlined by the Secretary-General (see [A/64/864](#)), the Office will present situations of concern and recommendations for possible courses of action to the Secretary-General and other senior officials. In advising the Secretary-General on the types of measures to be taken to eliminate the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity (see [S/2004/567](#), annex, para. (c)), the Special Advisers can advocate for measures available under the Charter of the United Nations, to be implemented by States in the exercise of their responsibilities, by international organizations and/or by the international community more generally. These include economic and social measures, political and diplomatic measures, constitutional and legal measures and measures relating to the security sector.

76. If there is an urgent need for preventive or protective action, at the request of the Secretary-General the Special Advisers may convene a meeting of key Under-Secretaries-General to discuss policy options, and will present these to the Secretary-General and, if he chooses, to the Policy Committee. The Office may also communicate concerns and recommendations to the Security Council, through the Secretary-General, the General Assembly or other intergovernmental organs, especially when preventive action requires their support or when the circumstances of a situation require that one or more of these intergovernmental bodies be informed. The Office will also inform interdepartmental and inter-agency forums of which it is a member. Noting that prevention and protection have been most successful where a host State agrees to take prompt action and where the international community reaches a consensus on the problems and the response, the Special Advisers will use advocacy to encourage a political environment that supports prevention and protection through constructive engagement. Advocacy may be bilateral or multilateral, confidential or public.

Developing capacities to prevent genocide

77. The Office will continue to develop the scope of its training and capacity-building activities, which aim to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to analyse the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and to support the development of national and regional capacity to build resilience and to prevent these crimes. The Office will also make available pertinent research on thematic issues relevant to its mandates. The Office will continue its efforts to encourage all relevant United Nations entities to help Member

States to identify and further develop their capacities for the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

78. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Office are set out in table 10 below.

Table 10

Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To advance national, regional and international efforts to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, and their incitement

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased capacity of the United Nations system, Member States and regional and subregional organizations to identify and prevent or mitigate the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity as a result of training and technical assistance provided by the Special Advisers	<p>(a) (i) Number of officials from the United Nations, Member States, regional and subregional organizations trained by the Office on the analysis and management of information regarding genocide and related crimes and on measures to prevent and mitigate associated risks</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i></p> <p>Actual 2012: 386</p> <p>Estimate 2013: 350</p> <p>Target 2014: 350</p> <p>(ii) Number of Member States/regional or subregional organizations that have received technical assistance from the Office and have taken steps to establish national initiatives or mechanisms for the prevention of atrocity crimes, including early warning mechanisms</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i></p> <p>Actual 2012: 13</p> <p>Estimate 2013: 13</p> <p>Target 2014: 13</p>
(b) Greater awareness of the causes and dynamics of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and the measures that could be taken to prevent or mitigate the risk of these crimes occurring, including within the framework of the responsibility to protect concept	<p>(b) Number of Member States and regional organizations that have requested or facilitated a visit of the Special Advisers on issues related to the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and the responsibility to protect concept</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i></p> <p>Actual 2012: 9</p> <p>Estimate 2013: 10</p> <p>Target 2014: 8</p>

(c) Increased capacity of the United Nations system as a whole to prevent or mitigate the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity as a result of timely and relevant advice and analysis of the risk of genocide and related crimes in a given situation provided by the Office, with recommendations for preventive measures

(c) Number of consistent and reliable sources of information, primarily from within the United Nations system, collected on a daily basis by the Office, assessed and used to alert the Secretary-General and the United Nations system as a whole of situations at risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity

Performance measures

Actual 2012: 175

Estimate 2013: 175

Target 2014: 200

Outputs

- Early warning mechanism providing the Special Advisers with daily alerts of developments relevant to the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity based on the systematic collection, management and analysis of information from within the United Nations system and from open sources relevant to risk factors set out in the analysis framework on genocide, developed by the Office
 - Weekly and monthly reports to the United Nations system on developments of concern worldwide
 - Reports, briefings or advisory notes to the Secretary-General that include recommendations on strategies and policy options for action by the United Nations to address situations that could lead to genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing; where appropriate, these are based on findings from information-gathering missions (4)
 - Annual report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the responsibility to protect
 - Informal interactive dialogue during the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly in response to the decision of the Assembly to continue consideration of the responsibility to protect
 - Engagement with Member States and regional and subregional arrangements to advance the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, and their incitement, through advisory missions and consultations
 - Advocacy missions to countries or regions where the involvement of the Special Advisers is considered of particular value with respect to the early prevention of the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity (4)
 - Training workshops, seminars and technical assistance to enhance United Nations capacity to analyse the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and to assist Member States to take preventive measures; development of training materials and establishment of a pool of expert trainers (9)
 - Contribution to high-level events, conferences, seminars, and workshops on the prevention of genocide and the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, and their incitement (12)
-

External factors

79. The objective is expected to be achieved, provided that there is continued interest on the part of the Member States, including the Security Council, in engaging with the Special Advisers to advance the prevention of genocide and implement the concept of the responsibility to protect; that Member States that are host to critical events are willing to engage with the Special Advisers; and that there is active engagement of regional, subregional and other organizations to develop preventive capacity.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 11

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	2012-2013			Requirements for 2014		Total requirements for 2013	Variance, 2013-2014
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditure	Variance	Total	Non-recurrent		
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)	(5)		
Civilian personnel costs	2 983.1	2 834.3	148.8	1 690.9	–	1 642.8	48.1
Operational costs	1 860.5	1 860.5	–	744.7	–	854.5	(109.8)
Total	4 843.6	4 694.8	148.8	2 435.6	–	2 497.3	(61.7)

Table 12

Positions

	Professional and higher categories								General Service and related categories			National staff				
	USG	ASG ^a	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	Field/ Security Service	General Service	Total inter-national	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2013	1	1	–	–	1	3	2	–	8	–	2	10	–	–	–	10
Proposed 2014	1	1	–	–	1	3	2	–	8	–	2	10	–	–	–	10
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

^a The Assistant Secretary-General is on a \$1-per-year contract.

80. The anticipated unencumbered balance in 2012-2013 is attributable mainly to the vacancy rate being higher than budgeted.

81. The proposed resources for 2014 for the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide amount to \$2,435,600 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of the 10 positions (1 Under-Secretary-General, 1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 P-5, 3 P-4, 2 P-3 and 2 General Service (Other level)) (\$1,690,900), as well as operational costs (\$744,700), comprising consultants (\$108,400), official travel (\$369,000), facilities and infrastructure (\$168,100), ground transportation (\$3,600), communications (\$23,200), information technology (\$11,000) and other supplies, services and equipment (\$61,400).

82. In 2014, the number and level of positions for the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide are proposed to remain unchanged.

83. The variance of \$61,700 between the 2014 proposed resources and the 2013 approved budget is attributable mainly to: (a) the reduced consultancy requirements as explained in table 13 below; (b) the reduced official travel of staff; and (c) the reduced proposed resources under other supplies, services and equipment. These reductions were offset in part by increases on the provisions for salaries, higher standards for the rental of premises in New York and increased requirements for communications.

84. Resource changes of \$52,400 are proposed in line with General Assembly resolution 67/248. The primary areas of resource changes and related impact are outlined in table 13 below.

Table 13
Primary areas of resource change

<i>Net reductions in inputs</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reductions in the volume of outputs</i>	<i>Reductions in performance targets</i>
Reduction: Consultants	<p>Less engagement of consultants in training Total reduction: \$52,400</p> <p>The proposed reduction would require the reorganization of activities to ensure the same level of participation by Member States</p>	Number of training workshops, seminars and technical assistance to enhance the United Nations capacity to analyse the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and to assist Member States to take preventive measures; development of training materials and establishment of pool of expert trainers reduced from 10 in 2013 to 9 in 2014	–

Extrabudgetary resources

85. The Office has benefited since 2008 from extrabudgetary support. In 2013, contributions amounting to \$975,700 are being used to provide for the salaries and common staff costs of three positions (1 Associate Outreach Officer (P-2), 1 Associate Political Affairs Officer (P-2) and 1 Political Affairs Officer (P-3)), as well as for the Office's capacity-building and training programme and the review of its framework of analysis and the consultative process undertaken as part of the preparations for the 2013 report of the Secretary-General on the responsibility to protect.

86. In 2014, extrabudgetary resources estimated at \$1,065,400 would provide for the continuation of the three positions (1 Associate Political Affairs Officer (P-2), 1 Associate Outreach Officer (P-2) and 1 Political Affairs Officer (P-3)) and related operational costs, including the Office's capacity-building programme and preparations for the 2014 report of the Secretary-General on the responsibility to protect.

D. Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara

(\$657,600)

Background, mandate and objective

87. On 6 January 2009, the Secretary-General appointed Christopher Ross as his Personal Envoy for Western Sahara (see [S/2009/19](#)) and indicated to the Security Council that the Envoy would work with the parties and the neighbouring States, on the basis of Council resolution [1813 \(2008\)](#) and earlier resolutions, in order to achieve a just, durable and mutually acceptable political solution, which would provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara.

88. As in previous resolutions, in its resolution [2099 \(2013\)](#) the Security Council called upon the parties and the neighbouring States to cooperate more fully with the United Nations and with each other to strengthen their involvement to end the current impasse and to achieve progress towards a political solution. It further called upon the parties to continue negotiations under the auspices of the Secretary-General without preconditions and in good faith, taking into account the efforts made since 2006 and subsequent developments, with a view to achieving a just, lasting and mutually acceptable political solution, which would provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara.

Cooperation with other entities

89. The Personal Envoy reports on his findings and recommendations to the Secretary-General through the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs. The Departments of Political Affairs and Peacekeeping Operations, both at the Headquarters level and through the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), provide support to the Personal Envoy, including through the provision of periodic updates on political developments in the region and on the situation on the ground, as well as political analysis and advice. MINURSO shares with the Personal Envoy media reports and code cables on the latest developments in the Western Saharan territory and in the Tindouf camps. MINURSO also facilitates the trips of the Personal Envoy, on a non-reimbursable basis, within the MINURSO area of operation covering Western Sahara and the refugee camps. MINURSO has also facilitated special flights from Morocco to Western Sahara, on a reimbursable basis. The Personal Envoy also provides inputs regarding the political negotiations for the report of the Secretary-General on Western Sahara led by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

90. The United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) has been involved in supporting the Personal Envoy's efforts and deployed a fact-finding mission in July 2011. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) helped in the organization of a thematic meeting on natural resources in Western Sahara, on

9 November 2011. The mediation team also works closely with UNHCR to promote and strengthen confidence-building measures, such as seminars on Sahrawi culture and family visits.

Performance information

91. The period from April 2012 to March 2013 was marked by a four-month pause in the mediation process and by serious unrest in the Sahel region and beyond. The hiatus in the negotiating process, owing to Morocco's withdrawal of confidence from the Personal Envoy in May 2012, was brought to an end on 25 August 2012 during a telephone conversation between the King of Morocco and the Secretary-General.

92. In implementing Security Council resolution [2044 \(2012\)](#), the Personal Envoy has held extensive consultations in the region and at Headquarters with the representatives of the two parties, Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente Polisario), as well as with the representatives of the neighbouring countries, Algeria and Mauritania, and with the representatives of other interested countries, in particular the members of the Group of Friends of Western Sahara.

93. From 27 October to 15 November 2012, the Personal Envoy undertook regional consultations, followed by visits to Madrid and Paris for bilateral discussions with the newly elected Governments. At each stop, senior interlocutors reiterated their full support for the United Nations mediation efforts and for the Personal Envoy, as well as their readiness to cooperate with the Personal Envoy. In contrast to previous trips, the Personal Envoy sought to widen his contacts beyond official interlocutors to include civil society leaders at every stop, including youth, student, and women's groups, academics, parliamentarians and political party leaders.

94. As announced to the Security Council during his briefing on 28 November 2012, the Personal Envoy undertook a visit to the capitals of the Group of Friends on Western Sahara from 28 January to 15 February 2013. The Personal Envoy also took this opportunity to visit Berlin and Berne for bilateral consultations and met with the High Commissioner for Human Rights and senior staff of UNHCR in Geneva. This trip was aimed primarily at building additional international support for the Western Sahara negotiating process in preparation for the next phase of engagement with the parties and neighbouring States.

95. With regard to the negotiating process, the Personal Envoy put forward a new approach based on discreet bilateral confidential discussions, aiming to develop the elements of a mutually acceptable compromise solution.

