



ANNUAL REPORT 2002

IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES AND USE OF FUNDS



OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

HUMAN RIGHTS



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HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

ANNUAL REPORT 2002

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INTRODUCTION BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

It is my pleasure to introduce the third Annual Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. It is a report of an organization which has improved its capacity to tackle complex human rights concerns in a timely fashion.

As human rights remain at the forefront of the United Nations in all its endeavors, the work of my Office has become an imperative – it is the foundation upon which durable peace, stability, development and tolerance can be sustained. OHCHR's efforts in 2002 have promoted a full range of human rights concerns at the country and regional level. My aim is to build on improvements and achievements so that OHCHR becomes more effective in promoting and protecting human rights around the globe.

Marked progress has been achieved in many areas. The Office's increased emphasis on national human rights protection systems grew naturally out of the fact that once a human rights treaty is ratified it becomes country-owned. It is the responsibility of the government in each State to turn treaty provisions into policy. OHCHR facilitated the work of the human rights bodies that monitor compliance with the six core human rights treaties, just as it assisted governments in incorporating international standards into national laws and practices and building sustainable national capacities to implement these standards. The Office focused in particular on promoting the follow-up at national level of recommendations by the treaty bodies and strived to provide strengthened support to special procedures. As a result the number of representations made on behalf of victims and the number of governments' responses has grown gradually.

OHCHR emphasized establishing or strengthening independent national human rights institutions and enhancing their relations with the United Nations and with each other. Institutions such

as these, with responsibility for oversight and implementation of international human rights standards and norms, are critical partners. Many national institutions around the world are in their formative stages and require support to increase their independence, accountability and operational efficiency; to help them, OHCHR last year provided information, advice or assistance to 26 countries.

OHCHR also supported reconciliation efforts in several countries. Significant among these is the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in Sierra Leone (TRC), which commenced its activities in July 2002. OHCHR supported the establishment of the TRC, selection and deployment of its commissioners, recruitment of personnel and the dissemination of information to the Sierra Leone population about the TRC, and has steadily supported the TRC in fulfilling its mandate.

Many of these achievements were results of enhanced cooperation among OHCHR and other United Nations departments and agencies. OHCHR is present in many countries within the context of United Nations peace operations or country teams, or has independent national or regional offices. Since taking office, I have devoted special effort to strengthening OHCHR's field activity. Much depends on our assisting others in integrating human rights into their work. A study of OHCHR's capacity to support United Nations Country Teams showed that progress has been made in incorporating human rights concepts and language but many challenges remain in turning principles into practices.

The management review report by the Office of Internal Oversight was helpful in addressing both substantive and management issues. Implementation of the recommendations started in fall 2002. The establishment of the post of Office Manager will strengthen overall planning and management, while the new External Relations Branch will publicize the work of

the Office and of the human rights mechanisms. The establishment of a Special Procedures Branch will enhance professionalism in this vital area of work.

The effective implementation of activities continued to improve. Expenditures in 2002 matched income and no excessive carry-over funds were accumulated. However, more effective implementation has made other problems stand out in relief. The increased demand by states for technical cooperation – to help them meet their treaty undertakings and plans for national human rights institutions – has strained our resources, because there has been no new funding to match the increased demand. The same is true of our mandates from the Commission on Human Rights: the Commission has increased its requests for the services of our Office, but the funding has remained the same.

My Office has a very modest and fragile funding base. Its share of the United Nations regular budget has stayed well below two per cent. These funds covered only one third of our 2002 expenditures. Two thirds of expenditures were covered by voluntary contributions, mostly from governments and the European Commission, as well as some foundations and private donors. Voluntary contributions increased from US\$ 35 million in 2001 to US\$ 40 million in 2002 and were provided with more predictability and flexibility. There is a clear trend towards lighter “earmarking” – targeting of funds to specific uses – and some donors, in particular Denmark and Ireland, gave large amounts totally unearmarked. In spite of increases, for which I am grateful, matching needs with resources remains a formidable challenge.

Much of my task is to make my Office worthy of the profound shift underway in global thinking and global action towards advancing human rights. Our responsibility, as the principal world body dedicated to human rights, is vast. Of course, we

must select our areas of emphasis, and more rigorous prioritization – including the reduction or elimination of some programmes – has become a principal objective for 2003. Throughout the Office, we are looking for ways to enhance planning to achieve maximum impact.

The need for tangible human rights work has never been greater. I hope you will join me in celebrating the accomplishments reflected in this Annual Report and in bringing this Office closer to achieving the goals we all share.



Sergio Vieira de Mello

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights



THE ANNUAL REPORT 2002: A READER'S GUIDE

This is OHCHR's third Annual Report it aims to provide a transparent and consolidated view of the achievements and impact of the Office's work in one calendar year, highlighting the commitment to establish a structured approach to reporting and improve financial management at all levels. It provides accurate information about the use of voluntary contributions in one comprehensive publication and thus eliminates the need for multiple, and often similar, tailor-made reports to individual donors.

As in 2001, the financial statements of OHCHR's main partners, UNOG and UNOPS, were reconciled in order to present a cohesive picture of the various trust funds and projects that constitute the Office's extra-budgetary activities. At the time of this report's publication these statements still require auditing.

Improvements have been made in a number of areas, based on last year's experience and feedback from donors. Additional tables and graphic illustrations have been included to provide a better analysis and visual interpretation of the use and management of funds that OHCHR receives. Donor's contributions are presented in more detail indicating exact earmarking and earmarking trends. The budget and expenditure tables make a more transparent distinction between projects and/or trust funds administered by UNOG and those administered by UNOPS; they also give a clear indication of our revised mid-year budgetary requirements. This year again, the middle section of the report contains a summary of the various trust funds administered by UNOG (table I) and two summary tables for the main trust fund (support activities of OHCHR) under which all UNOPS-administered projects are covered (tables II and III). In addition, several new charts illustrating the Office's performance have also been included.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Four main types of financial statements are provided for each main activity in this report:

- › statement of income and expenditure
- › budget and expenditure
- › expenditure breakdown
- › voluntary contributions (summary tables by main activity)

As part of the United Nations Secretariat, OHCHR's financial accounting is done biennially (2002-2003). This implies that expenditures reported in the first year of the biennium are likely to change when final accounts for the whole biennium are processed. The main reason for this is that most of the unliquidated obligations reported at the end of the first year (2002) become disbursements in the second year (2003). These disbursements for 2002 will only become apparent at the end of 2003 and as such, for the sake of transparency, a second column will be added to all expenditure reports in the Annual Report 2003 to reflect the final situation for 2002.

In addition to the many footnotes, a number of explanatory notes accompany the statements. It is hoped that they will help readers analyze the report.

The closing balances reported in the **statement of income and expenditure** includes the cash operating reserves (not available for activities in 2003); the statement summarizes the total funds available, total expenditure and unspent balances for the trust fund and/or group of projects concerned.

Budget and expenditure tables are presented for each main activity and include the 2002 approved Annual Appeal budget and revised budgetary requirements further to a mid-year review compared to consolidated expenditure (UNOPS and UNOG-administered projects are listed separately). When the budget

for an activity is reported as zero and expenditure is nevertheless reported, in some instances these activities were undertaken based upon a budget approved in previous years.

Voluntary contributions tables show total pledges by donor and corresponding income for each main activity and/or project. In a number of cases, pledges were made in 2001 while payment was received in 2002. Similarly, some pledges were made in 2002 but the payment was not received until 2003. This explains the difference between amounts shown in the pledge and income columns. Another reason is that the rate of exchange often fluctuates between the time of the pledge and the time of the payment.

Expenditure breakdown tables are presented for each project; they contain the standard breakdown of expenditure by item as defined in the United Nations financial system; the associated activities are described in the narrative report.

COMMON TERMINOLOGY

The most common financial terms used in this report are defined below:

- › **Opening balance:** Represents the total amount of funds available for the trust fund and/or activity on 1 January 2002. The actual funds available for implementation are, however, lower since a 15 per cent cash operating reserve must be kept to cover any unforeseen expenditure.
 - › **Adjustment:** Includes adjustments of contributions and other miscellaneous income for previous years.
 - › **Pledge:** A commitment by a government, foundation, association or individual donor to provide, at a future date, a financial contribution towards OHCHR's activities. In cases where donors pay without first making a pledge, OHCHR reports the pledged amount as being identical to the amount paid.
 - › **Income:** Paid contributions that have been debited to the United Nations general account and credited to one of OHCHR's trust funds during 2002.
 - › **Other funds available:** Includes interest, miscellaneous income, period adjustments and savings on prior period obligations.
 - › **Total funds available:** Includes opening balance, adjustment, income from contributions and other funds available.
 - › **Expenditure:** This includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.
 - › **Closing balance:** This represents funds carried over into 2003. The standard 15 per cent operating cash reserve as well as reserves for allocations are included as appropriate. The net carry-over is therefore lower. A large proportion of the carry-over was obligated in the first half of 2003 to allow for the continuation of activities and avoid unnecessary delays or interruptions.
- The following budget lines are included in the expenditure tables:
- › **Staff costs:** Salaries and associated benefits of personnel holding United Nations contracts, administered either through UNOG or UNOPS.
 - › **Experts/consultants' fees and travel:** Salaries, associated benefits and travel expenses of external experts and consultants hired for a specific time-limited mandate and purpose.
 - › **Travel:** Sub-divided into OHCHR staff, Commission members and representatives and other participants. This includes travel and related expenses incurred on official business by staff, members of the Commission on Human Rights, special rapporteurs, members of the boards of trustees and other representatives of the High Commissioner.
 - › **Contractual services:** Payments for services purchased from external suppliers, such as printing, vehicle maintenance, translation, security services, etc.
 - › **General operating expenses:** Payments for office rent, communications, fuel, etc.
 - › **Supplies and acquisitions:** Payments for office supplies and equipment, including computers, printers, fax machines, office furniture, etc.
 - › **Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars:** Payments in the form of grants to external entities, including NGOs, institutes, universities and other organizations working in partnership with OHCHR.
 - › **Programme support costs:** Calculated at 13 per cent of total project costs. This amount is generally shared at a varying ratio among OHCHR and its implementing agents, UNOG, UNOPS, UNDP and UNICEF.



FUNDING OF OHCHR

■ HOW IS OHCHR FUNDED?

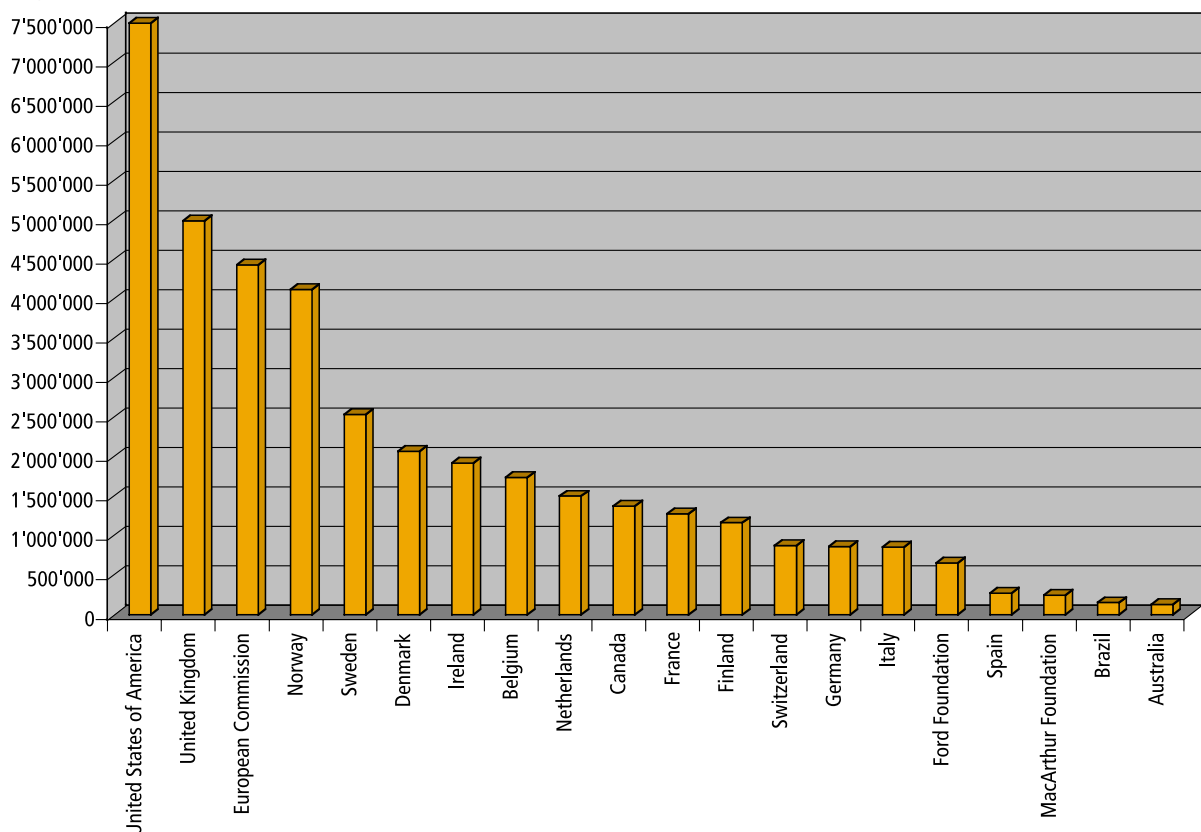
OHCHR is funded from the United Nations regular budget and from voluntary contributions. From the regular budget an appropriation of US\$ 44.8 million was received under section 22 (human rights) for the biennium 2002-2003, of which US\$ 21.6 million was appropriated in 2002. In addition, US\$ 2.9 million was received under section 21 (technical cooperation). Of this amount, US\$ 1.5 million was appropriated in 2002. The total regular budget of US\$ 47.7 million for the biennium 2002-2003 corresponds to a 1.8 per cent share of the total United Nations regular budget of US\$ 2.6 billion for the biennium. This was a 0.1 per cent increase compared to 2000-2001. In addition, donors provided voluntary contributions

towards activities outlined in the Annual Appeal 2002 which presented extra-budgetary requirements of US\$ 55.8 million.

Funding from the United Nations regular budget accounted for 34 per cent of the total volume of activities in 2002, with expenditure at US\$ 22.1 million, whereas voluntary contributions accounted for 66 per cent of activities, with expenditure at US\$ 42.8 million. The Secretary-General reports regularly to the General Assembly on the use of the appropriations under the regular budget. OHCHR's activities are included in these reports under the relevant budget sections (21 and 22). The purpose of this Annual Report is to report on the use of the voluntary contributions put at the disposal of the High Commissioner.

Voluntary contributions to OHCHR in 2002

Pledges in US\$



DONORS

Fifty-five governments, the European Commission, the World Bank, foundations, private companies, associations and individuals provided voluntary contributions to the Office in 2002. While this is a good spread and demonstrates broad support of the Office, efforts are constantly made to convince more governments to become donors. Small and big contributions are welcome.

While efforts to broaden the donor base have been successful, OHCHR remains dependent on too few donors. Ten major donors provided 81 per cent and the twenty top donors provided 97 per cent of OHCHR's total voluntary contributions in 2002. The 20 top donors included 17 governments, the European Commission and two foundations.

FUNDING TRENDS

Level of funding

Voluntary contributions increased in 2002. Total pledges amounted to US\$ 40 million compared to US\$ 34.7 million in 2001 and paid contributions totalled US\$ 40.2 in 2002 compared to US\$ 31.4 million in 2001. Pledges (US\$ 40 million) covered 71.7 per cent of overall requirements (US\$ 55.8 million) in 2002 which is an improvement compared to 2001 when funding covered 64.5 per cent of overall requirements.

Predictability

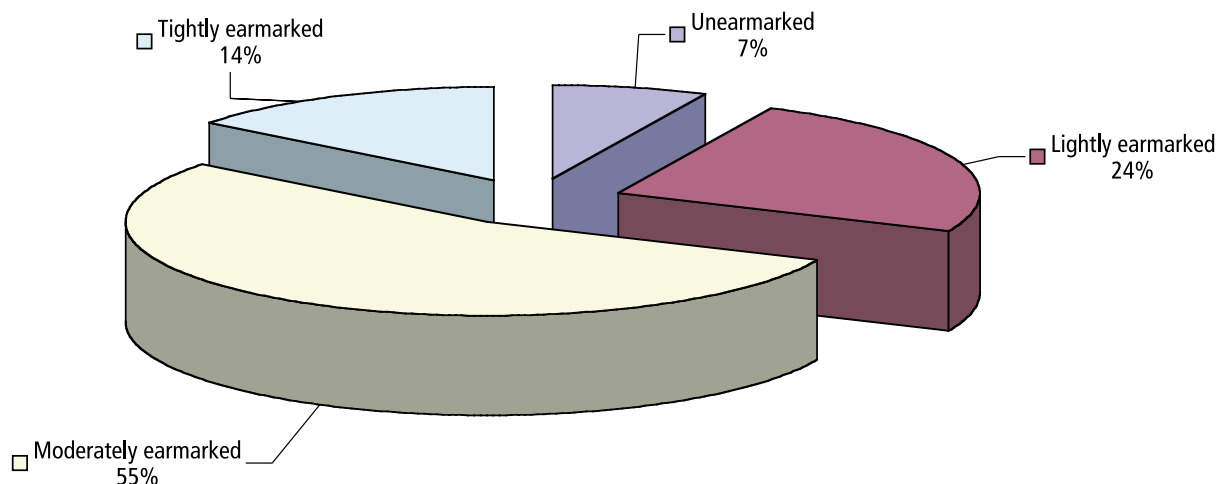
Donors are increasingly making contributions under arrangements providing predictability and stability which is essential for the Office's ability to plan its activities. Seven donors – Belgium, the European Commission, France, Ireland, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland – have made multi-year contributions.

Earmarking

A trend towards less earmarking continued in 2002 with an amount of US\$ 2.8 million provided with no earmarking at all. Several major donors gave a portion of their annual contribution unearmarked and many of the governments who do not belong to the major donors contributed with no earmarking. The following governments by descending order provided unearmarked contributions: Denmark, Ireland, France, Mexico, Algeria, Sweden, Thailand, New Zealand, Monaco, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Bhutan, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Hungary and Panama.

Funds are increasingly earmarked towards major areas of work or major headings in the Annual Appeal as opposed to earmarking at the project level. The table and pie chart that follow present earmarking divided into four categories (unearmarked, lightly earmarked, moderately earmarked and tightly earmarked) in an attempt to provide an overview of how funds are made available to the Office.

Earmarking trend in 2002



EARMARKING TREND IN 2002

PLEDGES BY DESCENDING ORDER

Donor	Total pledge in US\$	Unearmarked US\$	Lightly earmarked US\$	Moderately earmarked US\$	Tightly earmarked US\$
United States of America	7,500,000		1,500,000	5,500,000	500,000
United Kingdom	4,994,086		214,286	4,764,175	15,625
European Commission	4,434,965				4,434,965
Norway	4,123,738		2,356,512	1,767,226	
Sweden	2,539,559	47,619	952,381	1,539,559	
Denmark	2,070,388	1,587,302		483,086	
Ireland	1,924,551	533,381	1,100,354	290,816	
Belgium	1,740,124		478,721	1,261,403	
Netherlands	1,505,097		377,313	1,127,784	
Canada	1,380,714			1,380,714	
France	1,282,546	147,970	461,283	103,345	569,948
Finland	1,167,794		584,314	583,480	
Switzerland	880,847		360,140	507,284	13,423
Germany	864,306		421,998	442,308	
Italy	860,585		602,409	258,176	
Ford Foundation	660,000			650,000	10,000
Spain	276,773		59,213	183,560	34,000
MacArthur Foundation	250,000			250,000	
Brazil	155,000			35,000	120,000
Australia	131,625			103,360	28,265
Mexico	130,000	110,000			20,000
New Zealand	111,188	12,834	63,118	35,236	
Republic of Korea	110,000		100,000	10,000	
Luxembourg	81,000		21,872	59,128	
Austria	80,000		40,000	40,000	
Algeria	55,000	50,000		5,000	
Greece	36,600		11,000	25,600	
Estonia	36,234			36,234	
South Africa	30,853			30,853	
Portugal	30,000			30,000	
India	20,000		20,000		
Monaco	20,000	10,000		10,000	
Thailand	20,000	20,000			
Israel	15,000			15,000	
Poland	15,000		5,000	10,000	
Colombia	14,401		14,401		
Cyprus	14,000			14,000	
Philippines	12,890				12,890
Iran	10,000			10,000	
Nicaragua	10,000	10,000			
Qatar	10,000			10,000	
Costa Rica	9,859	9,859			
Latvia	9,305		9,305		
Andorra	8,800			8,800	
Liechtenstein	5,988			5,988	
Bhutan	5,000	5,000			
Czech Republic	5,000			5,000	
Pakistan	5,000	5,000			
Turkey	5,000			5,000	
Iceland	4,650			4,650	
World Bank	4,000				4,000
Sri Lanka	4,000	3,000		1,000	
Tunisia	3,310			3,310	
Nepal	3,205	3,205			
Holy See	3,000			3,000	
Kenya	2,500			2,500	
Hungary	2,480	2,480			
Peru	1,480			1,480	
Panama	1,000	1,000			
Other (private donors)	10,761	724		10,037	
Prizes given to Mary Robinson*	268,284	268,284			
Total	39,967,486	2, 827,658	9,753,620	21,623,092	5,763,116

Unearmarked: this column includes totally unearmarked contributions by donor.

Lightly earmarked: this column includes contributions earmarked to the major headings of the Annual Appeal (i.e. follow-up to the WCAR, technical cooperation, support to national institutions, field offices, human rights in development, support to human rights organs and bodies, support to special procedures, issues in focus and building the capacity of OHCHR).

Moderately earmarked: this column includes earmarked contributions to the Human Rights Trust Funds, support to the Sierra Leone TRC and earmarked contributions to projects within technical cooperation, to a specific field office and within building the capacity of OHCHR.

Tightly earmarked: this column includes earmarked contributions to specific activities within a project.