96. With regard to the atmosphere surrounding the negotiating process, he presented three additional ideas. First, as mandated by the Secretary-General, the Personal Envoy stated his readiness to renew his efforts to encourage Algeria and Morocco to develop their bilateral relations. Secondly, the Personal Envoy expressed support for the work of UNHCR and for the expansion of its programme of seminars to accommodate the demand for more contact between Western Saharans in the Territory and in the refugee camps, particularly among women and youth. Thirdly, the Personal Envoy affirmed his willingness to help advance regional integration through the revival of the Arab Maghreb Union.

97. The Personal Envoy found unanimous support for these ideas in the capitals of the Group of Friends as well as in Berlin and Berne.

98. As agreed with the parties and neighbouring States, the Personal Envoy visited Nouakchott, Rabat (twice), Laayoune, Dakhla, the Western Saharan refugee camps near Tindouf, and Algiers from 18 March to 11 April 2013. This trip also gave the Envoy the opportunity to convey to the parties and neighbouring States the unanimous concern of the international community over the risk of increased instability and spillover owing to the conflict in Mali and the pressing need to engage in genuine negotiations to find a peaceful solution to the Western Sahara conflict. As a result of the contacts undertaken, the parties and the neighbouring States agreed to engage in discreet bilateral consultations with each separately, enriched where possible with shuttle diplomacy, aiming to find “a consensual solution” to the Western Sahara conflict.

Planning assumptions in 2014

99. During 2014, the Personal Envoy intends to engage in a phase of shuttle diplomacy with the Government of Morocco and the leadership of the Frente Polisario in order to reach a political solution on the question of Western Sahara. The Envoy will also continue to hold consultations with interested Members States, both in New York and in their capitals. However, the focus of the negotiations will be shuttle diplomacy in the region, aimed at deepening the discussions with the parties on possible elements for a mutually acceptable compromise. Therefore, the number of meetings in Malta and New York will be reduced from two to one and from four to two, respectively. The Envoy will hold face-to-face negotiating sessions once the parties have demonstrated enough willingness to engage in serious discussions. The Envoy also intends to visit Geneva to discuss the humanitarian aspect of the conflict with the relevant agencies.

100. The work of the Personal Envoy will be concluded once the parties have reached a mutually acceptable political solution that will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara.

101. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Personal Envoy are set out in table 14 below.

Table 14

Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To achieve a comprehensive settlement of the question of Western Sahara

Expected accomplishments

Progress towards the comprehensive settlement of the question of Western Sahara

Indicators of achievement

(i) Increased convergence among the parties on core and substantive issues

Performance measures

Increased number of consultations between the Personal Envoy and the parties and neighbouring States in the region

Actual 2012: 1

Estimate 2013: 2

Target 2014: 3

(ii) Enhanced involvement of the international community

Performance measures

Number of consultations with and briefings to the Group of Friends

Actual 2012: 6

Estimate 2013: 8

Target 2014: 10

(iii) Enhanced implementation of confidence-building measures

Performance measures

Review meetings for the plan of action on confidence-building measures

Actual 2012: 1

Estimate 2013: 1

Target 2014: 2

Outputs

- Continued high-level dialogue between the parties and neighbouring States
 - Informal negotiations between the parties (2)
 - Political consultations with the parties and neighbouring States in the region (4)
 - Political consultations with the parties and neighbouring States at Headquarters (12)
 - Reports and briefings to the Security Council (2)
 - Briefings and consultations with the Group of Friends and with the international community (10)
 - Tour of the capitals of the members of the Group of Friends (2)
 - Meetings with UNHCR to review and support confidence-building measures (2)
 - Expanded family visits by air and increased cultural seminars led by UNHCR
 - Inter-Sahrawi seminars operated by UNHCR (3)
-

External factors

102. The objective of the good offices role of the Secretary-General, carried out largely through his Personal Envoy, is expected to be achieved provided that the two parties are willing and committed to reaching a political solution and that the neighbouring States and the international community provide support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 15

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	2012-2013			Requirements for 2014		Total requirements for 2013	Variance, 2013-2014
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditure	Variance	Total	Non-recurrent		
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)	(5)		
Civilian personnel costs	660.8	518.7	142.1	350.2	–	338.0	12.2
Operational costs	653.3	519.6	133.7	307.4	–	338.6	(31.2)
Total	1 314.1	1 038.3	275.8	657.6	–	676.6	(19.0)

Table 16

Positions

	Professional and higher categories								General Service and related categories			National staff			United Nations Volunteers	Total
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	Field/ Security Service	General Service	Total inter-national	National Professional Officer	Local level		
Approved 2013	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
Proposed 2014	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

103. The unencumbered balance in 2012-2013 is attributable mainly to: (a) the actual cost of the entitlements of the incumbents of the positions being lower than budgeted; and (b) the interruption in the negotiation process, which led to reductions under consultants and other supplies, services and equipment. These reductions were offset in part by the increased official travel of staff for the Office of the Personal Envoy owing to the change in mediation strategy, which gives priority to shuttle diplomacy in the region.

104. The proposed resources for 2014 for the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara amount to \$657,600 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of the two positions of the Office (1 Under-Secretary-General, for a period of 224 days on a “when-actually-employed” contract, and 1 P-3) (\$350,200), as well as operational costs (\$307,400), comprising consultancy services (\$75,900), official travel (\$159,900), facilities and infrastructure (\$16,200), communications (\$3,100),

information technology (\$2,300) and other supplies, services and equipment (\$50,000).

105. In 2014, the number and level of the positions for the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara are proposed to remain unchanged.

106. The variance of \$19,000 between 2014 proposed resources and the 2013 approved budget is attributable mainly to the reduction in the number of negotiation meetings, and consequent reduction in the travel of consultants and other supplies, services and equipment. This is offset in part by the proposed increase in official travel of the Personal Envoy and the Political Affairs Officer, as well as higher provisions for salaries and higher standards for the rental of premises in New York.

Extrabudgetary resources

107. No extrabudgetary resources were available for 2013 or are projected for 2014 for the special political mission.

E. Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)

(\$723,600)

Background, mandate and objective

108. On 14 December 2004, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that he had decided to appoint Terje Roed-Larsen as his Special Envoy for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004) in order to enable him to report to the Council every six months on the implementation of the resolution, as requested by the Council in its presidential statement of 19 October 2004 (S/PRST/2004/36). In carrying out this mandate, the Special Envoy consults with the Government of Lebanon and other interested Member States to assist the Secretary-General in the preparation of semi-annual reports to the Council on the implementation of the resolution.

109. On 17 May 2006, in response to the third semi-annual report of the Secretary-General (S/2006/248), the Security Council adopted resolution 1680 (2006), in which it reiterated its call for the full implementation of the provisions of resolution 1559 (2004), strongly encouraged the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to respond positively to the request made by the Government of Lebanon, in line with the agreements of the Lebanese national dialogue, to delineate their common border, especially in those areas where the border was uncertain or disputed, and to establish full diplomatic relations and representation, noting that such measures would constitute a significant step towards asserting Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence and improving the relations between the two countries, thus contributing positively to stability in the region, and urged both parties to make efforts through further bilateral dialogue to that end.

110. On 11 August 2006, the Security Council adopted resolution 1701 (2006), in which it emphasized the importance of the extension of the control of the Government of Lebanon over all Lebanese territory in accordance with the provisions of resolutions 1559 (2004) and 1680 (2006) and the relevant provisions of the Taif Accords. The Council requested the Secretary-General to develop, in liaison with

relevant international actors and the concerned parties, proposals to implement the relevant provisions of the Taif Accords and Council resolutions [1559 \(2004\)](#) and [1680 \(2006\)](#), including with respect to disarmament and the delineation of the international borders of Lebanon; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council on a regular basis on the implementation of resolution [1701 \(2006\)](#).

111. The full implementation of resolution [1559 \(2004\)](#) is a long and demanding process. Since the adoption of the resolution, on 2 September 2004, many of its provisions have now been implemented. The Syrian Arab Republic withdrew its troops and military assets from Lebanon in April 2005, based on an understanding reached between the United Nations and the Syrian Arab Republic in March 2005. Free and fair presidential elections were held in 2008; free and fair parliamentary elections were held in 2005 and 2009. Following the postponement of parliamentary elections scheduled for June 2013, new parliamentary and presidential elections remain subject to the electoral calendar. Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic established full diplomatic relations in 2008/09, which also led to the exchange of ambassadors.

112. Despite these major strides towards the full implementation of the resolution, the provision calling for the disbanding and disarming of all Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias has not yet been implemented. From September 2008 to November 2010, the Lebanese leaders engaged in a national dialogue, the main mandate of which has been to develop a national defence strategy that would address the issue of weapons outside the control of the State. Despite three sessions since its resumption in June 2012, including on the national defence strategy, the national dialogue was not reconvened since the assassination of Brigadier-General Wissam Al Hassan in October 2012 and has remained on hold following the resignation of Prime Minister Najib Miqati in March 2013 and the subsequent appointment of Prime Minister-designate Tamam Salam, in April 2013. In July 2013, President Michel Sleiman announced his intention to call a session of the national dialogue, including to the continuation of the discussion on a defence strategy for Lebanon.

113. In its resolution [1680 \(2006\)](#), the Security Council strongly encouraged the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to respond positively to the request by the Government of Lebanon to delineate their common border. The delineation and demarcation of the boundaries of Lebanon are an essential element for guaranteeing the country's territorial integrity, as called for by resolution [1559 \(2004\)](#). Over the reporting period, there have been no discussions or contacts between Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic on the delineation of their common border. At the same time, the pattern of cross-border incidents between Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic and the risk of escalation have increased since the beginning of the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic. While acknowledging the bilateral nature of border delineation and Lebanon's policy of disassociation with respect to the Syrian conflict, the evolving situation on the ground underscores the need for progress on this matter under resolution [1680 \(2006\)](#), as derived from resolution [1559 \(2004\)](#).

114. Building on four consecutive press statements, on 19 July 2012 (SC/10712), 19 October 2012 (SC/10799), 14 March 2013 (SC/10941) and 9 July 2013 (SC/11055), the Security Council adopted, on 10 July 2013, a presidential statement ([S/PRST/2013/9](#)) in which it underlined the importance of full respect for Lebanon's sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity and the authority of the Lebanese State, and emphasized the need for the parties to consider ways forward on all outstanding

issues in the implementation of Security Council resolutions [1559 \(2004\)](#), [1680 \(2006\)](#), and [1701 \(2006\)](#) and other relevant Council resolutions.

Cooperation with other entities

115. The Special Envoy coordinates and works closely with the United Nations Office of the Special Coordinator for Lebanon, who informs the Special Envoy on a regular basis about political developments in Lebanon. Furthermore, the Special Coordinator, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), UNDP and the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process provide logistical support for the visits of the Special Envoy to the Middle East.

Performance information

116. There has been no further progress towards the implementation of the remaining provisions of resolution [1559 \(2004\)](#), in particular in the context of regional instability and a fluid domestic political context. Stagnation in the implementation process could lead to the erosion of the provisions already implemented and challenge the implementation of outstanding provisions. The Secretary-General will continue to deploy every effort to encourage further progress, in the best interests of regional peace and security.

Planning assumptions for 2014

117. The remaining provisions of the resolution to be implemented are the most difficult and sensitive, namely, the disbanding and disarming of Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias, the extension of the control of the Government of Lebanon over all its territory, and strict respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of Lebanon. Preparations for new parliamentary and presidential elections are expected to continue, subject to the electoral calendar. In 2014, against the backdrop of the continued turmoil in the region, the Secretary-General intends to continue his efforts to encourage the relevant parties to make further progress towards the full implementation of Security Council resolution [1559 \(2004\)](#), in the best interests of stability in the region.

118. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Office of the Special Envoy are set out in table 17 below.