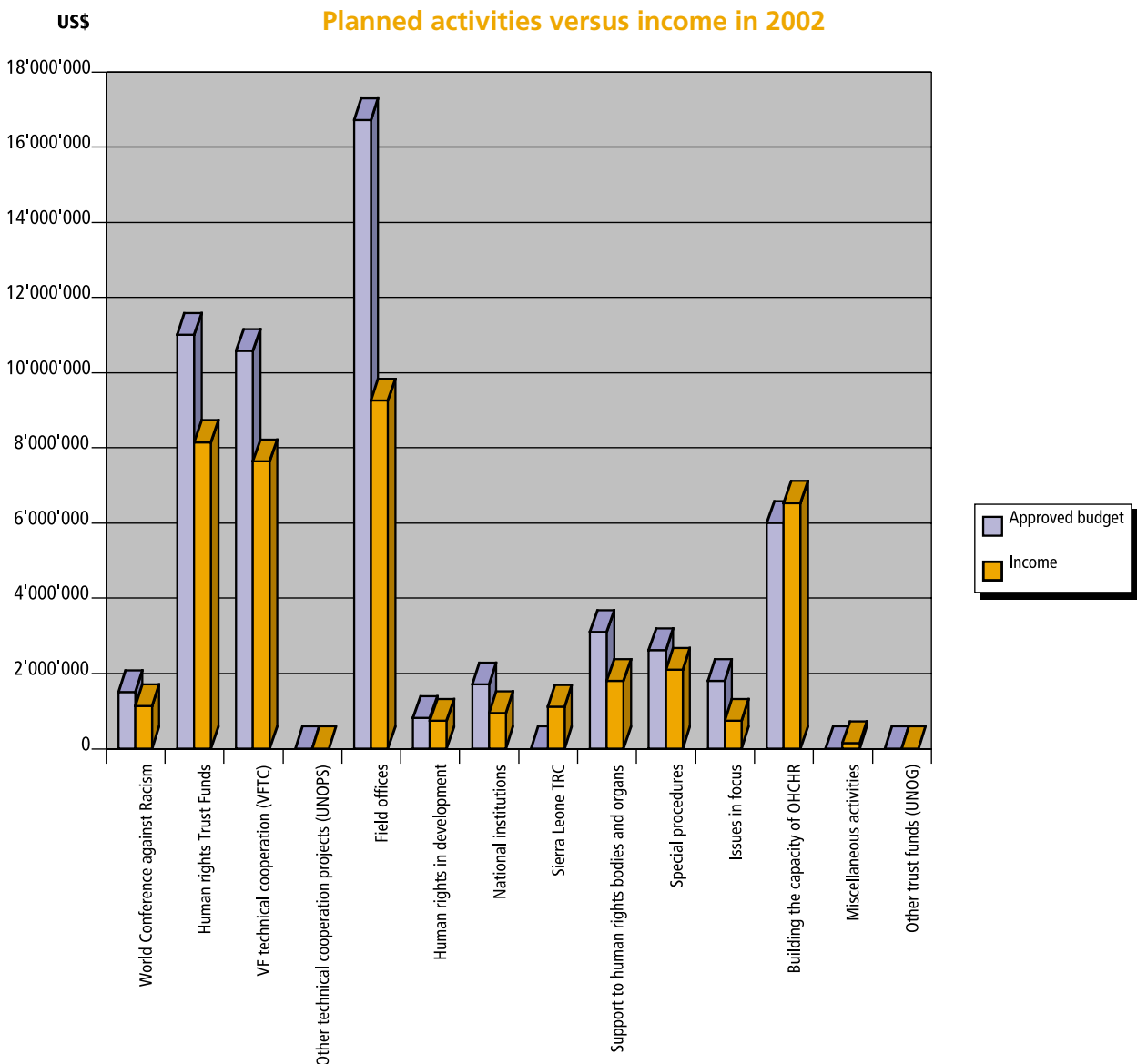
* Consists of the following honorarium and prizes given to the High Commissioner that she donated to OHCHR: Honorarium from Tubingen University US\$ 8,985; UNESCO Prize US\$ 114,516; Sonning Prize US\$ 126,783 and Benjamin Franklin Prize US\$ 18,000.

Planned activities versus income

As can be seen from the graph below, entitled “Planned activities versus income in 2002”, funding received is considerably less than estimated budgets. Pledges made represented 71.7 percent of the budget amounting to US\$ 55.8 million. While OHCHR’s extra-budgetary requirements grew considerably throughout the 1990s, they have remained fairly stable at an average of US\$ 56 million per year since the publication of the first Annual Appeal in 2000. The gap between planned activities and actual income implies that unless contributions increase, the Office will not be able to carry out activities at the expected level and may therefore have to cut back on activities. However, in a healthy financial situation, new contributions must at least equal the expenditure level.

■ HOW DONORS CAN HELP

OHCHR encourages donors to provide adequate, timely and predictable funding in ways that are supportive of the central and unique role of the Office. While OHCHR works to improve management, planning and prioritization further, the way in which donors provide their contributions greatly influences the Office’s performance and efficiency. Donors can help the Office improve performance by providing multi-year contributions, pledge and pay annual contributions early in the year, earmark to major headings in the Annual Appeal and provide some funds with no earmarking at all. The increased efforts by several main donors to pledge and pay their contributions early in the year



are much appreciated. However more could be done. Out of contributions pledged in 2002, only 17 per cent were paid in the first quarter. Most funds – 42 per cent – were paid in the second quarter and 41 per cent during the second half of the year. More pledges and payments during the first quarter could improve programme management and planning dramatically. It would also improve the contractual situation for staff, avoid delays in implementation of activities and reduce the need for substantial carry-over funds to start activities in the new year – something that donors are likely to welcome.

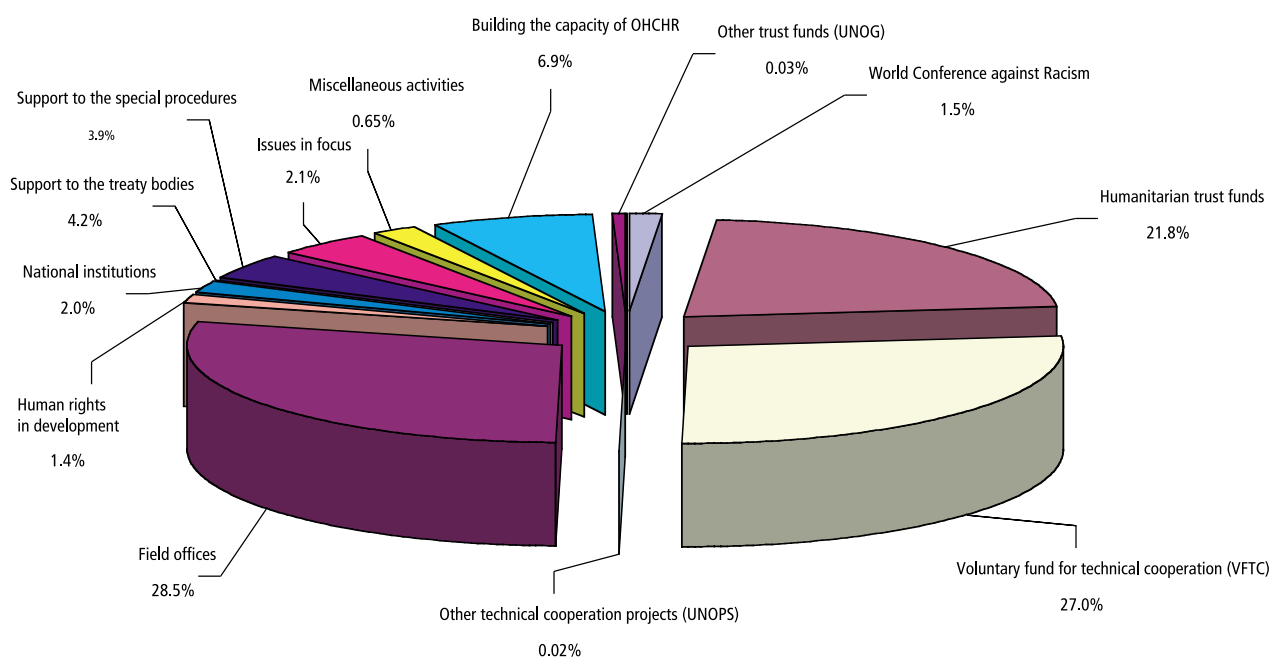
■ FINANCIAL SITUATION

In 2002, OHCHR implemented activities at a level slightly higher than the income it received. Total expenditure from extra-budgetary activities as at 31 December 2002 amounted to US\$ 42.8 million, consolidating expenditure reported by UNOG and UNOPS on behalf of OHCHR. This represents a 12 per cent decrease on the previous year, when US\$ 48.8 million was spent on extra-budgetary activities. This decrease can mainly be attributed to

the reduced scope of activities following the World Conference against Racism during which OHCHR spent US\$ 6.2 million in 2001 compared to US\$ 0.6 million in 2002 for follow-up activities. In other areas such as technical cooperation, quarterly reviews of the financial situation of all projects resulted in more efficient utilization of resources and a slightly higher rate of expenditure was achieved than in 2001 by continuing to re-allocate resources to projects with the highest potential for success. Close financial monitoring of projects administered by UNOPS continued and the procedures for contributions management instituted in 2001 were further improved in 2002 to allow the Office to direct resources to the projects with the greatest needs. Improved information-sharing with project managers continued with the result that their planning and implementation of activities was more effective.

The graphic presentation below, entitled “Expenditure by main activity in 2002”, shows the percentage share of total expenditure (US\$ 42.8 million) for each main activity described in this report.

Expenditure by main activity in 2002



FUNDING OF OHCHR

A reasonable carry-over is an essential part of doing business in international organizations, such as OHCHR, who are dependent on voluntary contributions that cannot be spent until they have been received. Without an adequate carry-over (estimated at a minimum to cover needs for the first six months of the year), OHCHR would be unable to ensure the continuation of many staff contracts in the field and at headquarters and incapable of carrying out planned activities, such as seminars and monitoring missions, during the first months of the year.

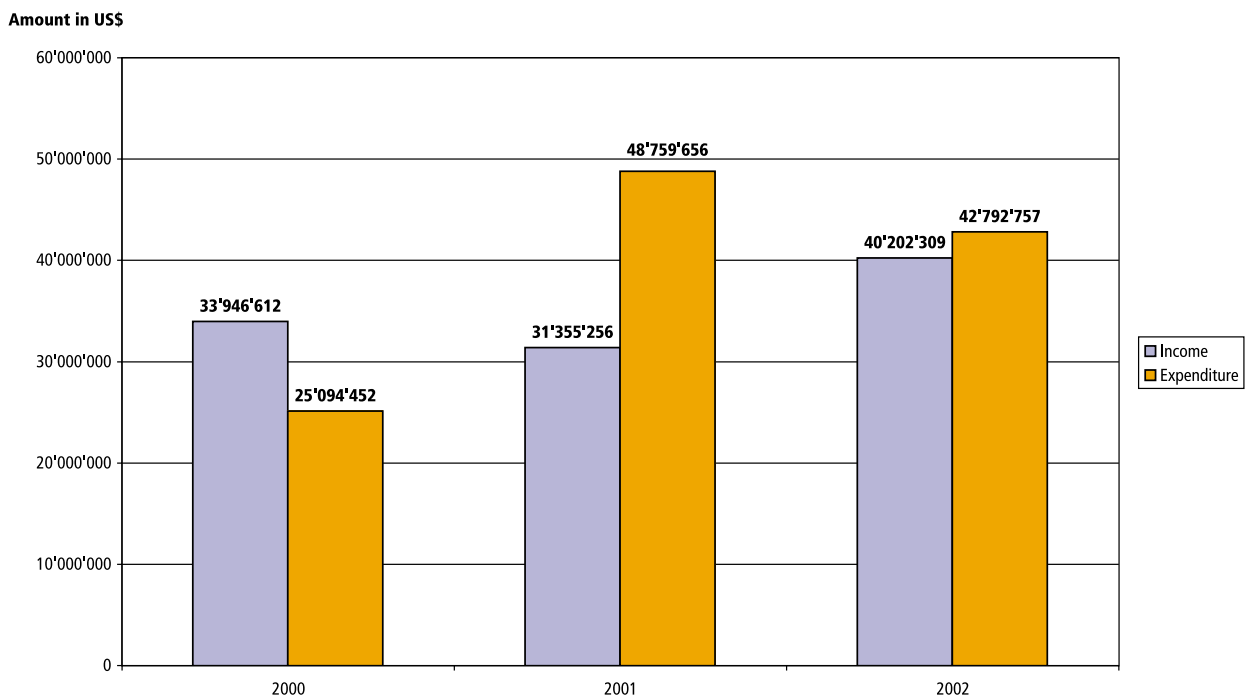
The net carry-over into 2003 amounted to US\$ 28.7 million. In accordance with United Nations financial rules and regulations, part of the carry-over (usually 15 per cent per trust fund) consists of cash reserves, which are not available for implementation of activities. In 2002, these amounted to US\$ 6.5 million in operating cash reserves and US\$ 0.4 million in reserves for allocations and have been deducted from the above net amount.

At present, the financial rules and regulations to which OHCHR is subjected require that funds be allotted (i.e. "locked in" and not

available for other activities) for the duration of the contractual period of staff members. Hence, if a contract for 12 months is given, an allotment for 12 months is also required. OHCHR would like to obtain some flexibility in this regard since the fact of "locking in" funds for staff contracts hampers the Office's operational capacity with regard to its activities. Thus, this year's carry-over cannot be regarded as excessive as it ensures that activities can continue uninterrupted for the first six months of the year. The tight cash flow situation now concerns most activities of the Office, and in particular the voluntary fund for technical cooperation and field offices, for which the carry-over had already been fully allotted at the end of December 2002.

The graphic presentation below, entitled "Income versus Expenditure 2000-2002", illustrates the comparison that can be made between funds received and those spent over the period 2000-2002. The fairly large gap that existed between income and expenditure in a given year has been steadily reduced, but further improvements are needed to align the Office's planning and implementation with what donors are able and willing to give.

Income versus Expenditure 2000-2002



■ FINANCIAL MONITORING AND CONTROL

A number of new financial management measures introduced in 2001 were further improved in 2002. Monthly reports on projects administered through UNOG are now provided to all project managers in order for them to review the financial situation of their projects. The implementation rate in the voluntary fund for technical cooperation continues to be reviewed on a quarterly basis. As a result of these reviews, funds reserved for projects that have low implementation rates are released for use in those with higher implementation. The results of the mid-year review process, which was introduced internally

in 2001, were also shared with some donors in 2002. The Office no longer faces any difficulties in tracking voluntary contributions and information-sharing on new contributions has improved.

The development of a new management system, containing functions for more effective project management, financial management, contributions management and reporting on extra-budgetary resources, remains a high priority. The new system will replace today's largely manual procedures in these areas and build on information from OHCHR's main partners. More detailed information is to be found in the chapter "Building the capacity of OHCHR".

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN 2002 ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2002, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2002 and total balance as at 31 December 2002.

Summary ¹	Activities administered through UNOG	Activities administered through UNOPS	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$
Opening balance ²	26,065,062	6,822,294	32,887,356
Adjustment ³	3,953,533	(406,961)	3,546,572
Income from contributions ⁴	40,202,309	0	40,202,309
Other funds available ⁵	1,673,618	125,455	1,799,073
Allocations from UNOG to UNOPS ⁶	(13,373,895)	13,373,895	0
Total funds available ⁷	58,520,627	19,914,683	78,435,310
Expenditure ⁸	24,601,102	18,191,655	42,792,757
Closing balance⁹	33,919,525	1,723,028	35,642,553

¹ All figures are subject to audit.

² The opening balance reflects the situation as at 1 January 2002.

³ Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure, savings, refunds and transfers.

⁴ Includes all contributions received in UNOG accounts in 2002. In addition, contributions in the form of allotments for 2002-2003 were received as follows: US\$ 1,448,738 for regional strategies and US\$ 206,430 for strengthening OHCHR management systems.

⁵ Includes interest income and miscellaneous income in 2002. Total interest earned in 2002 amounts to US\$ 1,606,459 (US\$ 1,481,003 from UNOG and US\$ 125,456 from UNOPS).

⁶ Represents allocations issued to UNOPS inclusive of 8% programme support costs.

⁷ Includes all of the above figures.

⁸ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002. In addition, US\$ 762,416 was spent against the allotment/contribution for regional strategies.

⁹ Includes operating cash reserves of US\$ 6,493,406 and reserves for allocations of US\$ 438,116 which were not available for activities in 2003. Therefore, the net closing balance for 2002 was US\$ 28,711,031

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE IN 2002

OVERALL SUMMARY

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2002 and revised mid-year budgetary requirements versus actual expenditures incurred in 2002.

	Annual Appeal budget	Revised budget	Income	Expenditure
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Human rights trust funds	11,000,000	9,500,000	8,143,062	9,349,848
World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance	1,494,854	1,059,908	1,122,914	625,827
Voluntary fund for technical cooperation (VFTC)				
Global projects	2,298,129	2,631,787		1,895,789
Africa	1,921,857	3,822,639		3,494,002
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,457,759	3,121,033		1,972,348
Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus	1,441,228	2,028,517		1,364,717
Asia and the Pacific	1,940,074	2,419,467		1,512,606
Arab region	1,517,658	2,184,983		1,327,700
Sub-total VFTC	10,576,705	16,208,426	7,635,926	11,567,162
Technical cooperation projects (administered by UNOPS)	0	0	0	7,259
Support to national institutions	1,706,300	1,243,586	939,664	866,948
Support to the Sierra Leone Truth and Reconciliation Commission	0	0	1,100,651	0
HR support for peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building activities	16,707,371	15,055,775	9,244,068	12,212,994
Human rights in development	803,091	653,904	725,452	587,381
Support to human rights bodies and organs	3,094,210	2,281,284	1,798,799	1,799,056
Response to allegations of HR violations: support to the special procedures	2,607,080	2,000,705	2,094,945	1,677,041
Issues in focus	1,799,638	1,202,284	729,258	881,324
Building the capacity of OHCHR	5,989,497	4,360,655	6,527,588	2,961,769
Miscellaneous	0	362,642	139,982	243,429
Other trust funds (administered by UNOG)	0	0	0	12,719
Total	55,778,746	53,929,169	40,202,309	42,792,757

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR PLEDGES AND PAYMENTS MADE IN 2002

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002.

Donor	Pledge US\$	Income US\$	Donor	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
United States of America	7,500,000	7,584,641	Israel	15,000	15,000
United Kingdom	4,994,086	7,049,440	Poland	15,000	15,000
European Commission	4,434,965	1,578,913	Colombia	14,401	14,401
Norway	4,123,738	4,225,671	Cyprus	14,000	14,000
Sweden	2,539,559	2,692,096	Philippines	12,890	12,890
Denmark	2,070,388	3,522,286	Iran	10,000	10,000
Ireland	1,924,551	1,874,334	Nicaragua	10,000	10,000
Belgium	1,740,124	1,458,408	Qatar	10,000	10,000
Netherlands	1,505,097	1,575,551	Costa Rica	9,859	9,859
Canada	1,380,714	1,179,084	Latvia	9,305	9,305
France	1,282,546	725,444	Andora	8,800	8,800
Finland	1,167,794	671,437	Liechtenstein	5,988	5,988
Switzerland	880,847	599,408	Bhutan	5,000	5,000
Germany	864,306	897,412	Czech Republic	5,000	5,000
Italy	860,585	942,180	Pakistan	5,000	5,000
Ford Foundation	660,000	660,000	Turkey	5,000	5,000
Spain	276,773	247,268	Iceland	4,650	4,650
MacArthur Foundation	250,000	0	Sri Lanka	4,000	4,000
Brazil	155,000	155,000	World Bank	4,000	4,000
Australia	131,625	131,310	Tunisia	3,310	6,303
Mexico	130,000	130,000	Nepal	3,205	3,205
New Zealand	111,188	113,189	Holy See	3,000	6,000
Korea, Republic of	110,000	260,000	Kenya	2,500	2,500
Luxembourg	81,000	81,060	Hungary	2,480	2,480
Austria	80,000	316,571	Peru	1,480	1,480
Algeria	55,000	50,000	Panama	1,000	1,000
Greece	36,600	36,600	Chili	0	5,000
Estonia	36,234	36,234	Japan	0	812,000
South Africa	30,853	30,853	Libya	0	5,000
Portugal	30,000	30,000	Prizes given to Mary Robinson*	268,284	268,284
India	20,000	20,000	Other private donors	10,761	6,774
Monaco	20,000	20,000			
Thailand	20,000	20,000			
			Total	39,967,486	40,202,309

* Consists of the following honorarium and prizes given to the High Commissioner that she donated to OHCHR: Honorarium from Tubingen University US\$ 8,985; UNESCO Prize US\$ 114,516; Sonning Prize US\$ 126,783 and Benjamin Franklin Prize US\$ 18,000.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR IN 2002 FROM THE TOP 20 DONORS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	5,000,000	5,000,000
Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation ¹	1,500,000	1,334,641
Sierra Leone TRC	500,000	500,000
Colombia ²	500,000	750,000
Total	7,500,000	7,584,641

¹ The income amount consists of: US\$ 84,641 as second instalment of the 2001 pledge and US\$ 1,250,000 as first instalment of the 2002 pledge.

² The income amount consists of: US\$ 250,000 pledged in 2000 to Colombia and US\$ 500,000 pledged in 2002 to OHCHR's offices in Cali and Medellin.

UNITED KINGDOM

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	250,000	247,200
Afghanistan ¹	486,143	484,417
Mexico	56,012	57,855
Sudan	86,845	86,783
Support to APB ²	164,286	163,702
National institutions	214,286	219,635
Sierra Leone TRC (pledged in 1999)	0	502,873
Cambodia - election programme (pledged in 2001)	0	118,320
Colombia	171,429	171,422
Democratic Republic of the Congo	357,143	375,000
Human rights in development (Democracy seminar)	15,625	15,385
Treaty bodies (pledged in 2001)		127,464
Core management systems	540,759	540,759
Core management systems (pledged in 2001)	0	1,400,000
APB activities (pledged in 2001)	0	282,834
Human rights knowledge management	781,250	781,250
Human rights knowledge management (pledged in 2001)	0	582,102
NGO, media and communication	967,213	0
Policy planning and methodology	460,656	0
Resource mobilization	442,439	442,439
Resource mobilization (pledged in 2001)	0	450,000
Total	4,994,086	7,049,440

¹ US\$ 450,923 was transferred in 2003 to UNDP Kabul for implementation and reporting, according to agreement with DFID.

² This is in addition to a pledge of US\$ 285,714 made in 2001 to support APB.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Sierra Leone TRC	951,437	0
Russian Federation (HR education) ¹	0	254,350
Burundi (HR monitoring)	594,648	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo (Ministry for HR, Doc. Centre and Goma office) ²	896,888	186,657
Colombia (<i>Personeros</i> + prison conditions) ³	594,648	342,929
Treaty bodies (follow-up to recommendations)	1,397,344	0
Special procedures (7 thematic mandates) ⁴	0	666,460
Transitional justice ⁴	0	128,517
Total	4,434,965	1,578,913

¹ Pledge made in 2001; first instalment received in 2002.

² The income amount consists of two payments: US\$ 36,866 for the human rights national documentation centre and US\$ 149,791 for the Ministry of Human Rights in DRC.

³ Pledged in 2001 for the "Personeros" contract.

⁴ Pledged in 2001.

NORWAY

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	132,450	135,941
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations	55,188	56,642
International Decade of the World's Indigenous People	55,188	56,642
National institutions	165,563	169,926
Sierra Leone TRC	378,788	398,000
Field offices ¹	1,545,254	1,583,149
Colombia ²	980,050	995,562
Treaty bodies	132,450	135,941
Gender issues, women's rights and reproductive rights	82,781	84,963
Protection of minorities	82,781	84,963
Building the capacity of OHCHR ³	513,245	523,942
Total	4,123,738	4,225,671

¹ Allocated to: Burundi US\$ 583,149; Bosnia and Herzegovina US\$ 150,000; Croatia US\$ 150,000; Serbia and Montenegro US\$ 700,000 and staff security US\$ 79,157.

² Consists of two pledges: US\$ 447,427 and US\$ 532,623; out of which US\$ 22,371 was allocated to staff security.

³ Allocated to human rights knowledge management US\$ 213,942; the publications programme US\$ 10,000 and public information US\$ 300,000.