Table 17

Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To implement fully Security Council resolution [1559 \(2004\)](#) and all subsequent related decisions of the Council

Expected accomplishments

(a) Facilitation of strict respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of Lebanon under the sole and exclusive authority of the Government of Lebanon throughout its territory

Indicators of achievement

(a) (i) Absence of land, air and sea violations

Performance measures

Actual 2012: violations occurred

Estimate 2013: violations occurred

Target 2014: absence of violations

(ii) Number of interactions with relevant parties to reduce violations and ultimately bring them down to zero

Performance measures

Actual 2012: 30

Estimate 2013: 31

Target 2014: 27 to 31

(iii) Facilitation of increased extension of the authority of the Government of Lebanon throughout Lebanese territory, in particular along its borders

Performance measures

Number of interactions with relevant parties

Actual 2012: 30

Estimate 2013: 31

Target 2014: 27 to 31

(iv) Withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon

Performance measures

2012: incomplete

Estimate 2013: incomplete

Target 2014: complete

(b) Facilitation of the disbanding and disarmament of all Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias

(b) (i) Increased accession by the Government of Lebanon to the right to exercise a monopoly on the use of force throughout its territory

Performance measures

Number of interactions with relevant parties

Actual 2012: 30

Estimate 2013: 31

Target 2014: 27 to 31

(ii) Support by the Special Envoy so that no individual or groups other than the official armed forces carry arms, taking into account the regular sessions of the national dialogue

Performance measures

Number of interactions with relevant parties

Actual 2012: 30 interactions

Estimate 2013: 31 interactions

Target 2014: 27 to 31 interactions

(iii) Support by the Special Envoy for the disbanding and disarmament of all Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias operating in Lebanon, taking into account the convening of the national dialogue, while upholding the previous dialogue decisions with respect to Palestinian arms within and outside the camps

Performance measures

Number of interactions with relevant parties

Actual 2012: 30

Estimate 2013: 31

Target 2014: 27 to 31

(c) Facilitation of a strengthened response by all Member States for the implementation of the remaining provisions of Security Council resolution [1680 \(2006\)](#)

(c) Encouragement by the Special Envoy for increased efforts to implement the remaining provisions of Security Council resolution [1680 \(2006\)](#), taking into account significant progress made in this respect

Performance measures

Number of interactions with relevant parties

Actual 2012: 30

Estimate 2013: 31

Target 2014: 27 to 31

Outputs

- Regular meetings of the Special Envoy with representatives of the Government of Lebanon and other interested Governments to advance the implementation of the resolution
- Meetings with the Government of Lebanon in support of the Lebanese national dialogue related to the disbanding and disarmament of Lebanese militias
- Meeting with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)/Palestinian Authority and good offices between PLO and the Government of Lebanon to facilitate dialogue between the PLO/Palestinian Authority and the Government of Lebanon on the disbanding and disarmament of Palestinian militias

- The provision of good offices and consultations with all foreign Governments that might have influence on the Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias in Lebanon to assist in implementing the requirements of relevant Security Council resolutions in a peaceful manner
- Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (2)

External factors

119. The objective of the Special Envoy would be achieved on the assumption that: (a) there is political stability and security in Lebanon; (b) hostilities in the region and in the country are not resumed; (c) there is political goodwill on the part of the parties concerned; (d) the political goodwill of Member States has a positive influence on the parties concerned; and (e) there are no tensions between Lebanon and other States in the region.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 18

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	2012-2013			Requirements for 2014		Total requirements for 2013	Variance, 2013-2014
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditure	Variance	Total	Non-recurrent		
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)	(5)		
Civilian personnel costs	540.6	464.7	75.9	283.6	–	279.6	4.0
Operational costs	925.0	793.8	131.2	440.0	2.6	463.1	(23.1)
Total	1 465.6	1 258.4	207.1	723.6	2.6	742.7	(19.1)

Table 19

Positions

	Professional and higher categories								General Service and related categories			National staff				
	USG ^a	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	Field/ Security Service	General Service	Total inter-national	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2013	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	3
Proposed 2014	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	3
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

^a The Under-Secretary-General is on a \$1-per-year contract.

120. The anticipated unencumbered balance in 2012-2013 is attributable mainly to: (a) lower than anticipated costs of the entitlements of the incumbents of the positions; (b) the vacancy rate being higher than budgeted; (c) reduced official travel; and (d) communication charges being lower than anticipated.

121. The proposed resources for 2014 for the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution [1559 \(2004\)](#) amount to \$723,600 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of the three positions of the Office of the Special Envoy (1 Under-Secretary-General on a \$1-per-year contract, 1 P-4 and 1 General Service (Other level)) (\$283,600), as well as operational costs (\$440,000), comprising official travel (\$345,000), facilities and infrastructure (\$51,600), ground transportation (\$1,000), communications (\$29,800), information technology (\$6,600) and other supplies, services and equipment (\$6,000).

122. In 2014, the number and level of the positions for the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution [1559 \(2004\)](#) are proposed to remain unchanged.

123. The variance of \$19,100 between the 2014 proposed resources and the 2013 approved budget is attributable mainly to: (a) the reduction in official travel; and (b) adjustments in the anticipated charges for communications. These reductions were offset in part by increases in the provisions for salaries, higher standards for the rental of premises in New York and the non-recurrent provision for the replacement of information technology equipment.

Extrabudgetary resources

124. No extrabudgetary resources were available for 2013 or are projected for 2014 for this special political mission.

F. United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions

(\$2,193,100)

Background, mandate and objective

125. Following the non-extension of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia in June 2009, the United Nations has continued to support the Geneva international discussions on security and stability and the return of internally displaced persons and refugees, which commenced on 15 October 2008 in Geneva in accordance with the six-point agreement of 12 August 2008 and implementing measures of 8 September 2008, mediated by the French presidency of the European Union following the hostilities of August 2008 (see [S/2009/254](#), para. 5). In its resolution [1866 \(2009\)](#), the Security Council welcomed the beginning of the discussions and requested the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative, to continue to fully support the process. The discussions, of which 24 rounds have been held to date, most recently on 26 June 2013, are co-chaired by the European Union, OSCE and the United Nations.

126. Against the background of the “Proposals for joint incident prevention and response mechanisms” agreed to in Geneva on 18 February 2009, the Secretary-General, on 28 September 2009, addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council in which he updated the members of the Council on the progress in the Geneva international discussions and the convening of the Joint Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism (IPRM) under the United Nations auspices in Gali ([S/2009/254](#), paras. 5 and 6). The Secretary-General also stated that, following

consultations with the relevant stakeholders, the United Nations would continue to support the Geneva international discussions and IPRM through a limited number of personnel with the task of facilitating the United Nations participation in the international discussions in Geneva and in IPRM, and liaising and coordinating with the relevant actors. He stated that these personnel would be based in Geneva and would spend as much time as required on the ground in order to perform these functions. The Secretary-General addressed a letter on this matter to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Georgia on 29 September 2009, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Georgia replied to the Secretary-General on 28 October 2009. Contacts and communications on this matter were conducted without prejudice to the respective positions of the participants in the ongoing Geneva discussions.

127. In a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 28 December 2009, the Secretary-General noted that, given the important role of the Geneva international discussions and IPRM in stabilizing the situation and building confidence, and in the light of the broad support, including from the main stakeholders, for a continued and effective United Nations engagement beyond 31 December 2009, the United Nations would continue to provide support to the Geneva discussions and the work of IPRM. In a letter dated 25 February 2010 (S/2010/103), the Secretary-General informed the President of the Council that, following consultations, it was his intention to appoint Antti Turunen of Finland as the United Nations representative responsible for United Nations support to the Geneva international discussions and IPRM. In a letter dated 2 May 2011 (S/2011/279), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the members of the Council took note of his intention and of the information contained in his letter of 25 February 2010.

128. The United Nations Representative and his team are responsible for preparing, in consultation with the Co-Chairs, the sessions of the Geneva international discussions. They are also responsible for preparing, convening and facilitating the periodic meetings of IPRM. With regard to the latter, the team maintains a hotline to facilitate timely communication and exchange of information among the parties on any issues of mutual concern.

129. The United Nations Representative and the team will continue to maintain an office in Geneva on the premises of the United Nations Office at Geneva, on a reimbursable basis. The team members would regularly travel to the field to liaise with the relevant actors in preparation for and follow-up to the discussions in IPRM. The team will continue to be co-located and logistically backstopped by UNDP and UNHCR.

Future outlook

130. The role of the United Nations Representative is expected to continue for the duration of the United Nations involvement in the Geneva international discussions and IPRMs. There continues to be support among the principal stakeholders for the discussions in Geneva and the IPRM meetings, as well as for the continued engagement of the United Nations. The role of the United Nations will be reviewed depending on future developments with regard to the Geneva discussions and/or IPRMs and the views of the key stakeholders.

Cooperation with other entities

131. The United Nations Representative and his staff will continue to liaise with United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, such as the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, UNHCR, UNDP and other actors, in particular with respect to coordinating the United Nations role and contribution in the framework of the Geneva discussions and IPRM.

Performance information

132. On 26 June 2013, the United Nations Representative co-chaired the twenty-fourth round of the Geneva international discussions. Despite the complex issues under deliberation, all the participants remain engaged and have reconfirmed their commitment to participate in the Geneva discussions. To allow for more informed debates, special “information sessions” have increasingly been conducted in conjunction with the formal Geneva sessions, and on one occasion in the context of the Gali IPRM. These sessions, facilitated by the United Nations, have helped to enrich the formal meetings of the Geneva international discussions. Two more rounds of the Geneva discussions are foreseen to be held in 2013. On 23 March 2012, the United Nations Representative convened the 35th meeting of IPRM, which was the third meeting of the year. The 36th IPRM meeting did not take place as planned on 24 April 2012, owing to differences which arose among participants regarding the modalities of the mechanism. The United Nations Representative will continue his go-between engagement with all stakeholders to find a modus operandi for resuming the IPRM meetings as soon as possible.

Planning assumptions for 2014

133. It is expected that the Geneva discussions and the Joint Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism will continue to be convened regularly, requiring United Nations substantive and technical support. Both continue to remain the essential platforms for dealing with the issues of concern for all stakeholders involved. The situation on the ground is likely to continue to warrant international involvement and support in preventing instability and facilitating regular contact and exchange of information among the parties.

134. It is expected that the Geneva discussions will continue to be convened with approximately the same frequency in 2014: on average, once every three months. In preparation for these meetings, the United Nations Representative will be expected to take part in preparatory visits by the Co-Chairs of the Geneva discussions (the European Union, OSCE and the United Nations). IPRM is also expected to maintain the established regularity of meetings — once every four weeks — with possible emergency meetings to be convened at short notice by the United Nations Representative.

135. The effective discharge of these activities will require international staff to support the United Nations Representative, liaise with all relevant actors and manage the day-to-day activities related to IPRM. The staff will have an official base in Geneva and travel regularly to the field to prepare and conduct the IPRM meetings and liaise with relevant actors.

136. The United Nations Representative and his team will coordinate with other United Nations actors, such as UNDP, UNHCR and OHCHR, to ensure an integrated

United Nations approach to humanitarian issues being addressed in the Geneva discussions and IPRM. The United Nations Representative and his staff will also maintain close contact with the European Union Monitoring Mission and OSCE officials.

137. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Office of the United Nations Representative are set out in table 20 below.

Table 20

Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To promote mutual understanding and dialogue among the key stakeholders of the Geneva international discussions and the Joint Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Progress on the key agenda issues in Working Group I (on security and stability) and Working Group II (on humanitarian matters) of the Geneva international discussions	(a) Continued engagement of participants in the Geneva discussions in Working Groups I and II <i>Performance measures</i> Number of sessions of the Geneva discussions Actual 2012: 4 Estimate 2013: 4 Target 2014: 4

Outputs

- Consultations by the United Nations Representative with the participants in the Geneva discussions (10)
- Joint visits by the Co-Chairs of the Geneva discussions in preparation for the sessions of the Geneva discussions (5)
- Preparation of thematic non-papers by the Co-Chairs (2)
- Preparation of information sessions on specific issues on the agenda for the participants in the Geneva discussions (4)
- Preparation of the press communiqué of the Co-Chairs issued after each round of the Geneva discussions (4)
- Press conference held after each round of the Geneva discussions (4)
- Preparation of reports on the Co-Chair consultations and progress in the Geneva discussions (4)
- Periodical spot reports (4)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Improved cooperation between IPRM participants to prevent and respond to incidents on the ground	(b) (i) Number of IPRM meetings conducted <i>Performance measures</i> Actual 2012: 3 Estimate 2013: 3 Target 2014: 12 (ii) Number of incidents addressed through IPRM <i>Performance measures</i> Actual 2012: 22 Estimate 2013: 20 Target 2014: 25

Outputs

- Agendas for the IPRM meetings prepared on the basis of the suggestions of IPRM participants (12)
- Press releases (12) and summary conclusions (12) of the Chair issued following each IPRM meeting
- Internal notes for the file on each IPRM meeting (12)
- Briefings to international and diplomatic community representatives on the ground (12)
- Regular use of the hotline (at least 5 phone calls per week to exchange information)
- Weekly security situation reports (52)

External factors

138. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that: (a) the participants in the Geneva discussions and IPRM will continue to engage in the respective meetings; and (b) the expected submissions from the participants in the meetings of the Geneva discussions and IPRM will be received in full and on time.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 21

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	2012-2013			Requirements for 2014		Total requirements for 2013	Variance, 2013-2014
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditure	Variance	Total	Non-recurrent		
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)	(5)		
Civilian personnel costs	2 814.7	2 716.4	98.3	1 458.1	–	1 520.2	(62.1)
Operational costs	1 709.4	1 383.9	325.5	735.0	–	819.6	(84.6)
Total	4 524.1	4 100.3	423.8	2 193.1	–	2 339.8	(146.7)

Table 22

Positions

	Professional and higher categories								General Service and related categories			National staff			United Nations Volunteers	Total
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	Field/ Security Service	General Service	Total inter-national	National Professional Officer	Local level		
Approved 2013	–	1	–	–	1	2	2	–	6	–	1	7	–	–	–	7
Proposed 2014	–	1	–	–	1	2	2	–	6	–	1	7	–	–	–	7
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

139. The anticipated unencumbered balance in 2012-2013 is attributable mainly to the reduced number of IPRM meetings which resulted mainly in official travel being lower than anticipated.