SWEDEN

	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
Unearmarked ¹	47,619	51,584
National institutions	190,476	206,336
Sierra Leone TRC	206,952	206,952
Democratic Republic of the Congo ²	187,617	223,060
Colombia ²	521,822	522,693
Cambodia ²	432,692	449,791
Human rights in development	95,238	103,168
Treaty bodies	285,715	309,504
Special procedures	190,476	206,336
Building the capacity of OHCHR ³	190,476	206,336
Resource mobilization	190,476	206,336
Total	2,539,559	2,692,096

¹ Allocated to: the evaluation of the technical cooperation programme US\$ 10,827; staff security US\$ 16,571 and DRC US\$ 24,186.

² 5% of the contribution was allocated to staff security with the approval of the Government of Sweden.

³ Allocated to: Policy planning and methodology US\$ 96,745 and Public information US\$ 109,591.

DENMARK

	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
Unearmarked ¹	1,587,302	1,589,404
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	355,030	347,895
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations	34,924	35,030
International Decade of World's Indigenous People	93,132	93,653
Anti-discrimination unit ²	0	186,406
Serbia and Montenegro ²	0	120,873
Treaty bodies ²	0	364,076
Special procedures ²	0	364,076
Protection of minorities ²	0	120,873
Human rights knowledge management ²	0	300,000
Total	2,070,388	3,522,286

¹ Allocated to: VFTC US\$ 460,000; evaluation of the technical cooperation programme US\$ 140,000; Burundi US\$ 300,000; DRC US\$ 100,000; Cambodia US\$ 100,000; Bosnia and Herzegovina US\$ 100,000; Serbia and Montenegro US\$ 100,000; treaty bodies US\$ 200,000; protection of minorities US\$ 55,000 and staff security US\$ 34,404.

² Pledged in 2001.

IRELAND

	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
Unearmarked ¹	533,381	517,963
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	88,028	83,244
Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation	264,085	258,981
National institutions	132,042	129,490
Sierra Leone TRC	24,462	24,462
Treaty bodies	264,085	258,981
Special procedures	264,085	258,981
Persons living with disabilities	132,042	129,490
HIV/AIDS	46,284	46,254
Building the capacity of OHCHR ²	176,057	166,48
Total	1,924,551	1,874,334

¹ Allocated to: the anti-discrimination unit US\$ 150,000; Burundi US\$ 95,000; Serbia and Montenegro US\$ 95,000; Cambodia US\$ 95,000; staff security 15,000 and Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues US\$ 67, 963.

² Allocated to: resource mobilization US\$ 66,488; public information US\$ 50,000 and human rights knowledge management US\$ 50,000.

BELGIUM

	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	67,690	74,156
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture ¹	0	64,297
Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation	104,745	116,427
Burundi	111,290	123,704
Democratic Republic of the Congo ²	701,261	123,704
Colombia	269,872	269,221
Cambodia	111,290	123,704
Human rights in development	216,034	240,130
Treaty bodies	157,942	173,035
Special procedures ¹	0	150,030
Total	1,740,124	1,458,408

¹ Pledged in 2001.

² Consists of two pledges: US\$ 111,290 as part of a multi-year contribution and US\$ 589,971 as a separate pledge for DRC.

NETHERLANDS

	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	513,817	500,000
Voluntary Fund for Contemporary Forms of Slavery	121,841	87,870
Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation ¹	123,967	189,350
Sierra Leone TRC ²	492,126	294,985
China ³	0	250,000
Human rights in development	253,346	253,346
Total	1,505,097	1,575,551

¹ Pledge and income amounts consist respectively of fourth and third instalments from a multi-year pledge made in 1998.

² Income amount consists of the first instalment.

³ Pledged in 2001.

FUNDING OF OHCHR

CANADA

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	37,783	37,783
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations	18,826	18,826
World Conference against Racism ¹ (support to NGOs)	0	30,848
Afghanistan ²	628,931	634,491
Sierra Leone TRC	256,410	0
Colombia	438,764	441,268
Special procedures ¹ (SR on Sudan)	0	15,868
Total	1,380,714	1,179,084

¹ Pledged in 2001.

² As agreed with the Government of Canada, the contribution will be transferred to UNDP in Kabul who administers the joint OHCHR/UNAMA/UNDP human rights project.

FRANCE

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Unearmarked ¹	147,970	150,925
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	69,248	69,248
Voluntary Fund for Contemporary Forms of Slavery	34,097	34,778
Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation	173,705	177,173
Centre for HR and Democracy in Central Africa	48,303	0
Field offices ²	236,110	240,824
Burundi (rule of law)	295,645	0
Cambodia (rule of law)	226,000	0
Special procedures	51,468	52,496
Total	1,282,546	725,444

¹ Allocated to: Human rights in development US\$ 100,000 and gender issues US\$ 50,925.

² Allocated to: DRC US\$ 30,824; Serbia and Montenegro US\$ 170,000; and Bosnia and Herzegovina US\$ 40,000.

FINLAND

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture ¹	312,600	312,600
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations	33,996	33,996
Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation	157,922	0
Burundi and DR Congo ²	0	324,841
Field offices ³	426,392	0
Activities in developing countries ⁴	236,884	0
Total	1,167,794	671,437

¹ Consists of two payments: US\$ 148,392 and US\$ 164,207.

² Pledged in 2001; earmarked to Burundi US\$ 100,000 and DRC US\$ 208,599. US\$ 16,242 was allocated to staff security with the approval of the Government of Finland.

³ Allocated to: Burundi US\$ 93,897; Bosnia and Herzegovina US\$ 124,044; Croatia US\$ 65,728; and Serbia and Montenegro US\$ 142,723.

⁴ Allocated to Burundi.

SWITZERLAND

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	47,904	47,904
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations ¹	90,477	90,476
Follow-up to the WCAR (anti-discrimination unit)	32,051	33,333
Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation ²	311,191	315,396
Sierra Leone TRC	201,342	0
Colombia	134,228	0
Human rights in development (Democracy seminar)	13,423	13,423
Special procedures	16,898	16,898
Special procedures (SR on right to food)	33,333	33,333
Special procedures ³ (SR on HR defenders)	0	48,645
Total	880,847	599,408

¹ Consists of two pledges: US\$ 23,809 and US\$ 66,667.

² Consists of US\$ 184,524 which is the 2002 portion of the multi-year contribution pledged in 2000 and US\$ 126,667 which is an additional contribution pledged in 2002.

³ Pledged in 2001.

GERMANY

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	114,437	122,066
International Decade of the World's Indigenous People	23,474	24,133
Follow-up to the WCAR	44,014	46,948
Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation	176,056	187,794
Afghanistan	74,871	72,396
National institutions	88,028	93,897
Colombia	114,437	117,329
Cambodia	66,021	70,423
Treaty bodies	89,366	89,041
Special procedures	24,534	24,462
Special procedures (SR on Sudan)	49,068	48,924
Total	864,306	897,412

ITALY

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Follow-up to the WCAR (anti-discrimination unit)	215,146	235,545
Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation	215,146	235,545
Afghanistan	258,176	282,654
Special procedures	172,117	188,436
Total	860,585	942,180

FORD FOUNDATION

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Follow-up to the WCAR (anti-discrimination unit - support to NGOs)	350,000	350,000
Issues in focus (Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues - Exhibition)	10,000	10,000
Public information	300,000	300,000
Total	660,000	660,000

SPAIN

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	41,449	41,269
Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation Colombia	59,213	60,588
Public information ¹ (Exhibition in Palais Wilson)	142,111	145,411
	34,000	0
Total	276,773	247,268

¹ Was paid by cheque in late December 2002, and cashed in early January 2003.

MACARTHUR FOUNDATION

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Mexico	250,000	0
Total	250,000	0

BRAZIL

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	15,000	15,000
Voluntary Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	20,000	20,000
Public information (Communication)	120,000	120,000
Total	155,000	155,000

AUSTRALIA

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
National institutions in Asia	103,360	103,360
Treaty bodies ("Best practices" guidelines for State reporting)	28,265	27,950
Total	131,625	131,310

In 2002, OHCHR had 21 junior professional officers (JPOs) who were supported by the following governments: Belgium, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Italy, Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Norway, the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie (OIF), Spain and Switzerland. Of the total number of JPOs, 6 were non-nationals supported by Belgium, Finland, Italy, the Netherlands and the OIF. The table below indicates the distribution of JPOs by government sponsor.

JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICERS

Number of JPOs	Government sponsor	Number of non-nationals
2	Belgium	1
3	Denmark	
3	Finland	1
2	France	
1	Germany	
3	Italy	1
1	Netherlands	1
1	Norway	
2	Organisation internationale de la Francophonie	2
1	Republic of Korea	
1	Spain	
1	Switzerland	
21		6

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGES TO OHCHR BY ACTIVITY

The distribution of funds in this table reflects earmarking by donors only and does not reflect allocations of unearmarked funds made by OHCHR.

Earmarking	United States of America	United Kingdom	European Commission	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Ireland	Belgium	Netherlands	Canada	France	Finland	Switzerland	Germany	Italy	Ford Foundation	Spain	MacArthur Foundation	Brazil	Australia	Other donors	Total pledges by activity	
Unearmarked					47,619	1,587,302	533,381				147,970											511,386	2,827,658
VF victims of torture	5,000,000	250,000		132,450		355,030	88,028	67,690	513,817	37,783	69,248	312,600	47,904	114,437			41,449		15,000			229,447	7,274,883
Trust Fund for contemporary forms of slavery									121,841		34,097								20,000			46,662	222,600
VF indigenous populations				55,188		34,924				18,826		33,996	90,477									44,582	277,993
VF international decade of the world's indigenous people				55,188		93,132								23,474								29,117	200,911
Follow-up to the World Conference against Racism													32,051	44,014	215,146	350,000						10,000	651,211
Voluntary Fund for technical cooperation	1,500,000	793,286					264,085	104,745	123,967	628,931	173,705	157,922	311,191	250,927	473,322		59,213	250,000				202,471	5,293,765
Support to national institutions		214,286		165,563	190,476		132,042							88,028						103,360		17,020	835,680
Support to Sierra Leone TRC	500,000		951,437	378,788	206,952		24,462		492,126	256,410			201,342									12,231	3,023,748
Field offices (including Cambodia)	500,000	528,572	2,086,184	2,525,304	1,142,131			1,193,713		438,764	806,058	426,392	134,228	180,458			142,111					29,777	10,133,692
Human rights in development		15,625			95,238			216,034	253,346				13,423										593,666
Support to treaty bodies			1,397,344	132,450	285,715		264,085	157,942						89,366							28,265	46,223	2,476,485
Support to the special procedures					190,476		264,085				51,468		50,231	73,602	172,117							20,000	821,979
Issues in focus				165,562			178,326									10,000						4,000	357,888
Building the capacity of OHCHR		3,192,317		513,245	380,952		176,057									300,000	34,000		120,000			21,872	4,738,443
Miscellaneous activities												236,884											236,884
Total pledges by donor	7,500,000	4,994,086	4,434,965	4,123,738	2,539,559	2,070,388	1,924,551	1,740,124	1,505,097	1,380,714	1,282,546	1,167,794	880,847	864,306	860,585	660,000	276,773	250,000	155,000	131,625	1,224,788	39,967,486	



HUMAN RIGHTS TRUST FUNDS ESTABLISHED BY THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE

■ BACKGROUND

The physical and psychological after-effects of torture can last years and may be irreversible, affecting not only the victims but also members of their families. Organizations assisting victims of torture have designed projects to support them as they try to recover from their devastating traumas. The General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture to distribute grants to non-governmental organizations that provide humanitarian assistance to victims of torture and members of their families.

■ ADMINISTRATION

The Fund is administered by the Secretary-General, in accordance with the financial regulations of the United Nations, with the advice of a Board of Trustees. The five Board members appointed by the Secretary-General in their individual capacities are Mr. Jaap Walkate, Mr. Ribot Hatano, Ms. Elizabeth Odio-Benito, Mr. Ivan Tosevski and Mr. Amos Wako. The secretariat of the Fund and Board is located at OHCHR in Geneva.

■ NEEDS FOR 2002

At its 20th session in May 2001, the Board estimated that it would require US\$ 12 million to satisfy all needs in 2002. OHCHR's Annual Appeal 2002 invited donors to contribute US\$ 9,730,000 for the 21st session of the Board.

■ 21ST SESSION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

At the time of the Board's 21st session (13-27 May 2002), roughly US\$ 8 million was available for expenditures. The Board examined

about 240 admissible new applications, amounting to US\$ 12 million, and recommended US\$ 7 million in new grants to be paid in 2002-2003 and about US\$ 1 million to cover pending and emergency grants. The full amount was allocated. On 10 July 2002, the High Commissioner, on behalf of the Secretary General, approved the recommendations of the Board concerning 169 new 12-month grants to subsidize projects in 60 countries in Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Europe. US\$ 5.7 million was paid before 31 December 2002. The pending and emergency grants could still be paid between 1 January 2003 and the next session of the Board, in May 2003, upon receipt of satisfactory narrative and financial reports and any additional information requested by the Board. Travel costs to allow the Board members to attend the 21st session amounted to US\$ 29,780 which is 0.5% of the total costs of the Fund. Travel costs to permit the secretariat of the Fund to conduct on-the-spot assessment of funded projects amounted to US\$ 10,446.

■ BENEFICIARIES

Projects providing psychological, medical, economic, social, legal assistance or other forms of direct humanitarian assistance to victims of torture and members of their families were supported taking into consideration geographic distribution (see Annex II of General Assembly resolution A/57/268). As recommended by the Board of Trustees and approved by the Secretary-General and the General Assembly since 1981, the reports of the Secretary-General on this Fund do not provide more detailed information on the projects financed, as this could be detrimental to the protection of the victims of torture and project staff, and may be contrary to the ethical norms of the health professionals, social workers, lawyers and other personnel involved.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

It is estimated that in 2002 the Fund's grants benefited more than 80,000 victims of torture and members of their families in

60 countries. Beneficiaries were nearly evenly divided between male and female. Twelve per cent of the beneficiaries were children, 80 per cent were adults and 8 per cent were elderly persons. The percentage of projects providing one or more specific types of assistance to victims of torture increased markedly between 1997 and 2002, confirming the trend of an increase in the number of projects providing direct, multidisciplinary assistance to victims of torture and members of their relatives.

■ FUNDING

The Commission of the European Union, which had been the main source of funding for projects to assist victims of torture, reduced its grants in this field in the past year: in 2002, it funded only 11 organizations that provide assistance to victims of torture. According to the information available, the Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture thus became the prime source of funding, in 2002, for medium-sized and small projects providing assistance to victims of torture.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

Organizations that received grants were informed of the conditions attached to any grant, including United Nations access to detailed information on the expenses of each project and further information concerning the project. They were also informed that members of the Board or the Fund's secretariat may visit their project and meet with project staff and victims of torture who have benefited from the grant in order to evaluate the impact of the activities. OHCHR's field presences were informed about projects in their regions and, when necessary, invited to provide relevant information to the Fund's secretariat on the project concerned. In some instances, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR or other relevant United Nations organizations were also asked to provide information about projects. This cooperation has been very fruitful as valuable information was received which allowed for thorough assessment. In 2002, the secretariat of the Fund visited projects in Argentina, France, Germany, the Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States. These field missions have enabled the secretariat to measure the impact of the assistance received from the Fund and further explain to the organizations concerned the guidelines of the Fund. For further information see the annual report to the General Assembly (A/57/268).

At its annual session in 2003, the members of the Board will review the activities carried out by the Fund in 2002 and review

the narrative, financial and audit reports received from the organizations benefiting from grants allocated by the Fund in 2002. After a briefing by the Chief of the United Nations External Auditors' Team at its 21st session, the Board recommended that project leaders should provide statements of their organization's income and expenditure and assets and liabilities, and auditors' reports on these statements, in addition to the narrative and financial reports they are obliged to submit. The Team also recommended that projects that receive grants greater than US\$ 100,000 provide the above-mentioned statements and reports. This recommendation was incorporated into the Fund's revised guidelines for 2003.

■ REPORTING

More information on beneficiaries of grants, activities performed in 2002, statistical comparison with the activities performed since 1982, new trends and statistics on the beneficiaries according to gender, age, region and type of assistance, and the Fund's Guidelines are available in the report by the Secretary-General on the Fund for 2002 and on the Fund's first 20 years, which was submitted to the General Assembly (A/57/268). The Board also provided information directly to donors when it met with them at the end of its annual session in May 2002.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE UNVF VICTIMS OF TORTURE

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2002, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2002 and total balance as at 31 December 2002.

Summary ¹	US\$
Opening balance	1,989,135
Adjustment ²	950,684
Income from contributions	7,391,151
Other funds available ³	222,838
Total funds available	10,553,808
Expenditure ⁴	8,085,725
Closing balance⁵	2,468,083

¹ This statement reflects figures reported for the UN financial year. Due to the different reporting periods covered, these figures may differ from those reported for the Fund to the UN General Assembly. Also due to the different reporting periods, the carry-over may be overstated in comparison to the actual pattern of expenditure.

² Includes adjustments/savings to prior period expenditure.

³ Includes interest income of US\$ 200,843.

⁴ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

⁵ Includes US\$ 1,212,859 in operating cash reserves. This amount was not available for activities in 2003.

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

UNVF VICTIMS OF TORTURE

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2002 and revised mid-year budgetary requirements versus actual expenditures incurred in 2002.

	Annual Appeal budget	Revised budget	Expenditure
	US\$	US\$	US\$
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	9,730,000	8,032,016	8,085,725
Total	9,730,000	8,032,016	8,085,725

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

UNVF VICTIMS OF TORTURE

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002.

Donor	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
<i>Governments</i>		
Algeria	5,000	0
Andorra	8,800	8,800
Austria	40,000	40,000
Belgium	67,690	138,453
Brazil	15,000	15,000
Canada	37,783	37,783
Chile	0	5,000
Cyprus	6,000	6,000
Czech Republic	5,000	5,000
Denmark	355,030	347,895
Finland	312,600	312,600
France	69,248	69,248
Germany	114,437	122,066
Greece	10,300	10,300
Holy See	1,000	2,000
Iceland	4,650	4,650
Iran, Islamic Republic of	10,000	10,000
Ireland	88,028	83,244
Israel	5,000	5,000
Japan	0	60,000
Kenya	2,500	2,500
Korea, Republic of	10,000	10,000
Liechtenstein	5,988	5,988
Luxembourg	11,118	11,118
Monaco	10,000	10,000
Netherlands	513,817	500,000
New Zealand	24,761	25,361
Norway	132,450	135,941
Peru	1,480	1,480
Poland	5,000	5,000
Portugal	30,000	30,000
South Africa	23,140	23,140
Spain	41,449	41,269
Sri Lanka	1,000	1,000
Switzerland	47,904	47,904
Tunisia	3,310	4,702
Turkey	5,000	5,000
United Kingdom	250,000	247,200
United States of America	5,000,000	5,000,000
<i>Other donors</i>		
Private donors	400	509
Total	7,274,883	7,391,151

With reference to the pledge and income column, in some instances a pledge is made in the prior year and payment is received in the current year. In other instances a pledge is made in the current year and payment is received the following year.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN UNVF VICTIMS OF TORTURE

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	10,446
Commission members	0
Representative and other participants	28,780
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	7,116,283
Sub-total	7,155,509
Programme support costs	930,216
Total	8,085,725

VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND ON CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

■ BACKGROUND

The General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery to:

- Provide financial assistance so that representatives of NGOs that deal with issues of contemporary forms of slavery can participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery; and
- Extend humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals who have been victims of contemporary forms of slavery.

The Fund is administered by the Secretary-General, in accordance with United Nations financial rules and regulations, on the advice of a Board of Trustees. The Board is composed of five United Nations experts with relevant experience in the field of human rights, especially in contemporary forms of slavery, who serve in their personnel capacities. The Board members appointed by the Secretary-General in 2001 for a three-year renewable term, ending on 31 December 2004, are Swami Agnivesh (Chairman), Theo van Boven, Cheikh Saad-Bouh Kamara, Tatiana Matveeva and José de Souza Martins.

The Board of Trustees holds its annual session at the end of January/beginning of February. In accordance with the United Nations financial regulations relating to general trust funds for humanitarian assistance, the Board makes recommendations for grants only on the basis of contributions officially registered by the first day of the session. Voluntary contributions paid after that date are considered at its next session. Donors are therefore encouraged to contribute well in advance of the annual session so that their contribution can be registered and used during the current year.

■ NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR 2002

The needs to be met by new contributions, assessed by the Board for its 7th annual session in January 2002, and which were reflected in the Fund's cost plan for 2002 and in the Annual Appeal 2002, amounted to US\$ 261,000.

■ SEVENTH SESSION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

At its 7th session, (Geneva, 21-25 January 2002), approximately US\$ 264,000 was available for expenditure. The Board examined the Fund's financial situation, the use of grants approved in 2001, and new applications for travel and project grants. The Board also met with regular donors. An exhaustive account of the session of the Board is reflected in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, A/57/308.

Recommendations

The Board examined 39 admissible applications for travel grants, amounting to approximately US\$ 80,000 and 39 admissible applications for project grants, amounting to approximately US\$ 600,000. When selecting travel grants, the Board took into account the main theme of the 27th session of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery in 2002: "Exploitation of children, particularly in the context of prostitution and domestic servitude". In accordance with the selection criteria, the Board recommended that US\$ 14,046 be spent for seven travel grants and US\$ 122,000 be spent for 21 project grants, for a total of US\$ 136,046, which includes seven projects in Africa, one in the Americas, seven in Asia and six in Europe, and two travel grants in Africa, three in Asia and two in Europe. US\$ 22,000 was spent on organizing the Board's annual session.

The Board's recommendations were approved by the High Commissioner, on behalf of the Secretary-General, on 4 February

2002. Most of the grants approved were paid immediately. Others were to be paid upon receipt of information from the relevant organizations, as requested by the Board. The travel grants were paid before the session of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery to allow all beneficiaries to attend the session.

The organizations that received project grants had to submit narrative and financial reports on the use of their grant to the secretariat of the Fund by 1 November 2002. These reports were considered at the 8th session of the Board in 2003.

■ BENEFICIARIES

- NGO representatives working on the issue of contemporary forms of slavery who can contribute to a deeper understanding

of the subject, and who would otherwise be unable to attend the sessions of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery; and

- Individuals whose human rights have been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery and who are so considered by the Board.

■ REPORTING PROCEDURE

A detailed report by the Secretary-General on the activities of the Fund was submitted to the General Assembly (A/57/308) and to the 58th session of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/2002/93 and Add. 1). Board members also informed donors about the Fund's activities at the annual session of the Board.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE UNVTF CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2002, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2002 and total balance as at 31 December 2002.

Summary ¹	US\$
Opening balance	214,811
Adjustment ²	53,347
Income from contributions	241,213
Other funds available ³	10,229
Total funds available	519,600
Expenditure ⁴	188,014
Closing balance⁵	331,586

¹ This statement reflects figures reported for the UN financial year. Due to the different reporting periods covered, these figures may differ from those reported for the Fund to the UN General Assembly. Also due to the different reporting periods, the carry-over may be overstated in comparison to the actual pattern of expenditure.

² Includes adjustments/savings to prior period expenditure.

³ Includes interest income of US\$ 10,229.

⁴ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

⁵ Includes US\$ 28,202 in operating cash reserves. This amount was not available for activities in 2003.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN UNVTF CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	0
Commission members	0
Representative and other participants	44,349
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	122,035
Sub-total	166,384
Programme support costs	21,630
Total	188,014

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE UNVTF CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2002 and revised mid-year budgetary requirements versus actual expenditures incurred in 2002.

	Annual Appeal budget US\$	Revised budget US\$	Expenditure US\$
Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	261,000	209,106	188,014
Total	261,000	209,106	188,014

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS UNVTF CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002.

Donor	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>		
Brazil	20,000	20,000
Cyprus	4,000	4,000
France	34,097	34,778
Holy See	1,000	2,000
Israel	5,000	5,000
Japan	0	50,000
Libya	0	5,000
Luxembourg	11,002	11,002
Netherlands	121,841	87,870
Qatar	10,000	10,000
South Africa	7,713	7,713
<i>Other donors</i>		
Instituto Tecnico Comerciale	1,686	1,686
Students of Archway School	4,098	0
Private donors	2,163	2,164
Total	222,600	241,213

With reference to the pledge and income column, in some instances a pledge is made in the prior year and payment is received in the current year. In other instances a pledge is made in the current year and payment is received the following year.

VOLUNTARY FUND FOR INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

■ BACKGROUND

In accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions, the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations:

- Provides financial assistance to representatives of indigenous communities and organizations who wish to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights;
- Participates in the deliberations of the open-ended inter-sessional Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights on the draft United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; and
- Participates in the deliberations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

The Secretary-General, in accordance with United Nations financial rules and regulations, administers the Fund with the advice of a Board of Trustees. The five members of the Board, appointed by the Secretary-General, are United Nations experts who serve in their personal capacities. The members of the Board during the term that ended on 31 December 2002, were

themselves indigenous experts: Mr. Michael Dodson, Ms. Naomi N. Kipuri, Mr. José Carlos Morales Morales, Ms. Tove S. Petersen, and Ms. Victoria Tauli-Corpuz (Chairperson).

The Board of Trustees holds its annual session at the end of March/beginning of April. The Board makes recommendations for grants only on the basis of funds officially registered by the first day of the annual session. Any contributions received thereafter are considered at its next session.

■ NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR 2002

The needs to be covered by new contributions, assessed by the Board at its annual session in April 2001 and which were reflected in the Fund's cost plan for 2002 and in the Annual Appeal 2002, amounted to US\$ 309,000.

■ FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

At its annual session (Geneva, 3-5 March 2003), the Board examined the Fund's financial situation, the implementation of its recommendations approved in 2001, and new applications received for travel grants.

Recommendations

The Board reviewed 232 applications for travel grants to allow representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to attend the 20th session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, and 27 applications to attend the open-ended inter-sessional Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights on the draft United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. In accordance with the approved selection criteria, the Board recommended:

- 78 travel grants, amounting to about US\$ 305,000, for 26 representatives from Africa, 19 from the Americas, 22 from Asia-Pacific, and 11 from Europe to attend the Working Group on Indigenous Populations in July 2002.
- 16 travel grants, amounting to about US\$ 72,000, for 3 representatives from Africa, 5 from the Americas, 4 from Asia-Pacific, and 4 from Europe to attend the Working Group on the draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples.

On behalf of the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner approved the recommendations on 17 April 2002. Almost all beneficiaries of travel grants attended the relevant Working Groups.

The Board of Trustees noted that during the inter-sessional period its secretariat implemented the new mandate established by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/140 of 19 December 2001. The Board recommended 25 travel grants, for about US\$ 138,000, for indigenous representatives to attend, as observers, the First Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. The grant recipients were selected from more than 400 applicants. The High Commissioner approved the recommendations on behalf of the Secretary-General. US\$ 35,000 was spent to organize the Board's annual session.

■ BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries are representatives of indigenous people's organizations and communities who would otherwise not have been able to attend the sessions of the Permanent Forum and the Working Groups, and who contributed to a deeper knowledge of the problems affecting indigenous populations. Applicants had been requested to respect age, gender balance and geographic diversity, which were reflected in the distribution of approved grants.

■ REPORTING PROCEDURE OF THE FUND

Information on the activities of the Fund, including all recommendations approved, the selection criteria, contributions received,

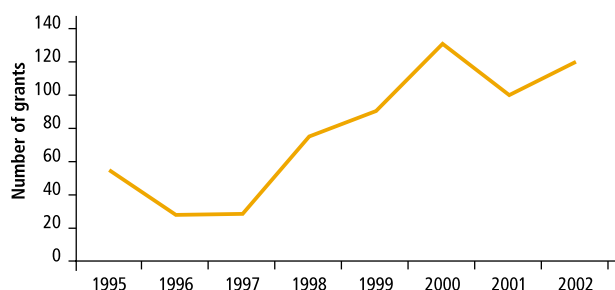
statistics, charts showing the beneficiaries and the indigenous peoples they represented at the Permanent Forum and the Working Groups, is included in the biennial report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the Status of the Fund (A/57/296) and in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the implementation of Decade activities (A/57/395). The Fund and Board also reported to the Commission on Human Rights in the Annual Report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the implementation of the International Decade.

Members of the Board of Trustees shared their assessment of the Fund's activities with donors at the Board's annual meeting in April.

■ ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

The Board of Trustees noted the substantial increase in the number of admissible applications received from indigenous communities and organizations between 1997 (52 applications) and 2002 (259 applications). This increase is illustrated in the graph below.

Number of grants approved: 1995-2002



Since the Fund was created, in 1985, its mandate has been expanded three times to meet the developments and changing realities of the United Nations system and among indigenous peoples.

Admissible applications received 1997-2002

Session	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Working Group on indigenous populations	47	72	220	119	225	232
Working Group on the Draft Declaration	5	3	20	36	32	27
Permanent Forum	–	–	–	–	–	323
TOTAL	52	75	240	155	257	582

In 1995, the General Assembly decided that the Fund should also be used to provide financial assistance to indigenous representatives wishing to attend the Working Group to elaborate a draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples. In 1998, the General Assembly expanded the Fund's mandate further to assist the Working Group on a Permanent Forum for indigenous peoples. In December 2001, the Fund was mandated by the

General Assembly to assist representatives of indigenous peoples in participating, as observers, in the first session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, which was held in May 2002.

At their 16th annual session in 2003, members of the Board of Trustees reviewed the activities carried out by the Fund in 2002.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE UNVF INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2002, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2002 and total balance as at 31 December 2002.

Summary ¹	US\$
Opening balance	1,014,667
Adjustment ²	186,205
Income from contributions	280,553
Other funds available ³	37,780
Total funds available	1,519,205
Expenditure ⁴	564,372
Closing balance⁵	954,833

¹ This statement reflects figures reported for the UN financial year. Due to the different reporting periods covered, these figures may differ from those reported for the Fund to the UN General Assembly. Also due to the different reporting periods, the carry-over may be overstated in comparison to the actual pattern of expenditure.

² Includes adjustments/savings to prior period expenditure.

³ Includes interest income of US\$ 37,780.

⁴ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

⁵ Includes US\$ 84,656 in operating cash reserves. This amount was not available for activities in 2003. In addition, an amount of US\$ 313,655 was available under the sub-account for the voluntary fund for indigenous populations.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN UNVF INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	3,619
Commission members	0
Representative and other participants	495,825
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	499,444
Programme support costs	64,928
Total	564,372

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE UNVF INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2002 and revised mid-year budgetary requirements versus actual expenditures incurred in 2002.

	Annual Appeal budget	Revised budget	Expenditure
	US\$	US\$	US\$
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations	309,000	768,965	564,372
Total	309,000	768,965	564,372

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS UNVF INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002.

Donor	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>		
Canada	18,826	18,826
Cyprus	2,000	2,000
Denmark	34,924	35,030
Estonia	18,117	18,117
Finland	33,996	33,996
Greece	6,300	6,300
Holy See	1,000	2,000
Israel	5,000	5,000
New Zealand	10,475	10,475
Norway	55,188	56,642
Switzerland	90,477	90,476
<i>Other donors</i>		
Private donors	1,690	1,691
Total	277,993	280,553

With reference to the pledge and income column, in some instances a pledge is made in the prior year and payment is received in the current year. In other instances a pledge is made in the current year and payment is received the following year.

VOLUNTARY FUND FOR THE INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF THE WORLD'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

■ BACKGROUND

The mandate of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People is to finance projects and programmes during the Decade of the World's Indigenous People.

The Fund is administered by the Secretary-General in accordance with United Nations financial rules and regulations, on the advice of an advisory group. The group is appointed by the Secretary-General and is composed of the five members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, who are experts in indigenous issues, the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, and a United Nations expert, appointed by the High Commissioner, who acts as Coordinator of the Decade.

The Advisory Group holds its annual session at the beginning of April and makes recommendations for grants on the basis of contributions officially registered by the first day of the session. Donors are therefore encouraged to contribute well in advance of the annual session so that their contribution can be registered and used during the current year.

■ NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR 2002

The needs to be covered by new contributions, assessed by the advisory group in 2001 for its 7th annual session in April 2002 and which were reflected in the Fund's cost plan for 2002 and in the Annual Appeal 2002, amounted to US\$ 700,000.

■ SEVENTH SESSION OF THE ADVISORY GROUP

At its 7th session (8-12 April 2002), the Advisory Group examined narrative and financial reports from grantees on the use of prior grants. Thanks to new voluntary contributions of US\$ 470,000 available for new grants to support indigenous communities and organizations in 2002 and to support programmes carried out by the OHCHR's Indigenous Projects Team.

Recommendations

Some 102 new applications that met the Fund's criteria for admissibility and selection were examined. The Group recommended grants to partially subsidize 42 projects in 19 countries (15 projects in Africa for US\$ 134,500; 15 in Latin America for US\$ 120,455; 10 in Asia for US\$ 100,197; and 2 in Europe for US\$ 25,000) for a total amount of US\$ 380,152. The chart below shows the increase in the number of admissible applications for grants received and grants allocated in 2002 compared to 2001.

Year / Annual session	Admissible applications received	Grants approved	Amount in US\$
2002/7th	102	42	380,152
2001/6th	82	30	252,606

A grant of US\$ 28,600 was provided to support an indigenous media project, organized by OHCHR at the First Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, held in New York from 13 to 24 May 2002. In addition, US\$ 21,400 was provided for a workshop on indigenous peoples and sustainable development, focusing on technical follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The workshop was held in Washington from 19 to 20 February 2003. Thanks to a contribution received in October 2002, that is, after the 7th session of the Advisory Group, the Fund was able to finance an OHCHR-organized consultation and training workshop for Batwa (Pygmy) communities on human rights, development and cultural diversity, held in cooperation with the ILO and UNESCO in Yaoundé and the Dja Biosphere Reserve, in Cameroon, from 11 to 15 November 2002. Travel costs to allow Group members to attend the 7th session amounted to US\$ 8,828.

■ BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries are indigenous communities and organizations, non-governmental and other organizations, and academic and similar institutions that seek small grants for projects and activities that fall under the Programme of Activities of the Decade, especially those that aim to strengthen indigenous organizational structures and procedures. Organizations should be non-profit with a capacity to raise additional funds from other sources.

■ COOPERATION IN THE FIELD

Grant recipients were informed that, as a condition attached to any grant, the secretariat must have access to accounts relating to project expenses and to any information concerning the project that may be available from other United Nations staff, agencies, funds or programmes. They were also informed that members of the advisory group or the Fund's secretariat may visit their project and meet with their staff and members of the indigenous communities directly or indirectly assisted by the grant, in order to better evaluate the project. Projects in the Philippines supported by the Fund were evaluated in 2002.

■ EVALUATION

At their 8th annual session in 2003, the members of the Advisory Group reviewed the activities carried out by the Fund in 2002 as well as the narrative and financial reports received from both the organizations benefiting from grants and those OHCHR programmes financed by the Fund in 2002. After a briefing by the Chief of the United Nations External Auditors' Team at its 7th session, the Advisory Group recommended that, in order to enhance the reporting procedure to the Group, project leaders should provide statements of their organization's income and expenditure and assets and liabilities, and auditors' reports on these statements, in addition to the narrative and financial reports they are obliged to submit. The Group also recommended that projects receiving grants of more than US\$ 25,000 must provide the above-mentioned statements and reports. This recommendation was incorporated into the Fund's revised guidelines for 2003.

■ REPORTING PROCEDURE

Reports on the use of the grants were submitted to the General Assembly (A/57/395), the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/2002/96), and the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2002/7). The Fund and Group also reported to the Commission on Human Rights in the Annual Report of High Commissioner for Human Rights on the implementation of the International Decade. These reports provide information on the projects approved, the implementing indigenous organizations and communities, and the amount approved for each grant. Members of the Advisory Group shared their assessment of activities with donors at a meeting organized during the Group's annual session in April 2002.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

UNVF INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF THE WORLD'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2002, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2002 and total balance as at 31 December 2002.

Summary ¹	US\$
Opening balance	467,098
Adjustment ²	112,924
Income from contributions	230,145
Other funds available ³	20,000
Total funds available	830,167
Expenditure ⁴	511,737
Closing balance⁵	318,430

¹ This statement reflects figures reported for the UN financial year. Due to the different reporting periods covered, these figures may differ from those reported for the Fund to the UN General Assembly. Also due to the different reporting periods, the carry-over may be overstated in comparison to the actual pattern of expenditure.

² Includes adjustments/savings to prior period expenditure.

³ Includes interest income of US\$ 20,000.

⁴ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

⁵ Includes US\$ 76,761 in operating cash reserves. This amount was not available for activities in 2003.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

UNVF INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF THE WORLD'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	0
Commission members	0
Representative and other participants	50,713
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	402,152
Sub-total	452,865
Programme support costs	58,872
Total	511,737

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

UNVF INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR THE WORLD'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2002 and revised mid-year budgetary requirements versus actual expenditures incurred in 2002.

	Annual Appeal budget US\$	Revised budget US\$	Expenditure US\$
Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People	700,000	489,913	511,737
Total	700,000	489,913	511,737

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

UNVF INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR THE WORLD'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002.

Donor	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>		
Cyprus	2,000	2,000
Denmark	93,132	93,652
Estonia	18,117	18,117
Germany	23,474	24,133
Greece	9,000	9,000
Japan	0	25,000
Norway	55,188	56,642
Tunisia	0	1,601
Total	200,911	230,145

With reference to the pledge and income column, in some instances a pledge is made in the prior year and payment is received in the current year. In other instances a pledge is made in the current year and payment is received the following year.



FOLLOW-UP TO THE WORLD CONFERENCE AGAINST RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED INTOLERANCE

■ BACKGROUND

The World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance was held from 31 August to 8 September 2001 in Durban, South Africa. OHCHR plays a crucial role in ensuring follow-up to the Conference at national, regional and international levels and is the lead agency responsible for integrating the Programme of Action, adopted at the Conference, into the mandates, programmes and projects of the United Nations. In early 2002, OHCHR created the Anti-Discrimination Unit (ADU) to coordinate follow-up to the Conference and to implement the Programme of Action within OHCHR and the United Nations system, as well as among States, national human rights institutions, NGOs, youth, civil society and the media.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

Regional expert seminars

During 2002, the ADU organized two regional expert seminars on implementation of the Durban Programme of Action, one in Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico City, 1-3 July) and one in Africa (Nairobi, 16-18 September). The Mexico City seminar, organized with the support of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, addressed issues of racial discrimination relating to the administration of justice, education, health care, employment, poverty, and issues particularly relevant to people of African descent, indigenous peoples and migrants. The Nairobi seminar, organized with the support of the United Nations Office there, focused on racial discrimination related to HIV/AIDS, education, administration of justice, housing, poverty and development, and on problems unique to non-nationals, such as migrants and refugees. UNESCO also presented information related to its educational project on the Transatlantic Slave Route. The reports of the two seminars, including the conclusions and recommendations made by the experts, can be found in a report

submitted to the 59th session of the Commission on Human Rights (E.CN.4/2003/18/Add.1 and Add.2).

Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent

The Commission on Human Rights established the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, which is mandated to study racial discrimination faced by people of African descent and to propose measures to address those problems. Members nominated to date are the Chairperson-Rapporteur, Mr. Peter Lesa Kasanda (Zambia), Mr. George N. Jabbour (Syrian Arab Republic), Ms. Irina Zlatescu (Romania) and Mr. Roberto B. Martins (Brazil).

The ADU serviced the first session of the Working Group of Experts (25-29 November 2002). At its first session, the Group asked its members to prepare papers to advance the discussion on issues such as the identification and definition of people of African descent, reparations, and United Nations mechanisms that protect the human rights of people of African descent. The experts agreed to invite several United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to its second session (3-7 February 2003). The Working Group's conclusions and recommendations adopted during its first and second sessions are included in its report to the 59th session of the Commission on Human Rights (E.CN.4/2003/21).

Publications

In cooperation with the Department of Public Information, a glossy and reader-friendly version of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action was issued in English in mid-March 2002. The publication was later translated into French and Spanish.

OHCHR started work to create a database of best practices and national legislation, as recommended in the Programme of Action. In addition, *The Gender Dimension of Racial Discrimination* was revised and updated and will be issued jointly with the Division for the Advancement of Women in 2003. A publication chronicling

implementation of the Programme of Action to date, *Making Progress: An Implementation Report on the Declaration and Programme of Action of the United Nations World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance*, will be issued in 2003. These publications will also be available on OHCHR's website.

Cooperation with non-governmental organizations

OHCHR is strengthening its cooperation with NGOs to encourage their full participation in the implementation of the Durban Programme of Action. A post for a NGO liaison officer was created within the ADU under voluntary contributions.

ADU holds regular consultations with NGOs and has supported NGOs' activities related to the Durban Conference organized during the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission. On 22 March 2002, ADU held a meeting with NGOs to share information about programmes and activities they have carried out or plan to carry out to implement the Durban agenda. A meeting on "Combating Racism and Promoting Women's Rights" was held on 10 April 2002. Throughout that year, members of the ADU participated in a number of NGO meetings, workshops and seminars, including:

- A seminar on follow-up to the World Conference against Racism organized by the International Service for Human Rights (Geneva, March);
- A meeting on The Role of the United Nations in Implementing the Programme of Action of the World Conference against Racism, organized by the Association for Human Rights and Democracy in Africa (Vienna, April);
- The Second International Human Rights Colloquium, organized by the Consortium of Universities for Human Rights (Sao Paulo, May); and
- A workshop on racism and discrimination, organized within the World Civil Society Forum (Geneva, July).

The Unit convened a training workshop, held in Bangkok from 9 to 13 December, parallel to the Asian Civil Society Forum, which provided NGOs with information on how the United Nations tries to combat racism and how NGOs can help implement the Durban agenda. NGOs also participated in the regional expert seminars in Mexico City and Nairobi and during the first session of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent.

Cooperation with youth

The ADU strengthened its contacts with youth organizations around the world that are active against racism and discrimination. It encouraged youth organizations and the global youth network created at the International Youth Summit in Durban to promote diversity and respect among young people. Through the global electronic youth network against racism, the ADU regularly provided youth organizations with information on relevant activities carried out by OHCHR.

On the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March 2002), the ADU organized a panel discussion entitled "Young People against Racism: The Road from Durban". Young women from Nicaragua, Burundi, Australia, Guyana and Bulgaria presented examples of successful youth initiatives against racial discrimination and xenophobia. For example the street theatre, race-free-zone campaign, the design of youth plans of action and networking beyond borders.

The ADU financially supported an African Youth Consultation on follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, held in Ghana in August 2002; twenty-four representatives of non-governmental youth organizations from across Africa discussed the outcome of the Durban Conference. Through small grants administered by OHCHR's Assisting Communities Together project, the Unit also supported grassroots youth projects promoting diversity in schools and in non-formal education in Fiji, Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands.

Activities undertaken with United Nations partners and international and regional inter-governmental bodies

The ADU worked with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to produce a flyer promoting equality and diversity at the workplace; the brochure was distributed at the 2002 International Labour Conference.

The ADU prepared the joint OHCHR/UNESCO workshop as mandated by the Revised Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to develop a publication to combat racism and foster tolerance, which was held in February 2003.

During 2002, the Unit also participated in:

- An expert meeting, organized by the Council of Europe, that focused on implementation of the conclusions of the European and World Conferences against Racism (Strasbourg, February);

- The Inter-Agency Consultation on Race in Latin America, entitled "Advancing Public Policy for Afro-Descendants in Latin-America: Social and Economic Development, Legal Issues and Human Rights", organized jointly by the Pan-American Health Organization, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (Washington, June);
- The Third Annual European Round Table Conference of the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (Vienna, October);
- The UNESCO regional consultation for Asia on follow-up to Durban (Bangkok, December); and
- A meeting, organized by the World Bank, to update the World Bank/IADB community on the plan of action adopted by the World Conference to link race, ethnicity and diversity to specific measurements, including the Millennium Development Goals (Washington, December).

Reporting activities

The ADU submitted reports to the Commission on Human Rights on the two regional expert seminars, on the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, and on implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (E/CN.4/2002/21). A report on implementation of the Durban agenda was also submitted to the General Assembly (A/57/443). These reports included information on follow-up activities provided by States, United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, NGOs and youth groups. A report on the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination was also submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (A/57/83-E/2002/72). Reports on implementation of the Durban agenda and on the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination were also submitted to the 59th session of the Commission on Human Rights in 2003 (E/CN.4/2003/18 and E/CN.4/2003/19).

National human rights institutions

As an initial activity to planned support for the work of national human rights institutions in the field of racial discrimination, the Unit provided the Fiji national institution with a small grant. The institution organized a one-day workshop on race relations in the country in August 2002, during which recommendations on policy, educational and practical initiatives to implement the Durban Programme of Action were adopted.

BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries included participants in meetings convened by the ADU. States, NGOs and civil society benefited from recommendations made during the regional seminars. The publications in production will help to stimulate interest in combating racism. NGOs that frequently work with victims of racial discrimination benefited from their interactions with States and national human rights institutions at meetings organized by the ADU.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The meetings organized by the ADU, including the regional expert seminars and events aimed at NGOs, reinforced the regional networks created during the World Conference. The Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent generated great interest among States, United Nations bodies, NGOs and civil society in alleviating the difficulties faced by people of African descent, including economic disenfranchisement and discrimination in employment, housing, public services and the administration of justice.

The glossy version of the Declaration and Programme of Action produced in March 2002 has become the key working document in meetings that address follow-up and implementation of the commitments made at the World Conference.

Through its work with NGOs and youth groups, the ADU has encouraged broad participation in national and regional activities to combat racism.

FUNDING

Due to the late adoption of General Assembly resolution 56/266 in March 2002, endorsing the outcome of the World Conference against Racism, the Anti-Discrimination Unit was only able to assume concrete planning of activities after this date. In addition, the General Assembly made available resources to the Anti-Discrimination Unit, including four regular budget posts. This meant that staff expenses that were initially required from extra-budgetary funds and budgeted for in the Annual Appeal 2002 were drawn from the United Nations regular budget resource; which in part explains the large carry-over from 2002 into 2003. In addition, a cash reserve balance was required in the Fund to cover outstanding payments related to the World Conference against Racism. A number of planned activities were initiated in the year 2002 which will be finalized and for which expenditures will take place in 2003.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2002, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2002 and total balance as at 31 December 2002.