140. The proposed resources for 2014 for the United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions amount to \$2,193,100 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of the seven positions (1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 General Service (Other level)) (\$1,458,100), as well as operational costs (\$735,000), comprising official travel (\$450,000), facilities and infrastructure (\$100,800), ground transportation (\$36,400), communications (\$39,700), information technology (\$22,800) and other supplies, services and equipment (\$85,300).

141. In 2014, the number and level of the positions for the Office of the United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions is proposed to remain unchanged.

142. The variance of \$146,700 between the 2014 proposed resources and the 2013 approved budget is mainly attributable to: (a) the reduced provision for salaries and common staff costs related to the reduction of the post adjustment in Geneva; and (b) the anticipated reduced travel and ground transportation of the mission.

Extrabudgetary resources

143. No extrabudgetary resources were available for 2013 or are projected for 2014 for this special political mission.

G. Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan

(\$1,672,700)

Background, mandate and objective

144. Following an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council in July 2011 (S/2011/474 and S/2011/475), and subsequent to the expiration of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS), the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan was established, to continue to play a good offices role, on behalf of the Secretary-General, to support the establishment and maintenance of peaceful and good-neighbourly relations between the Sudan and South Sudan. This meant assisting the parties to agree on: (a) modalities for implementing provisions under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement that remain outstanding; and (b) key post-separation arrangements critical for the establishment of good-neighbourly relations between the parties.

145. After months of intense negotiations, on 27 September 2012, the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan signed nine agreements in Addis Ababa brokered by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel (AUHIP), closely supported by the Office of the Special Envoy. In the overall Cooperation Agreement, the parties recommitted to the overriding principle of establishing the Sudan and South Sudan as two viable neighbouring States and to cooperate with each other for that purpose. In addition, they signed eight detailed agreements, on oil, trade, banking, certain economic matters, pensions, border issues, the status of their nationals in each other's countries and security arrangements. The signature of these agreements is an important milestone in the peace process between both countries.

146. In the following months, it became clear that both Governments were unable to bring all internal constituencies on board to implement the agreements. This caused considerable delay in the implementation process, and stalled progress in the negotiations on outstanding issues. Despite encouragement and pressure from the African Union Peace and Security Council, the United Nations Security Council and other regional and international partners, no progress had been made by the Sudan and South Sudan until, in early January 2013, the two Presidents met in Addis Ababa to discuss the implementation of the agreements signed on 27 September 2012, as well as the way forward on pending issues. This brought both negotiating teams back together and led to discussions, but those failed to make any progress on the 14-mile area of controversy or the issue of linkage between the implementation of the security and oil agreements. A subsequent summit, held on 25 January 2013, did not yield further results. In its communiqué of 25 January 2013, the African Union Peace and Security Council expressed its concern regarding any unilateral decision to link the implementation of certain agreements to the resolution of differences in the interpretation in other agreements, and stressed the need for both parties to unconditionally implement all the agreements in their entirety.

147. Owing to the deadlock that emerged following the African Union summit, the Office of the Special Envoy put significant effort into persuading the Government of South Sudan to implement the agreements in the 14-mile area, as signed on 27 September 2012, and the Government of the Sudan to allow South Sudan to decide how to implement the agreements. Once the Sudan had agreed to give South Sudan that flexibility, the Government of South Sudan accepted the compromise formula, on 21 February 2013. To unlock the other issues, AUHIP called for an extraordinary meeting of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism, in Addis Ababa, which led to the establishment of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, the deployment of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, and the activation of all the other security-related mechanisms as at 10 March 2013. This crucial step forward on security issues greatly facilitated the agreement on an overall implementation matrix on 12 March 2013.

148. Since then, implementation has progressed steadily, including through the operationalization of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism along the border and the restoration of oil production, which restarted on 6 April 2013. Two presidential summits, one held in Juba on 12 April 2013 and one held in Addis Ababa on 24 May 2013, greatly contributed to a more constructive atmosphere between the two Governments even though contentious issues remain and the security situation on the border has yet to stabilize.

149. In early June 2013, the dispute between the Sudan and South Sudan over their alleged support for their respective rebels resurfaced and negatively affected relations between the two countries, including the further implementation of the oil agreement. To diffuse tensions, AUHIP presented a proposal on 9 June 2013, in which it suggested the use of African Union's structures to solve the dispute over the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone centre line and support for each others' rebel groups. Both Governments accepted the proposal, and the two processes are under way for completion by the end of August 2013.

Cooperation with other entities

150. At the request of the parties, and in accordance with Security Council resolution 2046 (2012), the negotiation process continues to be facilitated by AUHIP. The Office of the Special Envoy, along with other international partners, including non-United Nations special envoys for the Sudan and South Sudan, will continue to coordinate efforts with AUHIP. The Special Envoy participates in both the preparation and conduct of every round of discussions and negotiations convened by AUHIP.

151. The Office of the Special Envoy, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) continue to consult and coordinate on political engagement between the senior leadership of these entities and enjoy close cooperation at the working level. The Office of the Special Envoy will continue to draw on the logistical support of the United Nations Office to the African Union and, during its visits in the Sudan and South Sudan, on the three peacekeeping missions. In fact, collaborative effort among the three missions to support the Office of the Special Envoy operationally continues to remain vital for ensuring sustained and effective United Nations

support for the consolidation of peace and stability between and within the Sudan and South Sudan.

152. With regard to the border and the mandated role of UNISFA, the Office of the Special Envoy continues to advise the parties and the Security Council on courses of action. By continuing to work closely with UNISFA, the Special Envoy engages the parties to advance the implementation of the agreement on temporary arrangements for the Abyei Area. Coordination with other United Nations entities and other international organizations in the region also remains a priority, as reflected, for example, in the cooperation with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs on the issue of humanitarian access to Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States in the Sudan.

Performance information

153. From January to June 2013, the Office of the Special Envoy actively engaged on behalf of the Secretary-General to assist the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan in resolving, through peaceful dialogue: (a) outstanding Comprehensive Peace Agreement issues, as well as new bilateral arrangements to strengthen their bilateral relationship; and (b) related internal conflicts in both countries that are an impediment to the normalization of bilateral relations. The Office also engaged with the parties alongside the AUHIP facilitation to provide analysis and input for resolving sticking points in the negotiation process.

154. As indicated above, on 27 September 2012 in Addis Ababa, the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan signed nine agreements brokered by AUHIP and closely supported by the Office of the Special Envoy, by which the parties recommitted to the overriding principle of establishing the Sudan and South Sudan as two viable neighbouring States which cooperate with each other for that purpose.

155. Between October 2012 and March 2013, implementation was hampered over disagreements on modalities and timing, but on 10 March 2013 the two Governments agreed on the establishment of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, the deployment of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and the activation of all the other security-related mechanisms. This crucial step forward on security issues greatly facilitated the agreement on an overall implementation matrix on 12 March 2013. Since then, implementation has progressed steadily, including through the operationalization of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism along the border and through the restoration of the oil production. However, on 8 June 2013 the Government of the Sudan commenced the process of the shutdown of the oil pipeline within a 60-day period, following a previous warning to South Sudan to make tangible progress in stopping the provision of support to rebel movements in the Sudan, despite the continued refuting of such allegations by the Government of South Sudan. To resolve the issue, the parties requested the intervention of AUHIP to help them to address the impasse. In response to that request and in order to diffuse tensions, AUHIP presented Presidents Bashir and Kiir with a written proposal that urged the parties to utilize the mechanisms agreed upon to resolve their disputes and identified three matters for immediate resolution: (a) the dispute over the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone centre line and the completion of its demilitarization; (b) the accusations of support for each others' rebel groups; and (c) their respective use of hostile propaganda against one another. Both parties communicated their acceptance of the proposal,

and the African Union is supporting these actions for the continued implementation of the 27 September 2012 agreements.

156. Despite considerable progress, two outstanding issues remain: (a) the implementation of the 20 June 2011 Agreement on the temporary arrangements in the Abyei Area and the final status of the territory; and (b) the conflict in the Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States in the Sudan. With regard to Abyei, the Presidents agreed to further discuss the issue, but no further progress has been made. With regard to Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States, following months of concerted engagement by AUHIP, the Intergovernmental Authority for Development Chair, the Office of the Special Envoy and other partners, with the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N), direct talks between the two commenced in Addis Ababa on 24 April 2013. The three agenda items agreed to be discussed and negotiated between the Sudan and SPLM-N were: (a) humanitarian access; (b) security arrangements; and (c) a political solution to the conflict. The April round of talks stalled as the Government of the Sudan and SPLM-N each maintained their differences on the priority to give to each agenda item. In response to this impasse, AUHIP presented to the parties a draft solution proposing an immediate cessation of hostilities that would facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and contribute to an environment more conducive for the continued discussions on a political solution to the conflict in the two States. The next round of talks, which was scheduled for June 2013, has again been postponed owing to disagreements between the Sudan and South Sudan over the implementation of the security agreements.

Planning assumptions for 2014

157. The Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan will continue to work towards the consolidation of peace and stability between the Sudan and South Sudan through political engagement. For this purpose, the Special Envoy, who will be based in Addis Ababa in 2014 and also heads the United Nations Office to the African Union, will continue to travel extensively to the Sudan and South Sudan and will participate in all rounds of formal negotiations conducted under the auspices of AUHIP. The Special Envoy will work in close collaboration and coordination with the heads of UNAMID, UNMISS and UNISFA and will conduct consultations with various international partners, including neighbouring States, donor countries and the members of the Security Council.

158. The Office of the Special Envoy will be supported by the United Nations Office to the African Union in Addis Ababa and will maintain a small permanent presence in Juba, Khartoum and Addis Ababa, the current venue for the negotiations facilitated by AUHIP. Owing to the dynamic nature of the talks and the direct engagement of the Security Council through its resolution [2046 \(2012\)](#), the Special Envoy will travel frequently to the capitals of the two States and to New York, and will engage in regular discussions with the respective leaders, AUHIP and other international partners, including the African Union Peace and Security Council and the United Nations Security Council, as required.

159. As mentioned above, two main issues remain outstanding, namely, the implementation of the 20 June 2011 Agreement on the temporary arrangements for the Abyei Area and its final status, and the conflict in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States in the Sudan.

160. The security situation in the border areas is expected to remain very fragile, and suspicions and accusations from both parties are expected to continue as a consequence of the tense relations, which remain extremely volatile, between the Sudan and South Sudan. If no solution is found to the Abyei issues, the security situation in the Abyei Area is expected to remain tense or even deteriorate, and the involvement of the Special Envoy will be important to avoid any confrontation between the two States. The Special Envoy will also continue to engage with the Government of the Sudan, in collaboration with the Joint Special Representative in Darfur, to encourage a holistic approach to address the similar underlying causes to the various conflicts in the Sudan.