Summary	US\$
Opening balance	1,442,356
Adjustment ¹	397,949
Income from contributions	1,122,914
Other funds available ²	91,136
Total funds available	3,054,355
Expenditure ³	625,827
Closing balance⁴	2,428,528

¹ Includes adjustments/savings to prior period expenditure.

² Includes interest income of US\$ 71,875.

³ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

⁴ Includes US\$ 104,133 in operating cash reserves. This amount was not available for activities in 2003.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	325,514
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	51,659
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	21,291
Commission members	0
Representative and other participants	94,495
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	60,870
Sub-total	553,829
Programme support costs	71,998
Total	625,827

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2002 and revised mid-year budgetary requirements versus actual expenditures incurred in 2002.

	Annual Appeal budget US\$	Revised budget US\$	Expenditure US\$
Follow-up activities to the WCAR (including the Decade to combat Racism and Racial Discrimination)	1,494,854	1,059,908	625,827
Total	1,494,854	1,059,908	625,827

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002.

Earmarking by donor	Allocation	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Unearmarked contributions</i>			
Algeria	Follow-up to the WCAR	50,000	50,000
Denmark	Follow-up to the WCAR	0	186,406
Ireland	Follow-up to the WCAR	155,125	150,000
New Zealand	Follow-up to the WCAR	12,834	12,834
<i>Specific earmarking</i>			
Canada	Support to NGOs	0	30,848
Germany	Follow-up to the WCAR	44,014	46,948
Greece	Decade to combat racism	5,000	5,000
Italy	Anti-discrimination unit	215,146	235,545
Japan	Decade to combat racism	0	17,000
Poland	Decade to combat racism	5,000	5,000
Switzerland	Anti-discrimination unit	32,051	33,333
Ford Foundation	Anti-discrimination unit (support to NGOs)	350,000	350,000
Total		869,170	1,122,914

With reference to the pledge and income column, in some instances a pledge is made in the prior year and payment is received in the current year. In other instances a pledge is made in the current year and payment is received the following year.



TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

INTRODUCTION

The technical cooperation programme supports countries in promoting and protecting human rights at the national and regional levels by incorporating international human rights standards into national laws, policies and practices and by building sustainable national capacities to implement these standards. The programme is carried out at the request of the government concerned and is developed through the established phases and procedures of a project cycle: request, needs-assessment, project-formulation, appraisal, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Projects are formulated and implemented with the broadest possible participation of all elements of national societies, including civil society and national institutions, as well as the judicial, legislative and executive branches of the government. The programme reflects national development objectives and United Nations coordinated assistance in support of those objectives.

The programme focuses on four core areas: administration of justice, human rights education, national institutions and national plans of action for the promotion and protection of human rights. Special attention is paid to economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development; racism; the rights of indigenous peoples; trafficking of women and children; gender and the human rights of women; and the rights of the child.

Strengthening capacities at the national level is imperative for any progress to be made in promoting and protecting human rights. However, since OHCHR does not have the capacity to be present in all countries, during 2002 it continued to develop regional strategies through which inter-governmental cooperation is fostered and common policies and programmes can be formulated. By the end of the year, regional advisers had been posted in the United Nations regional commissions in Addis Ababa, Bangkok, Beirut and Santiago de Chile, and sub-regional offices were operating in Addis Ababa (Eastern Africa), Pretoria

(Southern Africa) and Yaoundé (Central Africa). In addition, OHCHR pursued its policy of greater collaboration with other United Nations actors, especially with UNDP and the United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) in the context of the Common Country Assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework (CCA/UNDAF) process.

The technical cooperation programme is primarily funded by the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights. Since 1993, a Board of Trustees, which meets semi-annually, has provided administrative and operational advice to the Fund. In 2002, the Board held its 17th (3-5 June) and 18th (11-13 November) sessions. During these sessions and through correspondence, the Board reviewed 35 new projects, discussed four evaluated projects, reviewed thematic issues, methodologies and procedures of the technical cooperation programme, examined financial and administrative matters concerning the Fund, and discussed fund-raising efforts. During each session, the Board held briefings for Member States.

Over the years, OHCHR has improved its capacity to implement technical cooperation activities. The creation of the Project Review Committee in 1998 provided OHCHR with a mechanism to monitor performance, provide guidance and exercise internal control of its action-oriented activities. The first Annual Appeal and the Annual Report in 2000 strengthened OHCHR's planning and reporting capacity. This improvement is reflected in an increase in expenditure from US\$ 4.7 million in 2000 to US\$ 11.6 million in 2002. The carry-over from previous years allowed OHCHR to implement many of its projects in 2002, as contributions only amounted to US\$ 7.6 million that year. Indeed, by the end of the year, the Fund's dwindling reserves had become a source of serious concern for the Office.

Several activities were funded by the United Nations regular budget from the technical cooperation budget line in 2002. This

includes support staff who service technical cooperation activities, the cost of hiring consultants, support to the indigenous fellowship programme, general operating expenses, and travel of staff and participants to meetings and workshops i.e. the 10th workshop on regional cooperation for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region (Beirut, 4-6 March); the second regional dialogue on promoting justice and reconciliation in Africa (Arusha, 24-26 May); a regional workshop on follow-up to the concluding observations of the treaty bodies (Quito, 27-29 August); and the head of field presences meeting (Geneva, 18-22 November).

During 2002, OHCHR worked on technical cooperation projects in: Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Palestine, Peru, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen. Offices based in Addis Ababa, Pretoria and Yaoundé implemented and facilitated the implementation of activities at the sub-regional level. In addition, OHCHR provided technical cooperation through the human-rights components of United Nations peacekeeping missions in Afghanistan, Angola, Central African Republic, Georgia-Abkhazia, Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan and Timor-Leste. Projects implemented under the technical cooperation umbrella during 2002 are detailed in the sections that follow.

A Project Management and Technical Cooperation Unit was created in 2002 to improve the technical cooperation programme. The Unit helps to train staff on project management, including planning, implementation and evaluation, and will develop methodologies and tools for facilitating the management of project activities. The Office also launched a global review of its technical cooperation programme, which will be undertaken during the first part of 2003. The review will consist of a combination of thematic and country studies and will be coordinated by an external partner.

The global project on internally displaced persons, described in the 2002 Annual Appeal, was not developed. However, OHCHR continued to undertake activities in this area, including the translation of the *United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* into local languages, particularly in those countries with a United Nations human rights field presence, such as Angola, Burundi, Colombia and Serbia and Montenegro.

The Office also participated in inter-agency frameworks on internal displacement undertaken by the Senior Inter-agency Network on Internally Displaced Persons, and in several training and protection activities carried out by the recently established Internally Displaced Persons Unit in OCHA. In addition, as part of its activities to service the mandate of the Representative of the Secretary-General on Internally Displaced Persons, OHCHR conducted background research on the situation of internally displaced persons around the globe.

Activities related to UNCTs, human rights and poverty-reduction and to the national institutions website are all funded through the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation, but are described in greater detail in the chapters on human rights in development and on national institutions, respectively.

In countries where OHCHR works closely with UNDP, there is often a delay in the reporting and recording of expenditures. For this reason, there may be instances where expenditures have been recorded for a project which refers to previous year activities or outstanding payments. In these cases an explanation has been provided in introduction to the relevant geographic region.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE PROJECTS ADMINISTERED THROUGH UNOG

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2002, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2002 and total balance as at 31 December 2002.

Summary	US\$
Opening balance	9,819,798
Adjustment ¹	1,293,252
Income from contributions	7,635,926
Other funds available ²	310,338
Total funds available	19,059,314
Expenditure ³	11,567,162
Closing balance^{4,5}	7,492,152

¹ Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure, savings and refunds to donors.
² Includes interest income of US\$ 304,354.
³ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.
⁴ Includes US\$ 1,734,506 in operating cash reserves and US\$ 438,116 in reserves for allocations to implementing agents. In addition, an amount of US\$ 1.1 million was earmarked for activities in Afghanistan and will be transferred to UNDP/UNAMA in early 2003 upon receipt of confirmation and acceptance by concerned donors. These amounts were not available for OHCHR's activities in 2003.
⁵ Of the remaining balance (after deduction of the amounts indicated in no. 4 above) of US\$ 4.2 million, US\$ 2.2 million were allotted in late 2002 to extend the work contracts of staff in the area of technical cooperation, both at headquarters and in the field. The remaining US\$ 2 million were allotted in early 2003 to initiate a minimum of activities as well as to honour legal commitments to implementing partners (grant payments, etc.).

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

PROJECTS ADMINISTERED BY UNOG

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2002 and revised mid-year budgetary requirements versus actual expenditures incurred in 2002.

	Annual Appeal Budget	Revised Budget	Expenditure		Annual Appeal Budget	Revised Budget	Expenditure
	US\$	US\$	US\$		US\$	US\$	US\$
Global projects				Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus			
Board of trustees	70,000	68,646	31,658	Regional activities ⁷	515,306	187,575	74,745
Capacity to support UN Country Teams ¹	525,450	372,561	124,899	Sub-regional project Central Asia	0	184,190	0
HR training for peacekeepers	48,590	112,774	70,644	Azerbaijan	129,272	304,140	255,709
Intergration of ESCR	0	11,300	0	Serbia and Montenegro ⁸	0	65,427	63,193
Internally displaced persons	56,500	0	0	Georgia	0	24,295	13,073
National institutions website ²	0	12,317	0	FYR Macedonia	150,290	353,577	129,735
Poverty alleviation strategies ¹	263,403	349,057	290,556	Russian Federation	646,360	909,313	828,262
Project development, formulation and evaluation	100,000	335,836	258,739	Sub-total	1,441,228	2,028,517	1,364,717
Trafficking in persons	491,776	318,434	287,440	Asia and the Pacific			
UN decade for HR education ³	742,410	1,050,862	831,853	Regional activities ⁹	500,002	679,287	433,834
Sub-total	2,298,129	2,631,787	1,895,789	National HR institutions			
Africa				Asia/Pacific ²	0	124,300	0
Regional activities ^{3,4}	1,055,307	693,425	359,808	Afghanistan	0	321,278	212,039
Cameroon	0	47,008	0	China	479,685	478,668	414,665
Chad	0	23,391	11,725	Timor-Leste	606,810	172,008	46,973
Republic of Congo	0	172,890	76,552	Mongolia	158,200	197,976	174,332
Guinea-Bissau	0	74,241	52,025	Solomon Islands	195,377	345,950	230,763
Madagascar		24,521	26,926	Sri Lanka	0	100,000	0
Malawi	0	22,600	22,600	Sub-total	1,940,074	2,419,467	1,512,606
Mauritania	0	79,213	66,671	Arab region			
Rwanda ²	105,649	430,358	290,921	Regional activities ¹⁰	432,338	840,519	507,437
Sierra Leone ⁵	500,262	1,609,084	2,074,567	Morocco	155,330	147,000	0
Somalia ³	173,794	269,392	235,443	Palestine	639,015	997,346	651,375
Sudan	86,845	376,516	276,764	Yemen	290,975	200,118	168,888
Sub-total	1,921,857	3,822,639	3,494,002	Sub-total	1,517,658	2,184,983	1,327,700
Latin America and the Caribbean				Total	10,576,705	16,208,426	11,567,162
Regional activities ⁶	496,070	743,432	562,443				
Andean Commission of Jurists	0	37,516	0				
Ecuador	0	325,900	366,223				
El Salvador	214,700	119,441	53,433				
Guatemala	174,192	441,138	275,917				
Haiti	0	55,822	49,882				
Mexico	572,797	862,544	209,508				
Nicaragua	0	334,552	313,694				
Peru	0	200,688	141,248				
Sub-total	1,457,759	3,121,033	1,972,348				

¹ The corresponding narrative is presented on page 152 + 153.

² The corresponding narrative is presented on page 105.

³ See also expenditure reported under UNOPS-administered projects for technical cooperation on page 42.

⁴ Includes OHCHR's regional representation in East Africa and Southern Africa, and African dialogue II (Arusha).

⁵ Includes expenditure of US\$ 1,594,288 for the interim secretariat of the Sierra Leone TRC.

⁶ Includes OHCHR's regional representation in Latin America and promotion and protection of reproductive rights of women through national institutions (the corresponding narrative for the latter project is presented on page 45).

⁷ Includes follow-up to the Conference on HR and Democracy (Dubrovnik).

⁸ Includes training with respect to treaty reporting which is described in the chapter on Human rights support to peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building activities (see page 146).

⁹ Includes OHCHR's regional representation in Asia/Pacific and a workshop on human rights held in Fiji.

¹⁰ Includes OHCHR's regional representation in the Middle East and support to the Arab Institute for Human Rights.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE PROJECTS ADMINISTERED BY UNOPS

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2002, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2002 and total balance as at 31 December 2002.

Summary	US\$
Opening balance ¹	376,431
Income from contributions ²	0
Other funds available ³	759
Total funds available	377,190
Expenditure ⁴	7,259
Closing balance⁵	369,931

¹ The opening balance reflects the situation as at 1 January 2002.

² No contributions were allocated to these projects in 2002.

³ Includes interest income earned on funds held by UNOPS during 2002.

⁴ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

⁵ Includes funds held by UNOPS as at 31 December 2002.

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE PROJECTS ADMINISTERED BY UNOPS

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2002 and mid-year revised budgetary requirements versus actual expenditures incurred in 2002.

	Annual Appeal budget US\$	Revised budget US\$	Expenditure US\$
Global projects			
Act I	0	0	18,581
Act II - Assisting communities together	0	0	(9,963)
Global dissemination of the UDHR	0	0	(406)
Sub-total	0	0	8,212
Africa			
Strengthening national and regional capacities in human rights in Southern Africa	0	0	4,401
Somalia	0	0	(7,905)
Sub-total	0	0	(3,504)
Asia and the Pacific			
Afghanistan	0	0	2,552
Sub-total	0	0	2,552
Total	0	0	7,259

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TRUST FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002.

Earmarking by donor	Allocation	Pledge	Income
		US\$	US\$
<i>Unearmarked contributions</i>			
Denmark	Evaluation of VFTC	139,815	140,000
Mexico	Evaluation of VFTC	9,173	9,173
Nicaragua	Evaluation of VFTC	10,000	10,000
Sweden	Evaluation of VFTC	9,995	10,827
Private donors	VFTC	12,000	12,000
<i>Earmarking to VFTC</i>			
Austria	VFTC	40,000	40,000
Belgium	VFTC	104,745	116,427
Colombia	VFTC	14,401	14,401
Denmark	VFTC	459,392	460,000
Finland	VFTC	157,922	0
France	VFTC	173,705	177,173
Germany	VFTC	176,056	187,794
Greece	VFTC	6,000	6,000
India	VFTC	20,000	20,000
Ireland	VFTC	264,085	258,981
Italy	VFTC	215,146	235,545
Japan	VFTC	0	640,000
Korea, Republic of	VFTC	100,000	250,000
Latvia	VFTC	9,305	9,305
Netherlands	VFTC	123,967	189,350
New Zealand	VFTC	12,765	12,765
Spain	VFTC	59,213	60,588
Switzerland	VFTC	311,191	315,396
United States of America	VFTC	1,500,000	1,334,641
<i>Specific earmarking</i>			
Canada	Afghanistan	628,931	634,491
France	Cameroon (CHRD in Central Africa)	48,303	0
Germany	Afghanistan	74,871	72,396
Italy	Afghanistan	258,176	282,654
Netherlands	China	0	250,000
Norway	Sierra Leone TRC*	129,087	129,087
Sweden	Sierra Leone TRC	206,952	206,952
United Kingdom	Afghanistan	486,143	484,417
United Kingdom	Support to APB	164,286	163,702
United Kingdom	Sierra Leone TRC	0	502,873
United Kingdom	Mexico	56,012	57,855
United Kingdom	Sudan	86,845	86,783
European Commission	Russian Federation (HR education)	0	254,350
MacArthur Foundation	Mexico	250,000	0
Total		6'318'482	7,635,926

With reference to the pledge and income column, in some instances a pledge is made in the prior year and payment is received in the current year. In other instances a pledge is made in the current year and payment is received the following year.

* Norway contributed a total of US\$ 398,000 to Sierra Leone TRC. The remainder of this contribution is reported in the chapter on the Sierra Leone TRC, page 114.



GLOBAL PROJECTS

UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION (1995-2004)

■ BACKGROUND

In December 1994, the General Assembly proclaimed the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004), during which governments, international organizations, national institutions, NGOs, professional associations, educational establishments, all sectors of civil society and individuals are encouraged to establish partnerships and promote a universal culture of human rights through human rights education, training and public information. The General Assembly asked the High Commissioner for Human Rights to coordinate the implementation of a related Plan of Action (A/51/506/Add.1), which provides a strategy for strengthening human rights education programmes at international, regional, national and local levels.

■ OBJECTIVES

OHCHR's programme for the Decade is guided by the Decade's Plan of Action, the recommendations of the Decade's mid-term global evaluation (2000) and relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights.

The general objective of the programme is to support national and local capacities for human rights education and training. Specific objectives include:

- Facilitating networking and information-sharing among the Decade's actors;
- Ensuring appropriate support through OHCHR's technical cooperation projects;
- Supporting grass-roots human rights education initiatives;
- Developing a selected number of human rights education and training materials;
- Disseminating the Universal Declaration of Human Rights globally; and
- Ensuring worldwide coordination for the Decade.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

Facilitating networking and information-sharing among the Decade's actors

OHCHR continued developing its database on human rights education (available through the OHCHR website at

www.unhchr.ch/hredu.nsf) in order to disseminate information about the many resources available in the area of human rights education and training. During 2002, more than 800 new entries were added to the database, including more than 250 institutions, more than 500 documents and materials, and 50 programmes. By the end of that year, the database contained more than 2,600 records.

OHCHR also continued to develop its Resource Collection on Human Rights Education, which is accessible at OHCHR's headquarters in Geneva. Two hundred new materials were ordered during 2002; by the end of the year, the collection contained around 1,800 materials, including audio-visual materials, and full documentation of the mid-term evaluation of the Decade.

OHCHR organized regional and sub-regional activities focusing on human rights education. The tenth workshop on regional cooperation for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian-Pacific region (Beirut, 4-6 March 2002) included a component on human rights education (for the report, see E/CN.4/2002/113, annex I). The sub-regional workshop for Pacific Island States on human rights education and the administration of justice (Nadi, Fiji, 25-27 June 2002) was attended by judges, lawyers, police, prison officers, other professionals and government officials working in the justice sector, and representatives of civil society.

In addition, the Office participated in, and in some cases financially supported, training and educational activities organized by various international institutions and organizations. They included the International Institute for Human Rights, the Canadian Human Rights Foundation, the Centre international de formation à l'enseignement des droits de l'homme et de la paix, Education International and the Arab Institute for Human Rights.

The Office also published on its website a revised and updated version of the summary of national initiatives undertaken by various governments since the Decade's inception (www.unhchr.ch/html/menu6/1/initiatives.htm).

Ensuring appropriate support through OHCHR's technical cooperation projects

OHCHR has ensured that relevant expertise and materials are incorporated into technical cooperation projects in the field of human rights education and training. In addition to the regional activities mentioned above, education and training activities



were conducted in various countries and sub-regions in the Asia-Pacific region (Afghanistan, Cambodia, China, Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Mongolia, Thailand), in the Arab region (Egypt, Lebanon and Morocco), in Africa (Mauritania), in Latin America and the Caribbean (Colombia, Guatemala and Guyana) and in Europe (Azerbaijan, Central Asia, the Russian Federation, South-East Europe, Tajikistan and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia).

Supporting grass-roots human rights education initiatives

The Assisting Communities Together (ACT) project, initiated in 1998 in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), makes small grants available to organizations and individuals carrying out human rights promotional activities in local communities. In 2002, OHCHR continued the third phase of the project, launched in December 2001, under which OHCHR and UNDP allocated 203 grants (141 financed by OHCHR and 62 by UNDP country offices) in 29 countries. For example: The Afghan Women Lawyers Association conducted a training workshop for 76 women of Mazar-e Sharif in December 2002 on women's rights; the grantee also established an office in Mazar-e Sharif. INDEPENDENT, an NGO active in Zenica (Bosnia and Herzegovina), organized training in human rights education methodologies for 16 young local educators who later trained other young people in their communities. Women's Voice (Malawi) trained 100 volunteers from two remote provinces, on women's and girls' rights; the volunteers then conducted 18 awareness-raising campaigns in their villages; as many as 810 men and 650 women were reached. Red de Apoyo por la Justicia y la Paz (Venezuela) published a teaching book for teachers of the pre-school, primary and secondary school levels; the book, through short cartoon stories designed by children, addresses human rights issues such as the right to identity, to diversity, to a safe and clean environment, etc; two thousand copies were produced and distributed to relevant actors. The third phase of the ACT project saw increased cooperation with local UNDP offices which committed additional funding in 18 countries.

Developing a selected number of human rights education and training materials

In 2002, work continued on some of the training packages developed within the Decade programme, particularly those aimed at judges, prosecutors and lawyers, and prison officials. The pilot version of OHCHR/IBA (International Bar Association)'s *Human Rights in the Administration of Justice – A Manual on*

Human Rights for Judges, Prosecutors and Lawyers was completed, and the pilot version of OHCHR's *Human Rights Training Package for Prison Officials* was disseminated upon request. The two packages will be published in 2003.

Disseminating the Universal Declaration of Human Rights globally

OHCHR continued to develop its web page on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (www.unhchr.ch/udhr/index.htm). The Office revised some of the 329 on-line language versions according to comments received by on-line visitors and by relevant partners, including the United Nations Department of Public Information and some permanent missions. In addition, the web page now lists more than 500 items related to the Universal Declaration, including printed and multimedia material as well as a broad array of souvenirs. A selection of these materials is on permanent display on the ground floor of OHCHR's headquarters in Geneva.

Ensuring worldwide coordination for the Decade

The Office continued to disseminate information on the Decade and on human rights education, in general, to interested representatives of governments, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and others. Regular reports to the Commission on Human Rights and to the General Assembly were prepared with input from governments, NGOs and international organizations. The Office also created a page on its web site specifically related to human rights education and training initiatives, including those relating to the Decade (www.unhchr.ch/education/main.htm).

OHCHR organized and hosted a consultative meeting of 13 international and regional inter-governmental organizations, to discuss follow-up to the Decade at all levels and to generate ideas for marking the conclusion of the Decade in 2004. From 18 November to 18 December 2002, OHCHR organized and funded an off-line forum with an e-mail network of human rights educators and other interested individuals and institutions. The forum's agenda included follow-up to the Decade at all levels. These activities resulted in a study on follow-up to the Decade (E/CN.4/2003/101) submitted to the 59th session of the Commission on Human Rights.