161. Against this background, the Secretary-General's good offices will continue to be utilized to consolidate peace and security in support of the implementation of Security Council resolution 2046 (2012), and provide sustained political engagement to promote the peaceful resolution of both outstanding issues and to respond to legitimate internal grievances within the two countries.

162. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Office of the Special Envoy are set out in table 23 below.

Table 23

Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To support the negotiation process to achieve the consolidation of peace and stability between the Sudan and South Sudan through political engagement

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Implementation of bilateral agreements signed prior to the independence of South Sudan	(a) (i) Establishment of the Abyei Area Administration <i>Performance measures</i> Actual 2012: no Estimate 2013: unlikely Target 2014: yes (ii) Withdrawal of armed forces and police from the Abyei Area <i>Performance measures</i> Actual 2012: partially done Estimate 2013: partially done Target 2014: complete

(iii) Agreement on a reference map for the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone

Performance measures

Actual 2012: no

Estimate 2013: yes

Target 2014: yes

(iv) Establishment of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism

Performance measures

Actual 2012: no

Estimate 2013: yes

Target 2014: yes

(v) Cessation of hostilities pending an agreement on security and political arrangements in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States

Performance measures

Actual 2012: no

Estimate 2013: unlikely

Target 2014: yes

(vi) Humanitarian access to vulnerable populations in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States

Performance measures

Actual 2012: no

Estimate 2013: unlikely

Target 2014: yes

(b) Completion of negotiations on the outstanding issues between the Sudan and South Sudan

(b) (i) Agreement reached on transitional financial arrangements/oil, border security, citizenship, currency and trade, assets and liabilities, transport, communications and water

Performance measures

Actual 2012: partially done

Estimate 2013: partially done

Target 2014: yes

(ii) Agreement reached on a timetable for border demarcation and on the establishment of a dispute resolution mechanism for contested areas

Performance measures

Actual 2012: no

Estimate 2013: yes

Target 2014: yes

Outputs

- Regular engagement and consultations at both senior and technical levels with the authorities of the Sudan and South Sudan and other relevant parties on all issues connected with the peace consolidation process
- Provision of advice or technical assistance to the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, as requested, through regular meetings and consultations
- Regular engagement and consultations with key Member States, including countries of the region and neighbouring States, to develop common approaches in addressing the situation in and between the Sudan and South Sudan
- Periodic briefings by the Special Envoy to the General Assembly and the Security Council, as requested, and to the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General
- Reports of the Secretary-General, as requested by the Security Council

External factors

163. The objective is expected to be achieved provided that the current political will of the leaders and of their respective communities prevails and that there is continuing support from the international community.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 24

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	2012-2013			Requirements for 2014		Total requirements for 2013	Variance, 2013-2014
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditure	Variance	Total	Non-recurrent		
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(4)-(6)
Civilian personnel costs	2 220.7	1 826.9	393.8	1 280.2	–	1 392.1	(111.9)
Operational costs	749.8	1 028.4	(278.6)	392.5	–	416.5	(24.0)
Total	2 970.5	2 855.3	115.2	1 672.7	–	1 808.6	(135.9)

Table 25
Positions

	<i>Professional and higher categories</i>								<i>General Service and related categories</i>			<i>National staff</i>			<i>United Nations Volunteers</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>USG</i>	<i>ASG</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Field/ Security Service</i>	<i>General Service</i>	<i>Total inter-national</i>	<i>National Professional Officer</i>	<i>Local level</i>		
Approved 2013	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	5	-	1	6	2	1	-	9
Proposed 2014	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	5	-	-	5	2	1	-	8
Change	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(1)	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	(1)

164. The anticipated unencumbered balance in 2012-2013 is attributable mainly to: (a) the cost of entitlements of the incumbents of the positions being lower than anticipated; and (b) the vacancy rate being higher than projected, offset in part by increased official travel of staff.

165. The proposed resources for 2014 for the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan amount to \$1,672,700 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the salaries and common staff costs for the proposed eight positions (1 Under-Secretary-General, 1 D-1, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 2 National Professional Officer, 1 Local level) (\$1,280,200), as well as operational costs (\$392,500), comprising official travel (\$310,400), facilities and infrastructure (\$66,200), communications (\$13,400) and information technology (\$2,500).

166. In 2014, proposed changes to the number and level of the positions include: (a) the reclassification of one P-2 position of Special Assistant of the Special Envoy to the P-3 level, proposed in line with the appointment of the Special Envoy also as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the African Union, which will bring competing priorities to the Special Envoy, who will need a Special Assistant who is more experienced, autonomous and able to perform his functions in a more self-sufficient manner; and (b) the abolition of a General Service (Other level) position in New York following the relocation of the Professional and higher positions located in New York (1 Under-Secretary-General and 1 P-2) to Addis Ababa.

167. The variance of \$135,900 between the 2014 proposed resources and the 2013 approved budget is attributable mainly to the change of duty station of the Special Envoy and his Personal Assistant, which results in: (a) reduced salary costs as a consequence of the reduced post adjustment multiplier in Addis Ababa; (b) the proposed abolishment of the Administrative Assistant position (General Service (Other level)) in New York; (c) the anticipated reduced official travel; and (d) the discontinuation of the rental of office space in New York.

Extrabudgetary resources

168. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2013 or are projected for 2014 for the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan.

H. Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen

(\$4,332,200)

Background, mandate and objective

169. The Security Council has closely monitored the situation in Yemen since the beginning of the uprising in early 2011. In its resolution [2014 \(2011\)](#), the Council called for a political settlement and requested the Secretary-General to continue his good offices, including through visits by the Special Adviser. On 12 June 2012, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution [2051 \(2012\)](#), in which it reaffirmed the need for the full and timely implementation of the Transition Agreement in accordance with resolution [2014 \(2011\)](#). Regular briefings to the Security Council on Yemen will continue in accordance with the current 60-day reporting cycle established by the Council in resolution [2051 \(2012\)](#). Also in the resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to continue his good offices, including through the efforts of his Special Adviser. The Council further welcomed the political engagement of the United Nations through a small presence in Yemen consisting of a team of experts to support the implementation of the transition process, and to provide advice to the parties in conjunction with the Government of Yemen, in particular in support of the national dialogue process. It also requested the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate assistance from the international community in this regard.

170. In an effort to ensure the full and effective implementation of resolutions [2014 \(2011\)](#) and [2051 \(2012\)](#) and the Transition Agreement, in which the Yemeni sides requested the Secretary-General to, inter alia, provide continuous assistance, in cooperation with other entities, for the implementation of the agreement, including through the coordination of assistance from the international community, the Secretary-General has established the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen in accordance with an exchange of letters with the President of the Security Council in June 2012 ([S/2012/469](#) and [S/2012/470](#)). The Office has the following main functions:

- (a) Provision of good offices to continue supporting the political transition in Yemen in accordance with the November 2011 Transition Agreement and Security Council resolutions [2014 \(2011\)](#) and [2051 \(2012\)](#) and engagement with all sides in Yemen, including the Government of National Unity, other political parties, civil society organizations, women, youth and other actors in support of an inclusive Yemeni-led transition;
- (b) Leading United Nations support to the National Dialogue Conference and coordinating international assistance to the Conference;
- (c) Leading United Nations efforts providing support for other transition steps, including the constitutional review, constitutional referendum and new general elections in 2014;
- (d) Working closely with the members of the Security Council, the Gulf Cooperation Council and other international partners;
- (e) Supporting the Secretary-General's ongoing reporting obligations to the Security Council in the context of resolutions [2014 \(2011\)](#) and [2051 \(2012\)](#).

171. The mission is headed by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen, who will continue to exercise the Secretary-General's good offices role, including through regular and frequent visits to Yemen to engage closely with all Yemeni sides.

Cooperation with other entities

172. The Department of Political Affairs will be responsible for providing administrative and substantive support to the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General. The Department of Field Support will continue to provide administrative support related to international recruitment for the office located in Sana'a. The Policy and Mediation Division, the Electoral Assistance Division and other divisions will also provide assistance to the Office, as appropriate. In fulfilling its tasks, the Office of the Special Adviser will work closely with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, as well as the Resident Coordinator and the United Nations country team in Yemen. Through the Inter-agency Task Force on Yemen, chaired by the Special Adviser, the Office of the Special Adviser will continue to ensure system-wide information-sharing and coordination at the working and senior levels with the above-mentioned entities. Advice on safety and security for the Office of the Special Adviser will continue to be sought from the Department of Safety and Security of the Secretariat. ESCWA and other United Nations offices in the region provide support through the provision of close protection security officers during each of the Special Adviser's visits to Yemen, on a cost-reimbursable basis. The Kuwait Joint Support Office provides administrative support, within existing resources.

173. In implementing the good offices mandate, the Special Adviser and his Office will engage closely with Member States and regional organizations, including the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Security Council and other international partners to coordinate assistance from the international community for the transition, in accordance with the Transition Agreement. Throughout the transition, the Special Adviser will continue to engage with all political sides and the international community, including regional actors. The Gulf Cooperation Council has opened a secretariat office in Sana'a in 2013, and the Office of the Special Adviser expects to continue to engage closely with its secretariat.

174. The Special Adviser will continue to work closely with the President, the Supreme Commission for Elections and Referendum and the political parties to ensure continued support and acceptance of the electoral preparations and electoral results. This work will be conducted in close coordination with the Resident Coordinator and with UNDP, which is providing logistical support for the electoral process on a cost-reimbursable basis.

Performance information

175. The establishment of the special political mission in Yemen since mid-2012 has allowed for more effective support for the transition process in terms of political monitoring and the provision of technical expertise. The team is working closely with the United Nations country team and international partners, leading the United Nations efforts to provide effective support throughout the steps in the transition as outlined in the Agreement, namely: (a) an inclusive preparatory process for a National Dialogue Conference; (b) the convening of the National Dialogue

Conference; (c) the constitution-making process, including a referendum on the constitution; and (d) the holding of general elections under the new constitution.

176. The National Dialogue Conference was launched on 18 March 2013 by the President, Abdo Rabbo Mansour Hadi. The opening of the Conference, which included all of the major political groupings in the country along with large numbers of women and youth, was a major milestone in the transition in Yemen. As specified in Yemen's Transition Agreement facilitated by the Special Adviser, Jamal Benomar, and signed on 23 November 2011 in Riyadh, the National Dialogue Conference is intended to develop the foundations for a new constitution that will be submitted to the Yemeni people in a referendum.

177. With the active facilitation of the Special Adviser, a technical preparatory committee for the national dialogue process was formed in July 2012 involving all of the country's major political factions, women and youth, to design the national dialogue structure and organization, including its rules of procedure. Working with a high degree of consensus, this committee successfully completed its work in December 2012, paving the way for the opening of the National Dialogue Conference. In its first months of operation, the Conference has begun to address the critical issues facing Yemen's future, and it is expected to conclude its work in September 2013.

178. The restructuring of the armed forces also advanced rapidly in late 2012 and in the first half of 2013. In December 2012, President Hadi announced the restructuring of the Republican Guards and the First Armoured Division, two of the military units most involved in the clashes in 2011. In subsequent steps in February and April 2013, he reorganized the military in seven territorial districts with new leadership.

179. With these steps, the political transition in Yemen and the implementation of Security Council resolutions [2014 \(2011\)](#) and [2051 \(2012\)](#) remain on track, though the timetable has effectively changed and many of the remaining transition components, including the referendum, electoral reform and general elections, are now expected to take place in 2014.

180. In accordance with the Transition Agreement, the National Dialogue Conference will be followed by a constitutional drafting process, a constitutional referendum and new general elections in 2014. This is a demanding agenda under a tight timetable. In addition, the country's peace remains fragile and the transition must be viewed against the long-standing challenges Yemen is facing on the security, political and economic fronts. Conflict and tension continue in Yemen's northern governorates, where Ansar Allah (Houthis) have managed to extend effective control over significant areas and where six wars have broken out since 2004; in the south, secessionist sentiments have been on the increase. Although the presence of Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula has diminished in some parts of the country since 2011, when it took control over several cities, it remains a threat and a factor of instability. The relative calm in the north since the start of the transition and the successful campaigns of the Government of Yemen in areas formerly controlled by Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula have allowed a significant return of internally displaced persons, particularly in the south. Despite this process, the humanitarian situation remains grave with continuing high levels of malnutrition and high levels of unemployment.

181. The Transition Agreement provides a detailed road map for an inclusive transition process, including setting out core principles, new bodies and processes, priorities, sequencing and benchmarks. The Agreement specifically invites the Secretary-General to provide ongoing assistance for its implementation and to coordinate assistance from the international community. The effective implementation of the Agreement will require significant support, including through the continuation of the mediation and facilitation, under the Secretary-General's good offices, for the National Dialogue Conference, the constitutional review, general elections and other transitional steps.

182. In order to ensure a successful conclusion of the National Dialogue, the Office of the Special Adviser has developed an integrated programme in support of the process, which includes the establishment of a Yemeni secretariat and the provision of expertise so that the Conference can benefit from international experience and best practices. This is in accordance with the presidential decree of 14 July 2012, which launched the process and which calls for international assistance for the dialogue to be provided through an integrated United Nations programme supported by voluntary contributions from the international community. The provision of technical support, along with the political facilitation by the Special Adviser, will continue through the constitutional drafting process and electoral preparations.

Planning assumptions for 2014

183. It is expected that the Security Council's engagement will remain active throughout the transition in Yemen, including regular reporting requirements to the Council, which run currently at every 60 days.

184. The National Dialogue Conference, which was launched on 18 March 2013, is expected to be concluded on 18 September 2013, in accordance with the six-month duration outlined in the Transition Agreement. It is expected that a constitution commission will be established and undertake its mandate to finalize in three months a new draft constitution, which will then be subject to a referendum. Based on the constitution, new electoral laws are foreseen, leading to general elections to complete the transition period.

185. The importance of, and engagement with, regional actors will remain. Regular visits to the region are envisaged, including to Riyadh, Doha and Istanbul, and to capitals, including Washington, D.C., Moscow, Brussels and London, to support international engagement and coordination and enhance the Friends of Yemen support group.

186. The Office of the Special Adviser has a small presence in Yemen, to maintain regular engagement with all political stakeholders and the United Nations country team and to lead the coordination of international assistance to the transition, in particular the national dialogue process, constitution-making and elections. Throughout the delicate transition, including during the November 2011 negotiations, close contact between New York and Sana'a has proved to be an essential element. Owing to the dynamic political environment and the regular reporting cycle to the Security Council in accordance with resolutions [2014 \(2011\)](#) and [2051 \(2012\)](#), the Special Adviser will continue to be based in New York to maintain regular and close contact with Member States, and in particular with the members of the Security Council, and will travel regularly to Yemen to maintain close contact with all stakeholders, including President Hadi, the Prime Minister,

Mohammed Salem Basendwa, all political parties, and other key stakeholders, including women's groups, youth, civil society, the Hiraak and the Houthis.

187. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures for the Office of the Secretary-General on Yemen are set out in table 26 below:

Table 26

Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance indicators

Objective: To support the implementation of the November 2011 Transition Agreement, contributing to peace, stability and development in Yemen

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Implementation of the November 2011 Transition Agreement is advanced by the holding of an inclusive, transparent, meaningful and participatory National Dialogue Conference	<p>(a) (i) Agreement on a number of issues as outlined in the November 2011 Agreement relating to the National Dialogue Conference</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i></p> <p>(Number of issues/level of agreement)</p> <p>Actual 2012: not applicable</p> <p>Estimate 2013: 9/working groups</p> <p>Target 2014: 9/constitutional drafting committee</p> <p>(ii) Increased public understanding of the National Dialogue process</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i></p> <p>(Number of media teams trained)</p> <p>Actual 2012: not applicable</p> <p>Estimate 2013: 5</p> <p>Target 2014: 10</p>
(b) Progress in achieving transitional justice and national reconciliation	<p>(b) Number of policy initiatives or legislative measures that advance transitional justice and national reconciliation</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i></p> <p>Actual 2012: 3</p> <p>Estimate 2013: 4</p> <p>Target 2014: 5</p>

(c) Conditions conducive for inclusive and participatory general elections to be held in early 2014 are appropriately advanced

(c) (i) Percentage of new voters registered under the new voter biometric registry system

Performance measures

Actual 2012: not applicable

Estimate 2013: 20 per cent

Target 2014: 40 per cent

(ii) Election commission established and fully functional

Performance measures

Actual 2012: established but not fully functional

Estimate 2013: established and fully functional

Target 2014: established and remains functional to ensure free and fair elections in 2014

(iii) Increased percentage of electoral legislation relating to the referendum and other elections adopted

Performance measures

Actual 2012: 0 per cent

Estimate 2013: 100 per cent

Target 2014: 100 per cent

(iv) Number of consultations and engagement with civil society and political parties on electoral issues

Performance measures

Actual 2012: not applicable

Estimate 2013: 30

Target 2014: 10

(d) Constitution-making process completed with the adoption of a new constitution

(d) Number of critical constitutional issues agreed upon, after being discussed in the national dialogue and being addressed by the Constitutional Commission

Performance measures

Actual 2012: not applicable

Estimate 2013: 2 (issues of political system and State structure)

Target 2014: 12

Outputs

- Regular engagement and consultations with the Yemeni authorities and other stakeholders on all issues related to the implementation of the Transition Agreement (100)
- Regular engagement and consultation with relevant Member States and with regional organizations, including the Gulf Cooperation Council (50)
- Technical support for the secretariats of the preparatory committee and of the National Dialogue Conference, including preparation of thematic non-papers throughout the national dialogue and constitution-making processes (20); and support for the creation of a dedicated website and media initiatives to build public awareness of the national dialogue and constitution-making process (1)
- Technical support for the Constitutional Commission, including the preparation of non-papers (10) and legislative support (10), including on electoral issues
- Briefings by the Special Adviser to the Security Council (6) and other relevant bodies, including the Friends of Yemen (2) and donors (2-3)
- Provision of technical assistance to the Government, civil society and other relevant actors, upon request and in close coordination with other relevant parts of the United Nations system, to support transition needs, including facilitation of intra-constituency meetings (10) and workshops (5)
- Political facilitation of and technical support for the organization of a referendum and general elections, including close engagement with the new Electoral Commission, inter alia, through option papers (5), consultations (10) and training (2)

External factors

188. The objective is expected to be achieved provided that: (a) the security conditions are conducive for the implementation of the mandate; (b) there is continued political will, support and engagement from the Government of National Unity; and (c) there is continued support from the international community.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 27

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	2012-2013			Requirements for 2014		Total requirements for 2013	Variance, 2013-2014
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditure	Variance	Total	Non-recurrent		
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)	(5)		
Civilian personnel costs	2 562.3	2 195.3	367.0	2 424.3	–	1 808.7	615.6
Operational costs	3 034.2	3 247.8	(213.6)	1 907.9	–	1 798.9	109.0
Total	5 596.5	5 443.1	153.4	4 332.2	–	3 607.6	724.6

Table 28
Positions

	<i>Professional and higher categories</i>								<i>General Service and related categories</i>			<i>National staff</i>			<i>United Nations Volunteers</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>USG</i>	<i>ASG</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Field/ Security General Service</i>		<i>Total inter-national</i>	<i>National Professional Officer</i>	<i>Local level</i>		
										<i>Field/ Security</i>	<i>General Service</i>					
Approved 2013	-	1	-	1	2	1	2	-	7	-	1	8	1	6	-	15
Proposed 2014	-	1	-	1	2	2	2	-	8	2	1	11	1	6	-	18
Change	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	3

189. The anticipated unencumbered balance in 2012-2013 of the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen is attributable mainly to the delayed recruitment of the positions, offset by the additional security resources required in line with the security assessment conducted by the Department of Safety and Security that resulted in overexpenditures mainly under official travel for the close protection security complement of the Special Adviser, and facilities and infrastructure.

190. The proposed resources for 2014, amounting to \$4,332,200 (net of staff assessment), provide for the salaries and common staff costs for the proposed 18 positions (1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 D-1, 2 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 P-3, 2 Field Service, 1 General Service (Other level), 1 National Professional Officer, 6 Local level) (\$2,424,300) and operational costs (\$1,907,900), comprising consultants (\$217,300), official travel (\$941,700), facilities and infrastructure (\$474,600), ground transportation (\$39,400), communications (\$149,600), information technology (\$26,300) and other supplies services and equipment (\$59,000).

191. In 2014, three additional positions (1 P-4, 2 Field Service) are proposed for the Office of the Special Adviser.

192. The Public Information Officer (P-4) would assist the Special Adviser on the communication of all issues regarding the national dialogue, constitution-making and electoral processes, to ensure that the public at large is informed about the good offices' role in support of the conclusion of a peaceful political transition in Yemen. The current media and the laws that regulate its functioning have been identified as factors that adversely affect the mission of the Office. The Public Information Officer would assist the Special Adviser on the monitoring and analysis of the media content and make efforts to reduce misinformation, incitement and fabrication of news that affect the mandate delivery.

193. The two Security Officer positions (2 Field Service), proposed in line with the security assessment performed by the Department of Safety and Security, would provide security planning, management and coordination between the Department and the Yemeni authorities. The security officers will be based in Yemen and work together with the existing Security Assistant (Local level) and the close protection officers who are deployed during each of the Special Adviser's visits to Yemen.

194. The additional resources proposed for 2014 represent a net increase of \$724,600 compared with the 2013 approved budget and are attributable mainly to

two additional full-time Security Officer positions at the Field Service level based in Yemen, supported by six security officers from neighbouring United Nations offices, to provide close protection to the Special Adviser during his visits to Yemen and other security-related resources (\$817,900), offset in part by reductions under other operational costs, primarily under consultants.

Extrabudgetary resources

195. In 2013, extrabudgetary resources estimated at \$766,800 have been utilized to support the Office of the Special Adviser on different activities, including legal and substantive expertise, mediation/facilitation and technical assistance activities, aim at supporting the political transition, including follow-up of the national dialogue process and the constitution-making process. For 2014, extrabudgetary resources are still being sought from donors, but there have been no commitments.

I. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel

(\$3,469,400)

Background, mandate and objective

196. The Sahel region has received renewed attention since the deterioration of the crisis in Mali in 2012. Politically, the region has suffered from cyclical instability and changes of government. Nowhere is the development-security nexus more evident than in the Sahel region, where failure to address the humanitarian, security, governance and developmental challenges in a holistic manner could fuel further instability within and across national boundaries in the Sahel.

197. During the general debate of the General Assembly held in 2012, the Secretary-General hosted a meeting of Member States focused on bringing attention to the deteriorating humanitarian and security situation in the Sahel region. There was broad agreement among Member States, including members of the Security Council, that the situation in the Sahel posed a threat to international peace and security and must be addressed in a comprehensive manner.

198. Accordingly, in October 2012 the Secretary-General appointed a Special Envoy for the Sahel to develop and oversee the implementation of an integrated strategy for addressing the root causes of insecurity in the region, particularly under the four pillars of security, governance, humanitarian aid and development. Ensuring respect for human rights is recognized as an issue cutting across all four pillars. In its resolution [2071 \(2012\)](#), the Security Council welcomed the appointment of the Special Envoy, stating that he should mobilize international efforts for the Sahel, coordinate the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy on the Sahel and engage actively in defining the parameters of a comprehensive solution to the Malian crisis.

199. As requested by the Security Council in its resolution [2056 \(2012\)](#), the United Nations has developed a strategy aimed at supporting the Governments and people of the region to address the causes of instability within a sustainable and long-term perspective. The Special Envoy briefed the Security Council on 26 June 2013 and presented the Secretary-General's report ([S/2013/354](#)) on the situation in the Sahel region, which received support from the Council. Through the presidential statement ([S/PRST/2013/10](#)) dated 16 July 2013, the Council welcomed the proposal for a

coordination mechanism as well as the specific objectives and indicative actions of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel under its three strategic goals.

200. The Strategy contains two mutually complementary parts. It encompasses a partnership with international financial institutions on regional infrastructure initiatives, as well as United Nations system-wide action under three strategic goals, namely, (a) enhancing inclusive and effective governance throughout the region; (b) strengthening the capacity of national and regional security mechanisms to address cross-border threats; and (c) integrating development and humanitarian interventions to build resilience. The Strategy aims to overcome the challenges confronting the Sahel through the intensification of the ongoing efforts, as well as through enhanced coordination among the United Nations activities and actors in the region.