■ BENEFICIARIES

OHCHR has a mailing list of some 2,000 organizations and individuals and receives about 600 requests each month for human

rights publications, education materials and related information. Every day, interested individuals and organizations visit OHCHR headquarters and other OHCHR offices to obtain human rights information. Most of OHCHR's technical cooperation projects, which are carried out in more than 55 countries, contain an education and public information component.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

OHCHR's capacity to provide information and advice in the area of human rights education and training has improved. In the last months of 2002, the database on human rights education recorded an average of 80,000 hits a month. During that year, OHCHR received more than 500 on-line or written requests for information concerning national initiatives within the Decade and related materials and publications. More than 130 people from around the world, including government representatives, academics, staff of international organizations, NGOs and human rights institutes, visited OHCHR's Resource Collection on Human Rights Education.

Human rights activities initiated by grass-roots organizations were developed, implemented and evaluated under the ACT project. The feedback on the previous and the current phases of the ACT project, received both from grant recipients' reports and United Nations colleagues in the field, illustrated the project's positive impact on working relationships between grant recipients and their local or national authorities. It also underlined the importance of such tailor-made projects to bridge the gap that might exist between United Nations headquarters and the field. The success of the ACT project has led 18 UNDP country offices to agree to cost-share the third phase of the project from their national budgets. Previously, grants were funded exclusively through voluntary contributions received by OHCHR.

The human rights training package for prison officials was used in China, Colombia and the Pacific during 2002 and has been requested by a number of institutions and individuals around the world. The draft OHCHR/IBA manual, *Human Rights in the Administration of Justice – A Manual on Human Rights for Judges, Prosecutors and Lawyers*, was used for national and regional activities in, among other countries, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, China, Guatemala and the Pacific.

During 2002, OHCHR's web site recorded approximately five million hits a month. Its web section on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is the world's only easily-accessible repository

of national- and local-language versions of this fundamental human rights document.

■ CONSTRAINTS AND LESSONS LEARNED

While human rights education and training are becoming increasingly important components of OHCHR's technical cooperation programme throughout the world, the Office's capacity to contribute to those activities is limited by the inadequate number of experienced staff available to provide expert advice and develop related materials.

Accessibility of some on-line versions of the UDHR database is sometimes limited due to technical problems, including the use of old technology by some visitors. Certain improvements to the database, for example providing audio versions for blind visitors, would make it accessible to a larger number of people.

■ COORDINATION

To implement the Decade's programme, OHCHR has established *ad hoc* partnerships with other agencies in the United Nations system, including UNESCO and its National Commissions, DPI and its United Nations Information Centers, UNDP and its national offices, and ITU, as well as with regional intergovernmental organizations, governments, national institutions, human rights institutes and NGOs.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	216,309
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	10,100
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	5,349
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	5,000
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	499,395
Sub-total	736,153
Programme support costs	95,700
Total	831,853

HUMAN RIGHTS TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPERS

■ BACKGROUND

Understanding human rights and how to protect them has become a key element of the professional preparation of personnel assigned to peace operations, including civilian and military police. The emergence of multidimensional peacekeeping operations with complex mandates has underlined the need for such preparation. Modern United Nations peacekeeping operations typically include a human rights mandate and involve specialized human rights staff. However, military and civilian police also have a key role to play in promoting the advancement of human rights in the host country, particularly since many of those forces now assume executive and enforcement powers, not just monitoring and advisory functions. Accordingly, the United Nations and its Member States have, in recent years, increased the extent of human rights training provided to these groups.

In its report (the Brahimi report, A/55/305), the High-Level Panel on United Nations Peace Operations, convened in 2000 by the Secretary-General, stressed "the importance of training military, police and other civilian personnel on human rights issues and on the relevant provisions of international humanitarian law". The Panel also emphasized the specific role of OHCHR in enhancing the effectiveness of peace operations through, among other activities, organizing "human rights training for all personnel in peace operations, including the law and order components".

The memorandum of understanding between OHCHR and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), which was renewed in November 2002, requests that human rights training be provided to all deployed peacekeeping personnel and that DPKO and OHCHR work together to integrate human rights in the training provided by Member States.

OHCHR has been providing human rights training for civilian police and military personnel of peace operations for several years, both during missions and prior to deployment. General and mission-specific training materials and other guidelines have also been developed.

■ OBJECTIVES

Materials and resources are being produced in support of human rights training offered to civilian police and military personnel of peacekeeping operations by Member States and relevant institutions. These materials are being produced in accordance with the efforts of DPKO to standardize peacekeeping training.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

This activity started in November 2002 with the recruitment of a peacekeeping training specialist/project manager. Contacts were established with the Civilian Police Division and the Training and Evaluation Service of DPKO. Consultations were held on developing human rights training materials for military and civilian police components of peace operations, on integrating human rights into pre-deployment and in-mission training, and on creating strategies to assist national training centers in incorporating human rights into their programmes. A number of projects and activities where OHCHR's assistance will be required were identified. This includes the development of human rights sections to standard training modules for peacekeepers and the deployment and in-mission training for civilian police (CIVPOL).

OHCHR assisted DPKO's Training and Evaluation Service in drafting a standard generic training module on human rights as part of a broader DPKO project. The module will be reviewed by national peacekeeping training centers before being finalized.

OHCHR also established contact with a number of national peacekeeping training institutes in order to gather information on human rights training provided to military and civilian police personnel prior to deployment. OHCHR participated in the annual meeting of International Peacekeeping Training Centers (Buenos Aires) and in the Conference on the Rule of Law in Peacekeeping Operations, organized by the Asia Pacific Centre for Military Law (Melbourne, November 2002).

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

This activity was designed in consultation with and will be implemented jointly with DPKO. OHCHR and DPKO have been working together since 1994 for a more systematic incorporation of human rights into peacekeeping training. Between

1996 and 2000, and in cooperation with UNHCR, OHCHR and DPKO organized nine training programmes, entitled United Nations Training Programme for Civilian Police and Military Trainers on Peacekeeping, Human Rights and Humanitarian Assistance. Several programmes have also been organized in the field in cooperation with specific peace operations in Mozambique, Croatia, Eastern Slavonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Timor-Leste. DPKO's Civilian Police Division and the Training and Evaluation Service will provide advice on the development of OHCHR training materials and will review them prior to finalization. OHCHR participated in DPKO-led activities, such as the development of standard basic modules and dissemination and training activities. National peacekeeping training centers will also be partners in the project.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

With the production of a basic module on human rights for peacekeepers, the project has ensured that human rights is now incorporated in the basic-level standard training package provided to Member States by DPKO.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	62,517
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	0
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	62,517
Programme support costs	8,127
Total	70,644

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

■ BACKGROUND

Human trafficking is one of the most serious challenges facing the international human rights system today. Due to its complex and clandestine nature, the exact number of victims is difficult to ascertain. However, it is estimated that millions of individuals – the overwhelming majority of whom are women and minors from less-developed countries – are tricked, sold, forced or otherwise coerced into exploitation, forced labour or slavery-like-practices each year. Trafficking denies the right to liberty and security of the person, the right to freedom from torture, violence, cruelty or degrading treatment, the right to freedom of movement, the right to protection of family, the right to education, health and education – in short, everything that makes for a life with dignity. Trafficking has thus been described as a contemporary form of slavery.

Despite its obvious human rights dimensions, trafficking continues to be defined as a “law and order” problem, addressed within the crime-prevention framework. In most parts of the world, victims of cross-border trafficking are criminalized and prosecuted as illegal aliens, undocumented workers or irregular migrants rather than as victims of a crime. The lack of an adequate legal framework with which to combat trafficking, insufficient research and methodological tools, an absence of evaluation indicators, insufficient coordination nationally, regionally and internationally, and the changing *modus operandi* of perpetrators all contribute to the difficulty faced in tackling the problem of trafficking.

■ OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY

OHCHR aims to integrate human rights into international, regional and national anti-trafficking initiatives through legal and policy development. The project has four basic objectives:

- Enhance and ensure the capacity of the High Commissioner to provide policy guidance and leadership on the issue of trafficking;
- Strengthen the capacity of OHCHR and the United Nations human rights system to deal with the human rights dimension of trafficking;



- Ensure that a human rights perspective is integrated into the anti-trafficking work of other United Nations agencies and programmes and raise awareness and knowledge of trafficking as a human rights issue throughout the system; and
- Encourage governments and external organizations, including intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and national human rights institutions, to consider the issue of trafficking in their policies and activities.

OHCHR focuses on legal and policy issues related to trafficking and does not undertake multiple or complex operational projects. OHCHR has defined its role as that of a catalyst in centering human rights and the rule of law in the anti-trafficking work of other organizations.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

During 2002, OHCHR:

- Formally issued the *Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking*. The document was finalized through consultations with experts, the results of which were made public through the High Commissioner's 2002 report to the ECOSOC;
- Developed the draft of a legal commentary to the *Recommended Principles and Guidelines* as well as a dissemination strategy for facilitating policy and legal interventions;
- As founding member, OHCHR strengthened and expanded the inter-governmental contact group on human trafficking and migrant-smuggling. The group, which previously consisted of representatives from UNHCR, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, and the NGO caucus on trafficking, was expanded to include representatives from UNICEF, WHO, OSCE/ODIHR and the Council of Europe;
- Produced and disseminated a major report entitled *Trafficking in Human Beings in Southeastern Europe* as an outcome of the joint research project in the region with UNICEF and OSCE/ODIHR;
- Participated in the Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking;
- Maintained involvement in the joint project to end trafficking in Nepal. On the basis of the terms of reference developed by OHCHR, a national rapporteur on trafficking in Nepal was appointed;
- Participated in a roundtable on the proposed European convention on trafficking and continued to provide support in drafting this convention;
- Provided human rights-based guidance to the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Convention on Combating Trafficking of Women and Children for Prostitution, which was adopted during the Kathmandu SAARC meeting (January 2002);
- Continued cooperation with national human rights institutions and provided technical support to the Asia-Pacific Forum for National Human Rights Institutions to appoint focal points on trafficking. The terms of reference for the Advisory Committee of Jurists (ACJ), tasked with addressing the issue of trafficking by the Asia-Pacific Forum, was also completed;
- Continued to provide support to UNDP in Nepal for hosting the South Asian Public Court on Trafficking and HIV/AIDS, in collaboration with the Asian Women's Human Rights Commission; and
- Continued to provide technical support to OHCHR field offices, especially on legal and policy initiatives and, at the annual meeting of the heads of field presences, discussed the use of *The Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking*.

■ BENEFICIARIES

Through its advice to international organizations, governments, civil society groups and legal and policy experts on issues related to trafficking, OHCHR ultimately assists victims of trafficking.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

OHCHR's work in trafficking is managed by a project manager and supported through the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation. There was a gap of several months between the departure of the previous manager and the arrival of the new appointee because of recruitment delays. Consequently, some of the planned activities outlined in the Annual Appeal 2002 were delayed. Important anti-trafficking initiatives implemented by field offices in South-Eastern Europe and Asia are described in the respective sections of the chapter on technical cooperation.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

During 2002, OHCHR strengthened its leadership role in the anti-trafficking arena by launching and disseminating the *Recommended Principles and Guidelines in Human Rights and*

Human Trafficking. This is a major contribution to human rights-based policy and legal advocacy. The legal commentary, now close to finalization, will enhance these tools and facilitate implementation on the ground.

By the end of the year, OHCHR had created the fundamental instruments needed to integrate human rights into anti-trafficking policy and legislation. With these basics firmly in place, activities conducted during the next phase will focus on producing usable versions of these tools and handbooks for anti-trafficking advocates and practitioners, and on launching a greater number of collaborative interventions, including pilot projects with other United Nations agencies.

■ OVERALL ASSESSMENT

With direct access to key players in the anti-trafficking network at the international and regional levels, OHCHR can maximize its policy and legal advocacy for a number of regional instruments related to trafficking that are now under development. During 2003, the Office will expand its anti-trafficking efforts into the African and Latin American regions and will examine how trafficking is linked to other major concerns, such as migration, transnational organized crime, HIV/AIDS and the rule of law.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	44,753
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	24,038
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	37,050
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	148,531
Sub-total	254,372
Programme support costs	33,068
Total	287,440



AFRICA

INTRODUCTION

OHCHR's strategy for Africa reflects the pan-African vision of human rights as an integral part of development. Its work in the region aims to realize a rights-based approach to development by:

- Preparing effective strategies for implementing the mandate of the High Commissioner through regional and sub-regional consultations;
- Strengthening the African human rights system by facilitating the formulation of rights-based development plans, national human rights plans of action, and human rights education and training, and by supporting the establishment and strengthening of national human rights institutions;
- Identifying and developing effective relationships with the United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) with whom OHCHR works to improve the human rights situation in the region; and
- Promoting sub-regional involvement in mainstreaming human rights and follow-up on African-driven strategies to which OHCHR has subscribed, such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the Conference for Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa (CSSDCA), and the Bamako and Cotonou Initiatives on Democracy.

This approach promotes close working relationships with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the African Union (AU) at the regional level and, at the sub-regional level with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). OHCHR's approach seeks to engage all relevant actors – governments, civil society and international organizations and institutions – in developing a coordinated, Africa-led strategy to promote a sustainable human rights culture in the continent.

Through the joint OHCHR/UNDP Assisting Communities Together (ACT) project, financial support for small grassroots NGOs was provided in many countries: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, and Uganda. Through the Human Rights Strengthening

programme (HURIST), which aims to integrate a human rights dimension into all UNDP activities, field presences in Africa continued to provide training on the human rights-based approach to UNCTs.

During 2002, national activities were implemented in Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Sudan; they are described in the following sections. Most of these activities were implemented in collaboration with the UNCT, UNDP or national institutions. Residual or preparatory activities were also undertaken at the national level, including:

- **Cameroon:** Given the number of planned activities for the Yaoundé Sub-regional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa, which is currently funded through the regular budget, OHCHR decided to draw from extra-budgetary resources to support the Centre's work in building the human rights capacities of civil society organizations. OHCHR plans to organize training workshops on promoting and protecting human rights in 2003.
- **Chad:** OHCHR's work aimed to strengthen human rights institutions and to develop human rights plans of action and training courses. The project came to an end in 2001 and no activities were undertaken in 2002; expenditures recorded refer to carry-over expenses for activities in 2001.
- **Madagascar:** Political turmoil towards the end of 2001 meant that planned activities could not be implemented; expenditures recorded in 2002 refer to residual payments for activities undertaken in 2001.
- **Malawi:** OHCHR's project came to an end in July 2001; expenses recorded in 2002 refer to outstanding payments for support to the Human Rights Commission.
- **Republic of Congo:** OHCHR's work aims to strengthen the human rights capacity of civil society. A human rights officer was recruited at the end of the year and began consultations with United Nations partners on the modalities for implementing planned activities.

OHCHR maintains field offices in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Their activities are described in the chapter entitled "Human rights support to peace-making, peace-keeping and peace-building activities". OHCHR provides support to peacekeeping and peace-building operations in the African region. The Office supports the human rights divisions in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) – and Department of Political Affairs (DPA) – led operations in

Sierra-Leone, Guinea-Bissau, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic and Angola.

In addition to staffing in the sub-regional offices, OHCHR posted staff in Angola, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, the Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Sudan. It also supported geographic rapporteurs, special representatives and independent experts in Liberia, Sudan, Somalia, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

Regional advisers

OHCHR had hoped that by the end of 2002, four regional advisers would be placed in different parts of Africa to keep the Office better apprised of the human rights situation sub-regionally. Today, OHCHR has three regional advisers and offices in central, eastern and southern Africa. Due to delays in recruitment, the eastern and southern African regional offices only started full operations in November 2002 and the recruitment of a regional adviser for western Africa was postponed until 2003. This led to a substantial delay in the implementation of planned activities.

Regional workshops in support of African initiatives

In June and August 2002, OHCHR organized two workshops on NEPAD, human rights and OHCHR, in Durban and Johannesburg respectively. These workshops, facilitated an exchange of views on the underlying principles of NEPAD's objectives amongst participants to enhance development and alleviate poverty and on the fundamental importance of human rights, democracy, good governance and the rule of law in achieving these goals. Both workshops enabled participants to gain a better understanding of the NEPAD process.

As a result of the workshops, OHCHR was invited to continue to encourage the incorporation of human rights within NEPAD programmes and to consult with members of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and NEPAD officials in developing a strategy for collaboration, especially for designing human rights indicators.

African Dialogue II

In May, OHCHR organized the second African Dialogue on the theme "Promoting justice and reconciliation in Africa: Challenges for human rights and development". The Dialogue was organized in collaboration with the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda in Arusha.

The meeting aimed to provide an opportunity for human rights experts and policymakers, representatives of African governments, judges and lawyers, civil society representatives, and other stakeholders, to reflect on justice and reconciliation and to explore concrete suggestions, in partnership with OHCHR, other United Nations agencies and the rest of the international community, to achieve that end.

The 70 participants discussed:

- What remedial measures could be taken at national, sub-regional, regional and international levels to end impunity and foster reconciliation in Africa;
- An integrated approach to addressing the problems of impunity;
- Strategies for building capacities and institutions that provide justice and forge reconciliation at the national, sub-regional and regional levels; and
- National and/or international actions required to promote justice and reconciliation.

The meeting adopted recommendations on strategies for building effective national and regional capacities and institutions for dealing with justice and reconciliation. These recommendations are applicable to states, regional economic communities, the Steering Committee of NEPAD, civil society, OHCHR and the international community at large.

Sub-regional activities

Central Africa: The Yaoundé Centre for Human Rights and Democracy, established by General Assembly resolution A/56/22 of 3 December 2001, has developed partnerships with international and regional organizations, universities and research institutions in Central Africa. Funded through the United Nations regular budget, it aims to promote and protect human rights and assist in the development of the rule of law throughout the sub-region. In the short term, the Centre builds capacity through its training and advocacy programmes.

In 2002 the Centre:

- Organized a number of workshops, conferences, and seminars on human rights and democracy;
- Began activities with the General Secretariat of ECCAS and the sub-regional office of ECA. Partnerships have also been developed with other United Nations agencies that have a sub-regional mandate, including the ILO, UNIFEM, UNFPA, UNIDO, UNDP and UNESCO, and with research and academic institutions;
- Initiated a fellowship programme and related activities; and
- Participated in various ECCAS ministerial and policy-development meetings.

West Africa: The establishment of the West Africa office is still pending. However, a senior human rights adviser is expected to be in the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa. When in place, the human rights adviser would consult regularly with the different regional economic communities, other regional and national actors, and with United Nations bodies to identify priorities, carry out regional activities, conduct action-oriented research or studies on issues of regional concern, provide support to regional and national human rights organizations, help UNCTs to mainstream human rights in their activities and programmes, identify regional participants for fellowships and grants, and offer regional training programmes for different target groups.

Southern Africa: OHCHR's southern Africa office hosted a training workshop on mainstreaming human rights for the UNCTs from 11 to 13 November in Pretoria. Participants included human rights focal points from the UN Country Teams in Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar (also representing Seychelles), Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and representatives from SADC, the UNDP Sub-Regional Resource Facility (UNDP-SURF) and the UNDP Bureau for Development Policy. The workshop aimed to equip United Nations staff in the sub-regions with basic knowledge and tools for identifying and addressing human rights concerns, disseminating this information within each UNCT, and addressing human rights issues through the programming frameworks of each agency/organization's mandate. The workshop was organized in collaboration with UNDP-SURF and the United Nations Staff College.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	129,479
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	13,262
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	118,027
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	32,896
Contractual services	2,000
General operating expenses	4,900
Supplies and acquisitions	4,850
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	13,000
Sub-total	318,414
Programme support costs	41,394
Total	359,808

COUNTRY PROJECTS

GUINEA-BISSAU

■ BACKGROUND

After 11 months of civil war, the United Nations established a Peace-Building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS) in 1999 with the mandate to assist in the process of national reconciliation, consolidation of democracy and development of the rule of law. A human rights section was created within UNOGBIS to conduct promotion and protection activities and is currently implementing an OHCHR-supported human rights capacity-building project in the country.

■ OBJECTIVES

- Elaborate a human rights national plan of action that will provide the basis for strengthened human rights promotion and protection.
- Organize training-for-trainers sessions for the police, military officers and security agents.
- Translate relevant human rights documents into Creole.
- Identify and recruit a human rights officer to support the work of UNOGBIS.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of activities was delayed until the latter part of 2002. In October, a national human rights officer was recruited to the human rights section of UNOGBIS as part of the preparatory activities for the elaboration of the human rights national plan of action, scheduled for implementation during 2003. The officer met with Government representatives and stakeholders to prepare a work plan and helped to set up an inter-ministerial committee on human rights, which will be responsible for developing the national plan of action and providing technical assistance to the various institutions.

Two human rights training workshops for law-enforcement officials, judges and lawyers, civil organizations and commissioners of the National Assembly were held on 6-11 October and 9-11 December.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

A national human rights officer implements the project. UNOGBIS/UNPD-Bissau provides administrative support.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

GUINEA-BISSAU

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	24,240
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	0
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	10,000
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	1,800
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	10,000
Sub-total	46,040
Programme support costs	5,985
Total	52,025

MAURITANIA

■ BACKGROUND

Following legislative elections in 1992 and the creation of democratic institutions thereafter, the Government has made efforts to improve Mauritania's capacity to promote and protect human rights. It has established a number of national human rights institutions and ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The formulation of a national plan of action would provide opportunities for the Government and civil society to identify human rights concerns, define objectives and priorities, and find ways of improving the protection of human rights.

■ OBJECTIVES

OHCHR's work in Mauritania is implemented within the framework of the UNDP Human Rights Strengthening (HURIST) Programme. It aims to assist in the elaboration of a national human rights action plan, provide technical assistance to the Government in implementing its treaty-body reporting obligations, and help to strengthen national capacities in the field of human rights.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

- A sensitization workshop on the human rights national plan of action was held for representatives of the Government, diplomatic bodies and civil-society organizations (Nouakchott, 17-18 March).
- A workshop on economic, social and cultural rights, and the link between those rights and the fight against poverty and the right to development, was organized for the Steering Committee for the National Plan of Action and civil society organizations (Nouadhibou, 22-24 July).
- A workshop on reporting for treaty bodies was held for members of the Government's Steering Committee who draft the reports (Nouakchott, 8-10 October).
- A workshop on civil and political rights was held for members of the Steering Committee and civil society organizations (Kiffa, 4-5 November).

- A workshop on judicial reform, prisons and the rule of law was held for members of the Steering Committee and civil society organizations (Rosso, 9-10 December).

■ BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries included civil servants from the *Commissariat aux droits de l'homme, à la lutte contre la pauvreté et à l'insertion*, from relevant ministries, such as Interior, Justice, and Education, staff involved in reporting to treaty bodies, and members of the Steering Committee, including representatives of civil society.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The project is implemented in collaboration with UNDP. An international expert located at UNDP/Nouakchott provided technical assistance; after her departure in December 2002, a HURIST officer assumed her responsibilities.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN MAURITANIA

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	4,583
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	2,318
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	2,500
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	49,600
Sub-total	59,001
Programme support costs	7,670
Total	66,671

RWANDA

■ BACKGROUND

As part of the Arusha Peace Accords, the then-Government of Rwanda and the Rwandan Patriotic Front agreed that an independent National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) would be established in Rwanda to create a culture of human rights following the 1993 genocide. That Commission was established in May 1999. The Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 2001/23, called on OHCHR to strengthen national human rights capacities, including the National Human Rights Commission.