201. As outlined by the Secretary-General in his report to the Security Council (S/2013/354), a strong focus needs to be placed on regional development as a basis for enhancing sustainable peace and security in the region. To that end, innovative and speedy funding is required (either cash or in-kind) in order to respond to key priorities identified, including regional infrastructure, water management and solar energy. In that regard, the next key steps would be, first, to identify key regional infrastructure projects that have the support of the Governments of the region; secondly, to establish a fund capable of receiving/disbursing both cash and in-kind assistance and which acts as a platform for needs to meet resources; and thirdly, to set up a coordination mechanism that can monitor progress and advise on the implementation of the strategy.

202. The Sahel action fund would (a) have the ability to accept both in-kind and cash assistance; (b) be able to disburse that assistance expeditiously; and (c) have a low operational cost. Coordination of the international effort is also required so as to deliver in a coherent and coordinated manner. With this in mind, the Special Envoy has called for a coordination platform to be put in place that would bring international financial institutions and the United Nations system together with the Governments of the region and international partners. The first meeting of this coordination platform is due to be held on the margins of the General Assembly, on 26 September 2013.

203. The United Nations Integrated Strategy builds on consultations with the Governments of the region and the African Union as well as on the United Nations action plan for resilience-building in the Sahel. It is a product of a United Nations system-wide effort, under the guidance of the Special Envoy, bringing together all members of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Sahel, composed of most United Nations agencies, funds and programmes at the Headquarters level, the United Nations Development Group regional team in Dakar, the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa. The effort is geared towards complementing initiatives and measures taken by the States of the Sahel, West Africa and the Maghreb, as well as regional entities, including the African Union, ECOWAS, the Arab Maghreb Union and the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States.

Cooperation with other entities

204. Substantive and administrative support for the Office of the Special Envoy is provided by the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Field Support,

respectively. While implementing the mandate, the Special Envoy and his Office will continue to consult and coordinate activities with all members of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Sahel, including the United Nations regional presence in Dakar.

205. In 2014, the Office of the Special Envoy will be co-located with the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA), and benefit from the logistical and infrastructure support on site. This is complemented by services rendered by the Global Service Centre.

Performance information

206. Since his appointment, the Special Envoy has started to foster the close coordination required for the implementation of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel. He has undertaken considerable consultations with key actors working in or on the Sahel. He has visited the region on several occasions, along with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa, and has met with Heads of State, government officials and civil society actors in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger, and with the Chair of ECOWAS in Côte d'Ivoire. He has held consultations with the African Union, its High Representative for Mali and the Sahel and the ECOWAS Commission. He has also visited Algeria, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia.

207. The Special Envoy has placed a strong emphasis on the need for regional development in the Sahel and, to that end, he has visited a number of key international partners, including China, France, Germany, Japan, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, the United States of America, the European Union, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, and has maintained close contact with them. He has engaged regularly with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa, the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sahel, resident coordinators and United Nations country teams in the region.

208. During his visits to the region, the Special Envoy held meetings with civil society representatives, including women. In April 2013, together with the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the acting head of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), he hosted a conference on women's leadership in the Sahel, looking at issues involving women as economic and political drivers of change, in addition to the role of women in conflict mediation.

209. On 1 March 2013, the Special Envoy co-hosted, with the Special Adviser on the Millennium Development Goals, a seminar in Dakar that brought together local academics, experts and representatives of United Nations agencies and international financial institutions to discuss and identify innovative approaches to the fundamental development issues facing the region. As a follow-up to that meeting, the Special Envoy presided over a seminar held in Bologna, Italy, on 14 June 2013, with the aim of further refining and prioritizing regional development initiatives for the Sahel, with a focus on agriculture, roads, education, energy and smart technology.

210. The work of the Special Envoy has resulted in a proposal to establish a coordination platform and an action fund for resource mobilization for regional development in the Sahel to be managed by international financial institutions. Innovative regional development initiatives in the areas of agriculture, water management, integrated infrastructure, including telecommunications, solar energy, health care and education would be prioritized by the action fund. On 26 June 2013, the Special Envoy briefed the Security Council on the situation in the Sahel region and presented the report of the Secretary-General on the Sahel that contained the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (S/2013/354). Members of the Council welcomed the analysis of the main challenges that the region is facing and reacted positively through a presidential statement issued on 16 July 2013 (S/PRST/2013/10).

211. The Council welcomed the proposals for a coordination mechanism as well as the specific objectives and indicative actions of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel under the three strategic goals previously indicated.

Planning assumptions for 2014

212. The initial planning horizon for the mission of the Special Envoy culminates with the launching of the coordination platform scheduled to take place on the margins of the General Assembly on 26 September 2013. The roll-out of regional development initiatives and resource mobilization efforts will reach a milestone with a planned joint visit to the Sahel region in October/November 2013 by the Secretary-General, the President of the World Bank and the Special Envoy. In addition to the above, the Special Envoy will continue to perform his good offices role, including through advocacy for the launch of an action fund for the Sahel and for mobilizing resources for the strategy.

213. The Office of the Special Envoy for the Sahel will be co-located with UNOWA in Dakar by 1 January 2014. The Office will have five main functions: (a) supporting the work of the coordination platform and organizing biannual meetings of the platform; (b) taking stock of and mapping regional development initiatives and regional funding needs and sharing information accordingly with international financial institutions and the United Nations system; (c) establishing a reporting framework to ensure that the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel is taken forward, implemented and updated on a regular basis, as required; (d) collaborating closely with UNOWA, peace and development advisers and other relevant United Nations entities present in the Sahelian countries in order to strengthen the analytical capacity of the United Nations system in the region, especially as it pertains to the Sahel strategy; and (e) following and keeping up to date, in coordination with relevant United Nations entities, on the work on regional organizations (e.g., ECOWAS, the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States, the Arab Maghreb Union, the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel, the Intergovernmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa) as it pertains to the Strategy.

214. As part of the implementation of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel, and in line with General Assembly resolution 67/269, the Office would seek to leverage the comparative advantage, based on its long-standing presence in the region, by co-locating the Office of the Special Envoy with UNOWA by the end of 2013. The planned redeployment of personnel from Rome to Dakar would allow the

strong engagement of UNOWA, the United Nations Development Group regional team and the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator in Dakar in the implementation of the Strategy. Meanwhile, the Special Envoy would continue to be based in Bologna, on a “when-actually-employed” contract.

215. In addition, in order for the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel to be effective, leadership of the process by the Governments of the region is paramount. The principle of national ownership, therefore, will be the foundation for the implementation of the strategy.

216. Support for the alleviation of humanitarian crises owing to natural disasters or conflict will remain a priority. Accordingly, the focus on, and advocacy for, longer-term development will be affected by the extent of humanitarian requirements in the region. At the same time, attention and resources drawn to development will, in the long run, alleviate the vulnerability to natural disasters and conflict that give rise to humanitarian crises.

217. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sahel are set out in table 29 below.

Table 29

Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To achieve fundamental and long-term improvement in peace and security in the Sahel by supporting the Governments and people of the region in addressing the root causes of the crisis through long-term, sustainable initiatives and coordination of the efforts of the international community towards this end

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved coordination among national, regional, and international actors in order to enhance peace, security and regional development in the Sahel region	(a) (i) A coordination platform is launched and maintained <i>Performance measures</i> Actual 2012: not applicable Estimate 2013: coordination platform launched Target 2014: coordination platform maintained (ii) Work of the coordination platform is supported through the organization of biannual meetings of the platform <i>Performance measures</i> Actual 2012: not applicable Estimate 2013: 1 meeting Target 2014: 2 meetings

(b) Enhanced understanding of the peace and security challenges and opportunities in the Sahel region

(b) Identification of Sahel focal points in regional organizations (African Union, ECOWAS, the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States, Arab Maghreb Union, Organization of Islamic Cooperation, League of Arab States, etc.) and establishment of a coordination network among them

Performance measures

Actual 2012: not applicable

Estimate 2013: not achieved

Target 2014: achieved

(c) Improved governance through fundamental governance reforms to enable long-term sustainability of security, governance and development efforts

(c) Number of meetings with the Governments of the region, the international community, civil society, tribal and religious leaders, women, youth and academia to encourage the launching of governance reform initiatives for the Sahel region

Performance measures

Actual 2012: not applicable

Estimate 2013: 15

Target 2014: 15

(d) Improved security cooperation among the Governments of the region leading to enhanced border control

(d) Periodic consultations and meetings among Sahel countries on regional border control and security cooperation

Performance measures

Actual 2012: not applicable

Estimate 2013: no meetings

Target 2014: 2 meetings

(e) Improved humanitarian situation in the region

(e) Decreased number of people who are vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition as measured by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Performance measures

Actual 2012: not applicable

Estimate 2013: 20 per cent decrease

Target 2014: 20 per cent decrease

<p>(f) Initiation of long-term regional development projects in the region</p>	<p>(f) (i) Number of regional infrastructure projects initiated</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i></p> <p>Actual 2012: not applicable</p> <p>Estimate 2013: 1</p> <p>Target 2014: 4</p> <p>(ii) Establishment of an action fund to act as a platform for matching needs with resources</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i></p> <p>Actual 2012: not applicable</p> <p>Estimate 2013: not achieved (terms of reference completed)</p> <p>Target 2014: action fund established</p>
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Outputs

- Report to the Security Council outlining peace and security developments in the Sahel, updates on the work of the coordination platform and reporting on the implementation of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel, governance reforms and humanitarian operations in the region (1)
- Meetings of the coordination platform (2)
- Meetings with international financial institutions, the United Nations and donors to map actions taken and needs, including funding needs (10)
- Workshop to establish the reporting framework for the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (1)
- Report on the coordination platform reflecting regional development proposals and priorities (1)
- Meetings with peace and security advisers in five core Sahel States, in consultation with UNOWA and based on the consultation with, and agreement of, the resident coordinators (10)
- Workshop with Sahel focal points from regional organizations (1)
- Conferences on governance issues affecting the Sahel (2)
- Communiqué outlining cooperation between the Governments of the Sahel on border control (1)
- Meetings with the Governments of the region to encourage security cooperation (10)
- Regional conference on security cooperation between the Governments of the region (1)
- Terms of reference for the formulation of a regional strategy on border control (1)
- Regular meetings with humanitarian actors in the region to ascertain where the Special Envoy can help to enhance humanitarian efforts (4)

- Meetings with international financial institutions to ensure that innovative regional development projects (as identified by the Special Envoy in 2013 through a bottom-up process with academics) are carried forward (5)
- Meeting with the resident coordinators from five core Sahel States to ensure that the development assistance framework process has a regional development dimension

External factors

218. The mandate of the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel is expected to achieve its objective provided that the Governments of the region undertake fundamental governance and structural reforms and that the international community, especially key donor States and members of the Security Council, provide support for the efforts of the Office.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 30

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	2012-2013			Requirements for 2014		Total requirements for 2013	Variance, 2013-2014
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditure	Variance	Total	Non-recurrent		
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)	(5)		
Civilian personnel costs	1 598.3	1 528.6	69.7	1 747.5	–	1 598.3	149.2
Operational costs	2 025.7	2 095.4	(69.7)	1 721.9	–	2 025.7	(303.8)
Total	3 624.0	3 624.0	–	3 469.4	–	3 624.0	(154.6)

Table 31

Positions

	Professional and higher categories								General Service and related categories			National staff			United Nations Volunteers	Total
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	Field/ Security Service	General Service	Total inter-national	National Professional Officer	Local level		
Approved 2013	1	–	1	–	3	5	3	–	13	–	2	15	–	–	–	15
Proposed 2014	1	1	–	–	3	4	3	–	12	–	–	12	1	3	–	16
Change	–	1	(1)	–	–	(1)	–	–	(1)	–	(2)	(3)	1	3	–	1

219. The proposed resources for the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel for 2014, amounting to \$3,469,400 (net of staff assessment), provide for the salaries and common staff costs for the proposed 16 positions (1 Under-Secretary-General, 1 Assistant Secretary-General, 3 P-5, 4 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 National Professional Officer, 3 Local level) (\$1,747,500), as well as operational costs (\$1,721,900), comprising consultants (\$590,700), official travel (\$449,300), facilities and infrastructure (\$99,800), ground transportation (\$29,200), air

transportation (\$126,000), communications (\$103,100), information technology (\$53,300) and other supplies, services and equipment (\$270,500).

220. In 2014, proposed changes to the number and level of the positions for the Office of the Special Envoy include: (a) the proposed reclassification of the D-2 Head of Office position to the Assistant Secretary-General level following the relocation of the Office from Rome to Dakar (the Head of Office will be the most senior position of the Office on a full-time basis in Dakar and will be handling both the management of the Office and the implementation of the Sahel Strategy); (b) the proposed reclassification of the P-4 Administrative Officer position to the National Professional Officer level and the 2 General Service (Other level) positions to the Local level to leverage the national capacity available in the mission area; and (c) the proposed additional Administrative Assistant position (Local level) to compensate for the discontinuation of the support previously provided by the Global Support Centre in Brindisi.

221. The variance of \$154,600 between the resources proposed for 2014 and the 2013 approved budget is attributable mainly to proposed reductions under official travel and facilities and infrastructure mainly related to the relocation of the Office from Rome to Dakar.

Extrabudgetary resources

222. No extrabudgetary resources were available for 2013 or are projected for 2014 for the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel.

J. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region

(\$4,668,800)

Background, mandate and objective

223. Since 1996, successive cycles of violence have plagued eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. Over the years, these cycles led to the overthrow of one regime, the de facto division of the country for a number of years and large-scale humanitarian crises with regional implications.

224. Recognizing the devastating impact of these recurring cycles of conflict and violence in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and their impact on peace and security in the Great Lakes region, on 24 February 2013 the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Republic of Congo, Rwanda, South Africa, South Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia signed the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of Congo and the region, in Addis Ababa.

225. The Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework outlines key national, regional, and international action required to end the conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. It considers the structural causes fuelling instability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including security matters, political dialogue, decentralization, revenue-sharing, infrastructure and development, to proactively seek to build on mutually reinforcing opportunities for growth and development. The Framework also identifies regional proximate causes contributing to instability

in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, including external support for armed groups, impunity for persons accused of international crimes or falling under the United Nations sanctions regime, and illegal exploitation of natural resources, to foster the conditions for security, stability and development between the signatories. It establishes a national and a regional oversight mechanism to review progress on the implementation of the commitments of the signatories.

226. As part of the commitments of the international community to the Framework, the Secretary-General appointed a Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region, Mary Robinson, on 18 March 2013.

227. On 28 March 2013, by its resolution [2098 \(2013\)](#), the Security Council welcomed the signing of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, and expressed its intention to regularly review progress of the implementation of the Framework on the basis of the quarterly reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the commitments under the Framework and on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

228. In the same resolution, the Security Council called on the Special Envoy to lead, coordinate and assess the implementation of national and regional commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, including through the swift establishment of benchmarks and appropriate follow-up measures. The Council encouraged the Special Envoy to lead a comprehensive political process that includes all relevant stakeholders to address the underlying root causes of the conflicts.

229. At its meeting held on 25 April 2013, the African Union Peace and Security Council took note of the appointment of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General and looked forward to a close cooperation between her and the African Union Special Representative for the Great Lakes Region, as well as with the executive secretaries of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and SADC.

230. To provide support and facilitate the work of the Special Envoy, the Office of the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region is established in Nairobi, with a small liaison unit in Dublin and appropriate backstopping in New York.

Cooperation with other entities

231. Substantive and administrative support for the Office of the Special Envoy is provided by the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Field Support, respectively. The United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (UNSOA) will provide technical, logistical and administrative services to the Office, free of charge. The administrative and technical planning capacity of UNSOA is based largely in Nairobi and hence is well positioned to ensure the provision of services, in a timely manner, to the Office. Support will also be provided by the United Nations Office at Nairobi, on a cost reimbursable basis

232. As UNSOA is part of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, some of the back-office or transactional support for the Office of the Special Envoy will be transferred to Entebbe.

233. The Office will coordinate regularly and work closely with the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), especially on the national commitments of the authorities of the

Democratic Republic of the Congo, as outlined in the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework. MONUSCO will be supporting the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the operationalization of its national commitments under the Framework. In executing her functions, the Special Envoy will also liaise, as appropriate, with the United Nations resident coordinators in the countries signatories to the Framework and other United Nations missions in the region, as appropriate.

Performance information

234. As part of the commitment of the international community to the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region, on 18 March 2013 the Secretary-General appointed Mary Robinson as his Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region.

235. Since her appointment, the Special Envoy has held a series of consultations with leaders of the region and civil society groups. She visited the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa and Goma), Rwanda, Uganda, Burundi and South Africa, from 28 April to 5 May. The Special Envoy met with Joseph Kabila, the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; Yoweri Museveni, the President of Uganda; and Pierre Nkurunziza, the President of Burundi, and had a long telephone conversation with Paul Kagame, the President of Rwanda, who was out of the country at the time of her visit. The Special Envoy also met with other officials, including the Minister of Defence of Uganda and facilitator of the Kampala Talks, Crispus Kiyonga; the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma; the Special Representative of the African Union for the Great Lakes Region, Ambassador Boubacar Gaoussou Diarra; and the Executive Secretary of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, Alfonse Ntumba Luaba.

236. During her meetings with Government officials, the Special Envoy discussed in detail their commitments as outlined in the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, stressing the need to ensure its full implementation. She called upon civil society groups to encourage their Governments to respect their commitments and to hold them accountable. Equally important, she stressed that the implementation of the Framework was a shared responsibility and that success would be predicated upon each and all parties living up to their commitments, given the huge challenges ahead. She summarized her personal vision for and approach to the Framework as Special Envoy, in a document entitled "A framework of hope", which was released to the public on 28 April 2013.

237. From 22 to 25 May, the Special Envoy accompanied the Secretary-General and the President of the World Bank, Jim Yong Kim, in an unprecedented joint tour to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda in support of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, during which the World Bank announced a \$1 billion pledge, with zero-interest financing, to support two major regional development priorities: the recovery of livelihoods to reduce the vulnerability of the people of the Great Lakes, and the revitalization and expansion of cross-border economic activity.

238. On 26 May, a Heads of State meeting of the 11 signatory countries of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework was convened in Addis Ababa, co-chaired by the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission. The final communiqué established a technical support committee and

a high-level advisory board, mandated to develop the benchmarks and indicators of progress for the implementation of the Framework, among other tasks. The committee is made up of senior representatives from the signatory countries of the Framework, who met on 24 June and on 22 and 23 July, and is expected to meet on 5 and 6 September 2013, under the co-chairmanship of the Special Adviser to the Special Envoy and the Special Representative of the African Union for the Great Lakes Region. As an outcome of these consultations, a document with defined regional benchmarks and a road map for implementation will be presented for endorsement by the 11 Heads of State of the signatory countries of the Framework, at a side event to the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly in September.

Planning assumptions for 2014

239. The Office is expected to remain in operation to support the work of the Special Envoy until the provisions of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework have been implemented.

240. In carrying out her functions, the Special Envoy will emphasize national ownership of the political process in all dimensions of her work — from both Governments and civil society. The achievement of defined benchmarks could be the criteria by which the Security Council would consider the termination of the mandate of the Office.

241. Based on the mandate given to the Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region by the Security Council in resolution [2098 \(2013\)](#), the overarching planning assumptions for the 2014 budget will be centred on the following programmatic activities:

(a) Undertake good offices to strengthen relations between the signatories of the Framework, with a view to formulating a detailed implementation plan of the Framework, with benchmarks, incorporating a gender perspective, and appropriate follow-up measures;

(b) Undertake good offices to foster agreements to revitalize the implementation of existing accords that promote regional economic integration and promote the free movement of goods and people, including women;

(c) Ensure that gender as well as women, peace and security perspectives, in particular on conflict-related sexual violence, are mainstreamed into the good offices functions;

(d) Assist in formulating options for the strategic coordination of international support for the signatories of the Framework, in particular the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda;

(e) Coordinate international engagement and mobilize public interest in support of the implementation of the Framework, including through the mobilization of resources;

(f) Support the regional oversight mechanism envisaged in the Framework and report to the Security Council on the progress of implementation.

242. Given the complexities and chronic nature of the problems facing the Great Lakes region, shuttle diplomacy between the signatories and the Special Envoy will be required, as well as continuous working-level meetings of experts to prepare the

ground for the biannual high-level meetings of the oversight mechanism. This necessitates a solid capacity for political analysis, to provide the Special Envoy with both contextual analysis and process management of ongoing activities.

243. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region are set out in table 32 below.

Table 32

Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To support efforts towards the implementation of the provisions of the 2013 Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework Agreement for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region, and contribute to a durable solution to the recurring conflicts in the Great Lakes region

Expected accomplishments
Indicators of achievement

(a) To coordinate and assess the implementation of commitments under the Framework, according to established benchmarks

(a) (i) Increased number of signatory countries formulating national action plans to achieve compliance with regional commitments

Performance measures

Actual 2012: not applicable

Estimate 2013: not applicable

Target 2014: 6

(ii) Increased percentage of benchmarks implemented by signatory countries

Performance measures

Actual 2012: not applicable

Estimate 2013: benchmarks to be developed

Target 2014: 30 per cent

Outputs

- Regular engagement and consultations at both senior and working levels with the authorities of the 11 signatory countries to the Framework
 - Quarterly reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (4)
 - Meetings of the Technical Support Committee (2)
 - Meetings of the Head of State-level Regional Oversight Committee (2)
 - Periodic briefings by the Special Envoy to the Security Council and the International Contact Group on the Great Lakes Region
-

External factors

244. The mandate of the Office of the Special Envoy is expected to achieve its objective provided that the signatory countries and witnesses of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, as well as Member States of the Security Council, continue to support the political process and implement appropriate follow-up measures, as proposed by the Regional Oversight Committee and the Special Envoy, and the situation in the region allows for the political dialogue between regional countries.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 33

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	2012-2013			Requirements for 2014		Total requirements for 2013	Variance, 2013-2014
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditure	Variance	Total	Non-recurrent		
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)	(5)		
Civilian personnel costs	–	–	–	2 734.5	–	–	2 734.5
Operational costs	–	–	–	1 934.3	283.0	–	1 934.3
Total	–	–	–	4 668.8	283.0	–	4 668.8

Table 34

Positions

	Professional and higher categories								General Service and related categories			National staff			United Nations Volunteers	Total
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	Field/ Security Service	General Service	Total inter-national	National Professional Officer	Local level		
	Approved 2013	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Proposed 2014	1	1	–	1	4	5	3	–	15	1	2	18	1	7	–	26
Change	1	1	–	1	4	5	3	–	15	1	2	18	1	7	–	26

245. The proposed resources for the Office of the Special Envoy for 2014, amounting to \$4,668,800 (net of staff assessment), provide for the salaries and common staff costs for the proposed 26 positions (1 Under-Secretary-General, 1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 D-1, 4 P-5, 5 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 Field Service, 2 General Service (Other level), 1 National Professional Officer, 7 Local level) (\$2,734,500), and operational costs (\$1,934,300), comprising consultants (\$130,000), official travel (\$405,800), facilities and infrastructure (\$153,700), ground transportation (\$106,300), air transportation (\$152,000), communications (\$418,500), information technology (\$368,900) and other supplies, services and equipment (\$199,100).

246. In 2014, the number and level of the proposed positions for the Office of the Special Envoy comprise the following:

(a) Three positions in Dublin, including the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General (Under-Secretary-General) engaged on a “when-actually-employed” basis, the Special Assistant (P-4) and one Administrative Assistant (General Service (Other level));

(b) Twenty-one positions in Nairobi, including 14 substantive positions comprising one Special Adviser to the Special Envoy (Assistant Secretary-General), one Chief of Staff (D-1), one Senior Political Affairs Officer (P-5), three Political Affairs Officers (1 P-4 and 2 P-3), one Senior Economic Affairs Officer (P-5), one Senior Gender Adviser (P-5), one Senior Programme Officer (P-5), one Human Rights Officer (P-4), one Public Information Officer (P-4), one Personal Assistant to the Special Adviser (Field Service) and two administrative assistants (2 Local level). The proposed support component in Nairobi, comprises seven positions, including one Security Coordination Officer (P-3), one Administrative Officer (National Professional Officer), two Human Resources Assistants (2 Local level), one Finance Assistant (Local level) and two drivers (2 Local level).

247. The proposed complement would benefit from the backstopping of two positions in New York for one Political Affairs Officer (P-4) and one Administrative Assistant (General Service (Other level)).

248. The initial activities of the Special Envoy during 2013 were funded under the commitment authority of the Secretary-General under the provisions of the General Assembly resolution [66/249](#) on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 2012-2013.

Extrabudgetary resources

249. No extrabudgetary resources were available for 2013 or are projected for 2014 for the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region.