■ OBJECTIVES

The aim of the project was to strengthen the capacity of the NHRC by:

- Developing the Commission's capacity to define, implement and monitor a strategic plan, including priorities for provincial offices and a comprehensive staff-training programme;
- Enhancing the Commission's understanding of human rights principles;
- Supporting the establishment of a documentation centre to benefit the Commission and the public and supporting the Commission's public-education programmes; and
- Ensuring that the Commission had the tools and equipment needed to carry out its key programmes effectively and efficiently.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

All activities were undertaken with the direct support of an institutional development adviser and relevant national and international consultants. These activities included the development of a planning and monitoring process; the development of global, departmental and provincial plans; training in human rights principles; training in investigative techniques; training in mediation/conciliation; the development and distribution of a charter on human rights; the development of a curriculum and a pedagogical guide on human rights for public secondary schools; and a national campaign on the rights of the child.

Some activities, such as training in *gacaca* (local courts established by the Rwandese legislator on the basis of traditional procedure to conduct trials on genocide and other crimes against humanity perpetrated in Rwanda in 1994), the publication of an annual report and radio broadcasts of human rights programming, were implemented outside the ambit of the project.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The National Human Rights Commission implements the project. It is accountable for all funds that are paid in Rwandan francs, in accordance with approved action plans and budgets and based on the funds advanced to it each quarter by OHCHR.

OHCHR is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the project, for approving the hiring of international consultants and for managing the project. UNDP supports OHCHR as its in-country representative. It receives, reviews and approves budget forecasts, budget reconciliations and activity plans, and assures that any direct payments are made in accordance with the activity plan and budget.

Project implementation was supported by a national project coordinator and an international institutional development adviser. The project was monitored by a Project Steering Committee composed of a cross-section of interested parties, including OHCHR, UNDP, the NHRC, project staff and relevant Government ministries and NGOs.

■ CONSTRAINTS

Delays in the final formulation and approval of the project created some difficulties. None of the parties was in a position to begin implementation until April 2002. Because of this delay, the project had to be extended six months.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN RWANDA

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	4,152
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	253,300
Sub-total	257,452
Programme support costs	33,469
Total	290,921

SIERRA LEONE

■ BACKGROUND

OHCHR assistance to post-conflict reconstruction and reconciliation in Sierra Leone is based on the Sierra Leone Human Rights Manifesto of June 1999 and several resolutions of the Security Council and the Commission on Human Rights since 1999. In addition to supporting the human rights component of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), OHCHR developed projects to assist in the implementation of the Lomé Peace Agreement of 1999 and strengthen the country's human rights capacities.

During the reporting period, disarmament was concluded, the war was declared over and national elections were held in May. These events reinforced the belief that Sierra Leone was firmly on the path to recovery, prompting UNAMSIL to develop a draw-down plan. Steady progress in the implementation of the peace process and re-establishment of Government's authority around the nation provided an important stimulus for addressing past human rights violations, responding to the structural context of violations and abuses, and establishing institutions to support a culture of respect for human rights. This favourable operational



environment supported the implementation of activities to prepare for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), which was inaugurated in July, and provided opportunities to develop and implement other technical cooperation activities aimed at strengthening the country's capacity to protect human rights. However, the Government's capacity to meet its human rights obligations remains limited.

OHCHR's support activities are scheduled to conclude in December 2003. However, additional follow-up assistance could be required as the peace process advances and the United Nations begins to withdraw its military personnel. OHCHR's assistance related to the operations of the TRC is detailed in the chapter entitled "Support to the Sierra Leone Truth and Reconciliation Commission" (see page 111).

■ OBJECTIVES

The long-term objective of OHCHR's intervention in Sierra Leone is to contribute to the consolidation of the peace process by establishing a culture of respect for human rights and creating a solid and sustainable institutional basis for protecting and promoting human rights. OHCHR also seeks to improve access to the judicial process for indigent persons, assist national NGOs, and support Government institutions with important roles in the adjudication of disputes, such as the Office of the Ombudsman.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

Preparatory assistance to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission

The project supported the following TRC-related activities:

- Public information/education campaign;
 - Mapping of the conflict, i.e., compilation of information regarding defining events within the period of temporal jurisdiction of the TRC;
 - Researching the traditional methods of conflict-resolution and reconciliation among the different cultural groups in Sierra Leone;
 - Selection of commissioners;
 - Preliminary identification of the staffing and logistic requirements of the TRC;
 - Two meetings on the relationship between the TRC and the Special Court to ensure that they complement each other with their different, but related, mandates; and
- An adjunct project supported an interim secretariat, which provided advance secretarial and operational support to the TRC and ensured the timely completion of all preparatory activities prior to the establishment of the TRC.

The International Human Rights Law Group which received a grant from OHCHR concluded its comprehensive public-awareness campaign for the TRC. OHCHR provided two grants, one to the National Commission for Democracy and Human Rights (NCDHR), a statutory body, and the other to the National Forum for Human Rights (NFHR), an NGO, to sustain the momentum created by earlier public-awareness activities. NCDHR conducted publicity workshops on the TRC and produced local-language versions (Limba, Mende, Krio and Temne) of an informational note on the TRC. NFHR conducted awareness-raising sessions on the TRC in secondary schools and for section chiefs in Port Loko, Kenema and Moyamba districts.

Manifesto 99, a local NGO which OHCHR commissioned, in December 2000 to research traditional reconciliation methods, submitted its final report; it recommended that the TRC endeavour to work with community-based institutions and traditional societies to ensure a vigorous truth and reconciliation process.

An expert consultant, working in collaboration with Campaign for Good Governance, a local NGO, conducted a mapping exercise of the conflict. The exercise provided preliminary information on violations of human rights and humanitarian law related to the conflict. Testimonies from over 1,300 victims and witnesses indicated the widespread nature of the violations and the hitherto underestimated incidence of war-related sexual abuse. The report also provided the first concrete evidence of the willingness of all groups, victims and perpetrators alike, to share their experiences and participate in the reconciliation process.

A forensic team drawn from the Equipo Argentino de Antropología Forense conducted an assessment of mass graves and execution sites and provided training programmes on basic principles of anthropology and forensic techniques to participants from Government agencies and NGOs in June and July. The team visited 52 sites and made recommendations on how to preserve the sites for future investigations.

OHCHR fielded a high-level inter-branch mission in January to help prepare for the establishment of the TRC. The mission

formulated a time plan and agreed the modalities for its budget. In July and October, two OHCHR monitoring missions, assessed the implementation of the preparatory activities.

In January, OHCHR and the United Nations Office for Legal Affairs held a consultative meeting in Freetown on the relationship between the Commission and the Special Court. Attendees, including representatives of local and international NGOs and experts on truth commissions, recommended strategies for cooperation and collaboration between the TRC and the Court.

The selection of commissioners was concluded and the membership of the TRC announced by the Government in May. The TRC was formally inaugurated by President Kabbah on 5 July in a ceremony attended by a representative of OHCHR, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of UNAMSIL, senior Government officials and the diplomatic corps.

As preparations for the establishment of the TRC accelerated, an interim secretariat was established in March; the secretariat:

- Helped to identify and prepare premises for the TRC and ensured the procurement of logistical and other support;
- Conducted an inventory to identify available research on the conflict in Sierra Leone and mobilized information-sharing networks. It also collaborated with Manifesto 99 to refine the findings from their study of traditional methods of conflict-resolution and reconciliation;
- Collaborated with Campaign for Good Governance on the mapping project;
- Worked with the Government on the inauguration of the TRC;
- Helped to revitalize the Steering Committee, which was responsible for implementing the national sensitization campaign on the TRC; and
- Revised the implementation of the public-education campaign by the International Human Rights Law Group.

Rule of law and access to justice

In July, OHCHR provided a grant to the Lawyers' Centre for Legal Assistance (LAWCLA), a local NGO, to establish a legal-aid programme for the indigent, and to undertake human rights-impact litigation. With OHCHR's support, LAWCLA established and equipped its two offices in Freetown (June) and Makeni (November). It provided free legal advice to 950 individuals and legal representation in courts to 388 individuals, and successfully argued 132 cases. Through intervention with the Chief

Justice of Sierra Leone, LAWCLA facilitated the speedy preparation of depositions and indictments of 70 individuals sent by various Magistrates' courts to trial in the High Court.

LAWCLA provided legal assistance to 18 human rights and peace groups on various issues and drafted the constitution of a local human rights group in Freetown and a community-based organization in Makeni. It provided counselling and representation to child victims of rape and helped to provide human rights education to litigants. In association with the Centre for Media Education and Technology, LAWCLA launched a publication, entitled "Special Court Watch", to provide an outsider's perspectives on the role of the Special Court in developing the rule of law. LAWCLA also publishes a semi-annual journal on its activities.

LAWCLA received interns from Sierra Leone, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Canada. It has also conducted research on such issues as women and the law and the human rights provisions of the 1991 Constitution, and has collaborated with the Human Rights Section of UNAMSIL in training programmes, such as that on human rights for prison officials, held in November.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

A desk officer in Geneva supports and coordinates OHCHR's work and projects in Sierra Leone. Some activities were also undertaken in cooperation with civil society groups, UNAMSIL and UNDP. OHCHR concluded grant agreements with the International Human Rights Law Group, an international NGO with offices in Sierra Leone, the National Forum for Human Rights, an umbrella group of national NGOs, and the National Commission for Democracy and Human Rights, a statutory government body, to conduct or facilitate public-information activities on the TRC. The Campaign for Good Governance hosted a consultant recruited by OHCHR to conduct the mapping exercise. Manifesto 99 researched the traditional methods of conflict-resolution and reconciliation. OHCHR also concluded a grant agreement with LAWCLA to provide legal-aid services.

The interim secretariat and the TRC were responsible for implementing activities related to the TRC. UNAMSIL's Human Rights Section organized the selection of national commissioners and provided logistical support to the interim secretariat.

■ BENEFICIARIES

The main beneficiaries are the TRC, the LAWCLA and the people of Sierra Leone, who benefit from participating in the TRC process and receiving legal assistance from LAWCLA. OHCHR's NGO partners also benefited from participating in activities.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Activities during the reporting period helped to create appropriate conditions for the establishment of the TRC. They also helped to create greater awareness and opportunities for Sierra Leoneans to participate in the truth and reconciliation process. This was illustrated in the high level of participation during seminars and in the tremendous response to mass-media activities about the Commission.

LAWCLA's impact has been acknowledged by the local media and by the British Broadcasting Corporation's Network in Africa, which broadcast a piece about the Centre in November.

■ CONSTRAINTS

Lack of resources has been a major constraint in the implementation of activities related to the rule of law, leading to delays in the finalization of the grant agreement with the Office of the Ombudsman and on the establishment of the Human Rights Documentation, Information and Training Centre. The establishment of the national human rights commission has been temporarily delayed pending the outcome of the TRC's work, in an effort to avoid operational overload.

■ FUNDING

Expenses related to this project in 2002 amounted to US\$ 2,074,567, which includes costs related to the preparatory phase and the initial operational period of the TRC project. Funds for activities related to the TRC were initially channelled through the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation, while the Trust Fund for the TRC was being established. Further information on contributions received as well as a statement of income and expenditure for support to the TRC can be found in the chapter entitled "Support to the Sierra Leone Truth and Reconciliation Commission" (see page 111).

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN SIERRA LEONE

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	616,953
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	405,231
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	55,138
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	48,000
General operating expenses	291,700
Supplies and acquisitions	334,878
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	84,000
Sub-total	1,835,900
Programme support costs	238,667
Total	2,074,567

SOMALIA

■ BACKGROUND

OHCHR's strategy in Somalia is to support and strengthen human rights NGOs and mainstream human rights in the work of United Nations Country Team (UNCT). Technical cooperation activities started in October 1999 upon the recommendation of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia. Activities were broadened in September 2000 with UNDP's proposal to second a senior human rights adviser to work with UNDP on the Somali Civil Protection Programme (SCPP). In April 2001, a human rights adviser was posted to the UNDP-Somalia office in Nairobi. The original location, duration and scope of the project were revised in March 2002. Now based in Somalia, its activities were expanded to include new elements of the SCPP addressing civil society, the independent media, parliaments and school curricula. This project is scheduled to continue through February 2003.

■ OBJECTIVES

The *Somali Civil Protection Programme*: Provision of technical advice on the formulation and implementation of UNDP's rule of law and governance activities, especially regarding its judiciary

and law-enforcement components. The SCPP sought to “consolidate and reinforce the still-fragile peace and enhance economic and social recovery through the establishment of a secure enabling environment” (UNDP Project Document). The project also aimed “to strengthen the establishment and functional capacities of the judiciary” and to “strengthen the establishment and functional capacities of both basic and specialized policing capabilities, enabling the police to contribute more effectively to public security”.

Human rights mainstreaming: A human rights component substantially integrated into the work of other United Nations agencies, operating within the framework of the office of the United Nations Resident Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia in Nairobi, with particular focus on governance, the judiciary, law enforcement, parliaments, civil society and the media.

Mandate of the Independent Expert: Support for the mandate of the Independent Expert on the human rights situation in Somalia by providing information and support for field missions.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

The Somali Civil Protection Programme

- The Office translated four OHCHR law-enforcement training manuals, including a booklet on minority rights, human rights and pre-trial detention, international human rights standards for law enforcement, and guidelines for trainers.
- As part of the SCPP reformulation strategy, OHCHR conducted a needs-assessment study in northwestern Somalia (“Somaliland”) and the Bay and Bakool regions, in April, which involved extensive consultations with local authorities. Within the framework of this exercise, OHCHR also organized two-day workshops in Hargeisa and Baidoa for civil-society groups. The two workshops provided those groups with the opportunity to raise their concerns and evaluate the SCPP.
- In May, OHCHR organized a three-week training-of-trainers workshop for the police and prison forces of “Somaliland”. It also completed studies on minority rights and on internally displaced persons in Somalia in collaboration with the office of the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (UNCU).
- In June, OHCHR drafted an integrated rule-of-law programme document for the SCPP. The revised programme includes training for parliamentarians and support to parliaments, strengthening of civil society, the creation of regional human rights institutions, the development of human rights education in school curricula, and support to the independent media,

the judiciary and law-enforcement bodies. The programme was approved in August and the SCPP was renamed the Rule of Law and Security Programme.

- OHCHR campaigned for the allocation of farmland for the police and prison forces, given the poor pay and food rations they receive, and secured funding for the farmland from UNDP. In June, two farms of 30,000 acres each were cultivated.
- Following consultations with the authorities in “Somaliland” on the inclusion of women in the local police force and the creation of a women’s quarter in the central police-training school of Mandera, 30 women cadets were recruited and the women’s quarters were completed in July.
- OHCHR provided a detailed country report on rule-of-law activities to the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) for the United Nations Executive Committee on Peace and Security (ECPS).

Human rights mainstreaming

- OHCHR provided its assessment of the inter-agency Joint Action Recovery Plan (JARP). Human rights and gender were agreed upon as one thematic area with a separate strategy of implementation; the JARP was adopted in June.
- The Somalia Aid Coordination Body, an umbrella forum that brings together United Nations agencies, donors and international NGOs, agreed to establish a human rights and gender working group to oversee the mainstreaming of human rights and gender concerns in the interventions of all its constituent members. OHCHR chairs this working group and adopted a plan of action in September.
- The senior human rights adviser prepared a project to lay the groundwork for the possible deployment of experts to investigate past human rights abuses in the country.
- The senior human rights adviser worked with UNDP on its other law and human rights-related interventions and assigned a United Nations Volunteer human rights specialist, to work with UNDP’s Reintegration of Refugees and Returnees Programme in Hargeisa, “Somaliland”.

Mandate of the Independent Expert

- The Independent Expert was kept informed of various political and human rights developments and was accompanied during his annual visit in August/September by the senior human rights adviser and the desk officer.
- A chronology of human rights concerns from March 2001 to September 2002 was prepared as part of the Expert’s report to the Commission on Human Rights.

- The resolution on Somalia from the 58th session of the Commission on Human Rights were translated and distributed.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The human rights adviser is the only OHCHR staff member in Somalia. A United Nations Volunteer (UNV), based in "Somaliland" and, as of April 2002, a second UNV, worked with him. UNDP is responsible for financing all activities, except for the adviser's salary, related travel, and OHCHR internal-evaluation exercises. UNDP support includes the logistical, communication, transport and secretarial services of the UNDP and United Nations Coordination Unit. The project is administered by OHCHR with assistance from UNDP Nairobi.

The human rights adviser, executes his duties under the joint supervision of the United Nations Resident Representative and OHCHR's Activities and Programmes Branch. Based in Hargeisa, "Somaliland", he also works with the managers of the various rule-of-law components.

■ BENEFICIARIES

Local authorities, police trainers, and civil-society groups have benefited from SCPP activities. In the area of mainstreaming, the main beneficiaries have been United Nations partners, especially UNDP, and members of the Human Rights and Gender Working Group.

■ COORDINATION

OHCHR works closely with UNDP and other United Nations agencies with offices in Nairobi, such as UNIFEM, UNCU, UNICEF, UNESCO, and has developed partnerships with international and local Somali NGOs.

■ EVALUATION

An independent consultant and the regional adviser for eastern Africa undertook an evaluation mission in October/November 2002. A report submitted to OHCHR at the end of November notes: "...the security situation and the constraints it imposes on access have undoubtedly hindered project (the Somali Civil Protection Programme) implementation in some respects. Nonetheless, there are also institutional and other weaknesses,

which have also dogged the programme... The OHCHR itself lacks resources in Somalia to undertake any activities independently. On the other hand, UNDP, the principal partner in the project whilst in possession of funds (or pledges) for components of the project, has no funds to support the activities of the Adviser in respect of travel and general administrative expenses... There have reportedly been no meetings of the Steering Committee as was envisioned in the project document, and no management coordination meetings among the project stakeholders, for the better part of the year (2002)".

"While there is no doubt that the project has been weak in implementation and has not delivered as planned... we believe, given both the tragedy of the situation in Somalia over the past decade on the one hand and on the other the prospect for peace... that now is the time for greater commitment rather than withdrawal or scaling down operations in Somalia..."

The report recommends that OHCHR be engaged in the peace process/conference at Eldoret by providing advisory services; the project should continue on the basis of UNDP/OHCHR collaboration; and that OHCHR should have a more visible and effective presence.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN SOMALIA

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	186,425
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	10,734
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	11,198
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	208,357
Programme support costs	27,086
Total	235,443

SUDAN

■ BACKGROUND

Representatives of the Government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) have been involved in peace negotiations since July 2002 under the auspices of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in Machakos, Kenya. On 20 July, agreement was reached on the right to self-determination for the people of southern Sudan, and on the relationship between state and religion. In October, the Government and the SPLM/A signed a memorandum of understanding to "maintain a period of tranquillity during the negotiations by ceasing hostilities in all areas of the Sudan and ensuring a military stand-down for their own forces, including allied forces and affiliated militia". Later the same month, the Government, the SPLM/A and the United Nations agreed on modalities for implementing unimpeded humanitarian access. In November, both parties agreed to extend the cessation of hostilities until the end of March 2003.

As the Special Rapporteur on Sudan has noted, the main human rights concerns in Sudan include the role of the security apparatus, which reportedly acts with virtual impunity; restrictions on basic freedoms, particularly freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of movement, and freedom of religion or belief; torture, arbitrary arrests and detentions and harassment of political opponents, students and NGOs reportedly occur systematically. In areas controlled by the SPLM/A in southern Sudan, military structures prevail and the civil society is virtually non-existent, with no political opposition, no political parties, no press, and no means of communication. Despite the peace talks, fighting has continued in the oil-rich Upper Nile, involving the Government's use of proxy militias and forced recruitment, the use of child soldiers, attacks against civilians and the burning of villages by both parties to the conflict. The situation in Darfur, western Sudan, is also of serious concern because of its implications on the overall stability of the sub-region and the country.

The Government and former High Commissioner signed an accord for technical cooperation in March 2000. One year later, OHCHR assigned an international staff to work within the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). The project was extended through March 2003.

■ OBJECTIVES

The project aimed to strengthen national human rights capacities and institutions by providing training and human rights education and to promote a culture of respect for human rights and the rule of law.

More specifically, the project endeavoured to:

- Improve the reporting skills of Government departments entrusted with drafting reports to treaty bodies;
- Increase awareness and understanding of international human rights standards among Government officials;
- Strengthen the capacity of relevant national NGOs and religious groups; and
- Increase understanding and awareness among Government institutions and members of civil society.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

OHCHR held 11 human rights seminars addressed to specific target groups. A total of 400 persons, 40 per cent of whom were women, participated in the seminars:

- *The role of the Sudanese regular forces – including security and police officers – in the promotion and protection of human rights, 13 - 19 January.* Given the wide range of human rights violations committed by State agents, high-ranking security and police officers were selected to participate in two human rights seminars. The objective of the seminar was to familiarize participants with basic international human rights standards related to their profession.
- *Reporting under international human rights treaties – Strengthening national capacities, 26 - 31 January.* This seminar aimed to help participants understand the system of reporting under international obligations and to foster information-sharing among government institutions entrusted with reporting under international human rights treaty bodies.
- *The role of Sudanese NGOs in the promotion and protection of human rights, 11 - 17 February.* This seminar was the first gathering of 40 Sudanese NGOs working on human rights and humanitarian issues. The seminar helped participants to understand and apply basic international human rights standards in their work. It was also the first time that participants had the opportunity to discuss security issues and matters

related to the national law on NGOs directly with Government officials.

- *The role of the Sudanese regular forces in the promotion and protection of human rights, 20 - 24 July.* This seminar, which was the continuation of training for high-ranking security and police officers, aimed to raise awareness on human rights-related concerns among law-enforcement officials.
- *Protection of all persons subjected to detention or imprisonment, 31 July to 3 August.* The seminar, which was attended by police officers and social workers working in prisons, helped participants to become familiar with issues concerning the treatment of detainees and prisoners. The objective of the seminar was to devise a common strategy to improve prison conditions and increase capacities to rehabilitate and re-integrate prisoners into civil society.
- *Follow-up seminar for Sudanese NGOs in the protection and promotion of human rights, 11 August.* The main objective of this seminar was to verify to what extent participants were able to carry out their work after the first seminar in February. Discussions focused on constraints imposed on NGOs by Sudanese authorities and security forces.
- *Follow-up seminar on reporting under international human rights treaties, 24 - 26 August.* This follow-up seminar helped participants to plan a reporting process for Government officials. Participants recognized the need to cooperate with national NGOs and made concrete proposals for establishing a Documentation Centre within the appropriate Government institution.
- *The role of the Sudanese Islamic organizations in the protection and promotion of human rights, 16 to 19 September.* The seminar helped to bring relevant Islamic organisations together to discuss basic human rights issues related to Shari'a law. It was the first time that members of Islamic organisations in Sudan had the opportunity to discuss human rights issues related to their work. The seminar also aimed to strengthen relations between the Islamic organisations and the international community, including international NGOs and the United Nations.
- *The role of Sudanese journalists in the promotion and protection of human rights, 12 - 15 October.* The seminar aimed to help

journalists and Government officials working in the media to become familiar with basic human rights issues and how to highlight them in their work.

- *Harmonization of national domestic laws with international human rights standards, 29 October to 2 November.* The purpose of this seminar was to strengthen the capacity of the legislative body to harmonize domestic laws with international human rights standards.
- *Seminar on national human rights institutions, 4 -5 November.* The main objective of the seminar was to bring Government officials and members of civil society together to discuss the mandate and principles of an independent national human rights commission. Participants agreed on the need for a preparatory process involving workshops and seminars to be held throughout the country.

Each target group was presented with lectures related to their field. In addition, all seminars included lectures on the development of international human rights law; regional human rights instruments; international human rights standards and national domestic laws; human rights in the administration of justice; protection of persons subjected to detention or imprisonment; Sudanese legal instruments, including national legislation, the constitution, and procedures on the protection of human rights; the mandate and principles of humanitarian work; democracy and democratic principles; corruption, embezzlement and misuse of power; the rights of women; the rights of the child and children in armed conflict; basic principles on the independence of the judiciary; the concept of human rights in Islam, and Shari'a law and international human rights standards.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

OHCHR implements all activities and works with United Nations agencies, the ICRC, NGOs and academicians. OHCHR is part of the UNCT which is headed by the United Nations Resident Humanitarian Coordinator.

■ BENEFICIARIES

The participants at OHCHR training seminars included high-ranking security and police officers; senior Government officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Interior, Defence,

Social Welfare and Planning, Information and Communication, Labour and Administration Reform, the National Assembly, the Humanitarian Aid Commission, the Commission for Refugees, members of the Bar Association, the National Council for Child Welfare, and the Sudanese General Women's Union; members of 40 Sudanese NGOs and of Islamic NGOs working in the field of human rights, peace-building, and humanitarian relief; prison staff, including police officers and social workers; and journalists and Government officials working in the media. They benefited from the knowledge acquired through the lectures and documents provided and by participating in discussions on human rights issues.

■ COORDINATION

All activities were coordinated with the Advisory Council for Human Rights (ACHR), OHCHR's main counterpart in Sudan. UNICEF and ICRC were also involved in the training programmes.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Training sessions have helped to strengthen trust and confidence between the civil society and the Government. They opened a dialogue between civil society and the security forces, provided a better understanding of the work of the United Nations, international NGOs and the ICRC, and elicited constructive proposals and recommendations. The seminars for national NGOs represented the first time NGOs were gathered together and the first time they had a direct exchange with a high-ranking Government security officer. The creation of a preparatory committee for the establishment of a national human rights commission also marks an important first step for Sudan.

■ CONSTRAINTS

- Lack of systematic and consistent follow-up on recommendations and results of seminars by respective Government institutions and ACHR.
- Lack of transparency within ACHR, which has hindered other institutions in their efforts to assess the Council's recommendations to the Government on human rights issues. The number of studies conducted by the Council related to the harmonization of national legislation with international human rights standards is also unknown.

- A proposed channel of communication between the security forces and OHCHR, intended to improve follow-up on cases of human rights violations, has not yet been realized. Communications between two institutions were sporadic in 2002.
- The Government has not yet put forward a concrete initiative on a national plan of action.

A project evaluation will take place in early 2003 to address the above concerns and suggest areas of improvement for the future.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN SUDAN	
This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.	
	US\$
Staff costs	166,100
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	3,738
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	14,986
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	22,600
Supplies and acquisitions	12,500
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	25,000
Sub-total	244,924
Programme support costs	31,840
Total	276,764



LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

INTRODUCTION

Since the adoption of the Quito Framework at the end of 1999, the first step in the elaboration of OHCHR's strategy for the region, the Office concluded a cooperation agreement with the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in December 2000 which provided for the placement of a regional adviser. A series of consultations with United Nations partners, regional institutions and regional NGOs have since been held to identify priority human rights concerns.

The Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region has the highest rate of ratification of international human rights instruments and also the largest income-distribution gap in the world. It also has the highest GDP and the largest external debt among developing regions. The region has made enormous progress in promoting human rights at the institutional and legislative levels, but protection of human rights remains inconsistent. Macro-economic policies often have a negative impact on the most vulnerable groups, administration of justice is weak, and impunity, corruption, extra-judicial killings and the use of torture continue.

The regional adviser posted within ECLAC in Santiago de Chile since November 2001 helps to mainstream human rights within the Commission and to implement technical cooperation programmes throughout the region.

During 2002, OHCHR conducted national projects in Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua and Peru. Through a regional project, several sub-regional and regional activities were also carried out during the year. The project in Haiti and the sub-regional project with the Andean Commission of Jurists, which started in 2001, was completed during 2002. In El Salvador funds were made available towards the end of the year to help build the Ombudsman's office, however, the bulk of activities will be undertaken in early 2003. The proposed project in Mexico was postponed partly due to lack of funding; planned assistance to the Parliament of Uruguay was postponed for the same reason. The Office is still represented in Colombia and activities are described in the chapter entitled "Human rights support to peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building activities". The Department of Political Affairs (DPA) maintains a field office with a human rights section in Guatemala. OHCHR also provided assistance to thematic rapporteurs who visit the region and to the independent expert for Haiti. Final evaluations of the project in Ecuador and the sub-regional project for the Andean region were conducted by external

consultants in 2002. OHCHR also undertook several monitoring missions in Ecuador, Guatemala and Nicaragua and an initial review mission for the technical cooperation project in Mexico. In accordance with the results of these evaluations and monitoring missions, the projects concerned were revised.

In addition to the eight members of the LAC team in Geneva, OHCHR's work in the region was supported by 22 project staff (six international and 16 national staff) located in Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua and Santiago de Chile. The office in Colombia consists of 42 staff (21 international and 21 national staff), located in Bogotá and in the sub-offices of Cali and Medellín.

REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

OHCHR implements its projects with the United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs), United Nations agencies and regional institutions through the Quito Framework for Technical Cooperation. OHCHR's contribution to the Framework focuses on supporting national human rights plans of action, the administration of justice, and national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, and on promoting economic, social and cultural rights and protecting vulnerable groups.

The following activities were implemented during 2002:

- A consultation was held with United Nations and other international and regional partners in Barbados as a step toward developing a specific approach for the English-speaking Caribbean (May);
- A regional seminar for experts on implementing the Durban Programme of Action was held in Mexico (July). The 60 participants included representatives from national ministries, national institutions and NGOs;
- A sub-regional workshop on human rights development in the Andean community was organized in Lima (July). It brought together some 50 participants, including representatives of governments, national institutions and NGOs from the Andean region and representatives from the Secretariat of the Community of Andean Nations;
- A grant was provided to the Latin American Institute for Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD) to conduct a study on prison conditions for women and juveniles in Central American countries; the study was to be completed in six months. In December, a progress report was issued indicating

that prisons had been visited and discussions held with the relevant authorities, national institutions, NGOs and United Nations agencies in Guatemala, Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Visits to El Salvador and Honduras were scheduled for February 2003;

- A grant was provided to the Inter-American Institute for Human Rights (IIHR) to create an OHCHR Chair for their annual training course;
- A meeting was held in Washington, DC, between the Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission for Human Rights and several representatives of OHCHR to identify ways of strengthening cooperation between the two secretariats (July);
- Three representatives of governments and non-governmental institutions participated in the 20th annual course of the Inter-American Institute for Human Rights from 2 July to 22 August. Participants were selected by a joint committee established under the grant agreement and chaired by OHCHR's regional adviser;
- As a follow-up to the recommendations of the needs-assessment mission conducted in June 2001, a human rights officer was recruited for six months and placed within UNDP in Brazil (September). His mandate was to work with United Nations agencies and programmes to develop a comprehensive technical assistance project for Brazil; and
- OHCHR joined an inter-agency technical mission to Guyana to assess the need for support to the UNCT and the Government to deal with the critical human rights issues affecting Afro- and Indo-Guyanese peoples (December). Mission participants recommended placing a human rights advisor at UNDP to advise the UNCT and the Government.

Regional adviser

The regional adviser participated in a seminar on impunity in Caracas (March); a public hearing of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Peru (April); the 23rd Conference of ECLAC in Brasilia (May); a national human rights conference and a workshop on public security and law enforcement in Brasilia and Sao Paulo (May); and in the Annual Assembly of the Organization of the American States (OAS) in Barbados (June). The adviser also advised ECLAC on human rights aspects of its activities and developed strategic relationships with the UNCT, governments, institutions, and NGOs in the region.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The activities were implemented in close collaboration with UNDP in Barbados and Mexico, ECLAC in Santiago and Mexico, IIHR, ILANUD and the secretariat of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The workshops and consultations helped to raise awareness of human rights. Participants acquired in-depth knowledge of United Nations human rights standards, mechanisms and procedures. Collaboration among units within OHCHR resulted in better workshops and greater efficiency and cost-effectiveness in organizing them.

EVALUATION

The external consultant who conducted the final evaluation of the sub-regional project with the Andean Commission of Jurists pointed out that the project has had a greater impact on judges and ombudsmen than on the staff of the Offices of the Public Prosecutors. The evaluation report lauded the usefulness of the Judicial Information Network (RIJ) and its website and praised the quality and accessibility of its database. The database was expanded considerably and, according to the consultant, may be considered one of the best and most complete in the region. In one nine-month period, 38 institutions, including many universities, were added to the Network, most associated with training.

CONSTRAINTS

Implementation of the project was hindered and often delayed by the financial shortfalls affecting the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	219,457
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	8,755
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	94,799
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	6,537
Supplies and acquisitions	3,000
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	165,189
Sub-total	497,737
Programme support costs	64,706
Total	562,443

COUNTRY PROJECTS

ECUADOR

■ BACKGROUND

OHCHR's project in Ecuador, jointly formulated by OHCHR and UNDP, was launched in late 1999. Its aim was to support the national human rights plan adopted one year earlier. Implementation of the project during its first two years was adversely affected by the political turmoil that beset the country in 2000 and 2001. OHCHR conducted an evaluation in February 2002 to assess the results of the project and the potential for future cooperation. In accordance with the recommendations made, OHCHR extended the project through December 2002, emphasizing the need to strengthen the national human rights plan's mechanisms to ensure its sustainability.

■ OBJECTIVES

- Support the national human rights plan and its thematic plans.
- Support legal development and the State's ability to comply with its reporting obligations.
- Strengthen the Ombudsman's Office (*Defensoría del Pueblo*).
- Provide human rights education and training.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

Support the national human rights plan and its thematic plans

- Some 36 working meetings, involving eight thematic sub-commissions of the national human rights plan, were held in Quito. Thematic plans on consumers, elderly people, workers' rights, national police, the right to health, the rights of sexual minorities, the rights of the Afro-Ecuadorian population, and the rights of foreigners, migrant workers and refugees were discussed (April-December).
- Six regular monthly meetings and three extraordinary meetings of the national human rights plan's permanent commission were held in Quito (July-December).
- Regional seminars on the thematic plans were held for representatives of the Government and civil society in Puyo

(29-30 August), in Cuenca (12-13 September), in Guayaquil (26-27 September), and in Quito (17-18 October).

- A national conference to launch the national human rights plan was held for some 360 participants in Quito (10 December).
- One thousand copies of the national human rights plan and the adopted thematic plans and 5,000 information pamphlets were produced and distributed (December).

Support legal development and the State's compliance with its reporting obligations

- An international consultant conducted three missions (February, October and December) to advise the Congressional Commissions on harmonizing national laws with international standards and to advise the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the creation of an inter-ministerial committee to draft periodic reports to treaty bodies.
- One training workshop on international human rights mechanisms was held for 30 representatives of NGOs in Quito (December).

Strengthen the Ombudsman's Office (*Defensoría del Pueblo*)

- Regional training workshops on implementing the handbook on individual complaints were held for the *Defensoría*'s staff in Cuenca (October and November), in Guayaquil (October), in Quito (October and November), and in Salinas (November).
- An international consultant conducted three missions (August, October and November) to provide training and advisory services to the *Defensoría*.
- Two computers and printers were acquired for the *Defensoría* (September).
- Some 1,500 copies of the Operative Manual of the Ombudsman's Office on the handling of complaints were produced (December).
- An awareness-raising campaign on Afro-Ecuadorian rights (including production of 3,000 pamphlets) and on human rights mechanisms (including 3,000 brochures) was launched (December).
- More than 200 books on human rights, including a compilation of national human rights legislation, material on the Latin American legal system and international human rights law, were provided to the Documentation Centre (December).

Human rights education and training

- Twelve meetings were held in Quito with the thematic sub-commission on education to discuss the education plan (April to December).
- An international consultant conducted a mission to provide training and technical support to the police (April).
- Regional workshops on the formulation of a national plan on education were held in Puyo (August), in Cuenca (September), in Guayaquil (September) and in Quito (December). Some 50 participants, including the members of the national human rights plan's thematic sub-commission on education, attended each session.
- A national conference on education was held in Quito (January) for some 76 participants. The Conference focused on experiences and perspectives in human rights education.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

UNDP coordinated the project. In addition, one national adviser provided support and technical advice regarding the national human rights plan; one international consultant and two national advisers provided technical support to the Congress and to the inter-ministerial committee on preparing reports to the United Nations treaty bodies; one international consultant and three United Nations Volunteers provided training and technical support to the Defensoría; and one adviser on education supported the national plan on education.

Agreements were signed with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Congressional commissions, the Ombudsman's office, the national human rights plan's coordination mechanisms, and civil-society groups for planning and implementing the project activities.

BENEFICIARIES

The project benefits all the organizations and individuals related to the national human rights plan, including the Plan's Permanent Commission and the thematic sub-commissions, relevant national counterparts, such as Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Education and Interior, the Congress, the Ombudsman's Office, the judiciary, the police, civil society and NGOs.

COORDINATION

The project was jointly managed by OHCHR and UNDP, and the activities were designed and implemented in coordination with national partners, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the coordination mechanisms of the national human rights plan, the Ombudsman's Office, the Congress, the civil society and NGOs.

United Nations agencies, including UNESCO, UNICEF and UNIFEM, collaborated within the scope of their respective mandates, such as in education and human rights documentation. Through a Japanese trust fund, UNV provided three specialists to support the Ombudsman's Office. Throughout the year, UNDP convened regular meetings with various United Nations agencies to improve coordination.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The project has strengthened the capacity and sustainability of the national human rights plan's mechanisms and improved participation of civil-society groups. Regular consultations with the Human Rights Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have improved the Government's compliance with its international obligations.

EVALUATION

Two consultants selected by UNDP and OHCHR conducted an evaluation of the project in February; their findings:

- The project should continue until December 2002 and should work, as a priority, toward strengthening the mechanisms created under the Plan;
- The project should enhance Congressional participation in activities and mechanisms of the NHRP and support the drafting of a limited number of laws;
- Additional efforts should be made to strengthen the *Defensoría del Pueblo*; and
- Training and educational activities should be subordinated to the needs of the national human rights plan.

Following these recommendations, OHCHR extended the project through December 2002 and revised its management and structure. In October, OHCHR undertook a monitoring mission to verify implementation of these recommendations.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN ECUADOR

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	55,701
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	66,014
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	19,050
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	42,100
General operating expenses	14,610
Supplies and acquisitions	13,675
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	112,941
Sub-total	324,091
Programme support costs	42,132
Total	366,223

GUATEMALA

BACKGROUND

Since the signing of the global peace agreement between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) in December 1996, the United Nations has played an important role in ensuring the implementation of the agreement. In parallel, OHCHR has been implementing technical cooperation projects in the country since 1997 with the aim of strengthening the Government's and civil society's capacities to promote and protect human rights.

OHCHR formulated a project in 2000 that focuses on protecting indigenous peoples' rights, strengthening the judiciary, improving the ability of national human rights institutions and civil society to monitor adherence to international human rights standards, and mainstreaming human rights planning in those institutions and in the UNCT. The project is expected to end in December 2003.

OBJECTIVES

The long-term objective of the project is to strengthen national capacities to promote and protect human rights in key government and non-governmental organizations. Its immediate objectives are to:

- Strengthen national capacities to monitor/verify and report with regard to international and national human rights obligations;
- Provide technical advice on and facilitate coordination and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms;
- Provide assistance and advice to the United Nations system on human rights-related matters, particularly by participating in the process of transferring the tasks of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA) to the United Nations system;
- Strengthen national capacities to verify respect for indigenous peoples' rights and to promote multiculturalism; and
- Mainstream human rights into the curricula of the Judicial Studies School (*Escuela de Estudios Judiciales*).

IMPLEMENTATION

The project has five main components: assist the Government in developing and implementing a system of participatory monitoring and reporting with regard to the international human rights treaties ratified by Guatemala; assist the Ombudsman, the Ombudsman for Indigenous Women, and NGOs in coordinating efforts with international human rights mechanisms; help to mainstream human rights into the activities of the UNCT and MINUGUA; support the promotion of indigenous rights and multiculturalism and the elimination of ethnic and racial discrimination; and train judges and magistrates in international human rights instruments and the mechanisms for applying those principles in the domestic judicial process.

A national human rights adviser to the Government hosted several meetings with civil society, the office of the Ombudsman, and the Presidential Commission for the Coordination of Human Rights Policies (COPREDEH) to evaluate the Government's compliance with international human rights obligations and to establish a coordinated programme to assist the Government in preparing its most urgent reports to treaty bodies. OHCHR also organized

seminars and discussion groups on several key subjects, including the rights of indigenous peoples, women and human rights defenders.

The project coordinator has conducted several training sessions and conferences for civil society, the national human rights institution, the Government and United Nations agencies on how to channel communications and reports to relevant human rights mechanisms. He also provided technical advice on the procedural aspects of communications among OHCHR, international human rights mechanisms, the Government and civil society, including how civil society should follow up on recommendations made by the treaty bodies and the special mechanisms of the Commission. OHCHR also organized country visits by the Special Rapporteurs on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and on Human Rights Defenders.

A national project staff, who acts as human rights adviser to UNDP and UNCT, provided technical advice to the United Nations system. Through this work, OHCHR has been assisting in the transfer of MINUGUA's tasks to the United Nations system and strengthening the system's capacities in the field of human rights. Project staff have regularly reviewed activities by the UNCT to ensure human rights is integrated into the work of the different agencies and programmes in the country. OHCHR has been involved in the inter-agency working groups on indigenous peoples' issues (GRUTIM) and justice.

Activities focusing on indigenous rights and multiculturalism have been undertaken by a national project staff with expertise in indigenous rights. OHCHR collaborated with MINUGUA in verifying violations against indigenous peoples' rights and in preparing human rights materials, such as guidelines, manuals, etc., for indigenous peoples. Several workshops were organized to train indigenous communities and NGOs on the use of these materials.

OHCHR formulated a training manual on human rights for professors at the Judicial Studies School and incorporated a module on indigenous peoples' rights into the curriculum.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The project has been implemented by three professional staff with expertise in the national human rights protection system, indigenous rights and national human rights law. The team is

headed by a newly recruited international project coordinator and is supported by a secretary and a driver. UNDP provided administrative support.

■ BENEFICIARIES

The main beneficiaries of the project are the COPREDEH, the Ombudsman's Office (*Procurador de Derechos Humanos*) and the Defensoría Indígena, the Judicial Studies School, and civil-society organizations working on human rights issues and with indigenous peoples. The United Nations system will also benefit from OHCHR's advice and support.

■ COORDINATION

Activities are coordinated with the UN Country Team. UNDP Guatemala has closely monitored the project and has asked OHCHR's advice on planning and implementing some of their other activities, especially those targeting indigenous peoples.

In anticipation of MINUGUA's withdrawal from the country, OHCHR and MINUGUA have been jointly analyzing what actions OHCHR will have to take to ensure its programmes on human rights are adequately followed by the United Nations. OHCHR has already established a common work plan for 2003 with the Indigenous Advisory and Human Rights areas of MINUGUA, which, in turn, should lead to a common work proposal for the phase-out and post-MINUGUA periods.

■ CONSTRAINTS

The project was originally scheduled to end in August 2002, but given delays caused by changes in programming within the United Nations regarding the role of MINUGUA, and by additional tasks undertaken by OHCHR, such as the support provided during visits by the Special Rapporteurs on independence of judges and lawyers, and on indigenous peoples and the Special Representative on human rights defenders, the project was extended through December 2003.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN GUATEMALA

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	146,014
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	16,228
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	29,532
Supplies and acquisitions	6,300
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	46,100
Sub-total	244,174
Programme support costs	31,743
Total	275,917

HAITI

■ BACKGROUND

The mandate of the United Nations International Civilian Mission Support to Haiti (MICAHA) ended in February 2001 after the Secretary-General recommended closing the mission because of political instability in the country. In his last report to the Commission on Human Rights, delivered in 2001, the independent expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti deplored the deterioration of the justice system and raised concern about arbitrary arrests, prolonged detention without trial, the climate of violence and the inadequate health conditions in the nation's prisons. The independent expert nevertheless noted some progress, including a number of successful measures taken by the police to combat crime and efforts by the authorities to reform the legislative and judicial systems.

In 2002, OHCHR approved a six-month technical cooperation project for Haiti; the project was not included in the 2002 Annual Appeal, as it was published at the end of 2001.

■ OBJECTIVES

- Mainstream human rights into the work of the United Nations agencies in the country. An OHCHR human rights adviser was placed in the office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Port-au-Prince.
- Assist the Office of the Ombudsman, the Judicial School and civil society in human rights issues, within the framework of the UNDP programme supporting the consolidation of the rule of law.
- Conduct a needs-assessment mission for technical cooperation in the field of human rights and make recommendations about a possible technical cooperation programme for the future.
- Support the mandate of the independent expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti by providing information and support for field missions.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

During 2002, the human rights adviser assisted UNDP, within the framework of the UNDP post-MICAHA programme, in designing a project on human rights and the administration of justice, on judicial reform, and in organizing workshops and seminars for NGOs. He conducted two human rights seminars for two local NGOs in February and March.

The human rights adviser also organized three seminars on human rights for judges from the Judicial School from February to April. He also conducted two seminars on human rights for staff from the Office of the Ombudsman in March and April. He provided assistance to the Judicial School in incorporating human rights into its curriculum and in establishing a human rights department at the school.

Relevant human rights publications were donated to the Office of the Ombudsman's library. The human rights adviser undertook a needs assessment mission for technical cooperation projects and completed his report in April. A monitoring mission was conducted in March.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

OHCHR signed a technical cooperation agreement with UNDP Haiti in August 2001. The OHCHR human rights adviser, selected jointly by OHCHR and UNDP was responsible for implementing project activities. OHCHR and UNDP cooperated throughout every phase of the project.

■ BENEFICIARIES

The beneficiaries of this project were the United Nations system, the Office of the Ombudsman, the Judicial School and NGOs.

■ COORDINATION

OHCHR cooperated closely with the chief technical adviser of the justice/human rights components of the UNDP post-MICAH transition programme. The project was administered by OHCHR with assistance from UNDP Haiti.

■ CONSTRAINTS

Coordination within the United Nations system suffered because no Resident Coordinator was appointed. The political instability in the country also hampered implementation of the project.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN HAITI

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	41,080
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	3,063
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	44,143
Programme support costs	5,739
Total	49,882

MEXICO

■ BACKGROUND

In July 2002, OHCHR and the Government of Mexico signed an agreement establishing OHCHR representation in the country; three months later, OHCHR's office in the country was formally opened. Earlier in the year, the Government and OHCHR had

agreed on the framework for a three-year technical cooperation programme on human rights issues.

■ OBJECTIVES

The priorities identified for the 12-month period that spans 2002 and 2003 are to:

- Analyze the human rights situation in Mexico and design a new National Programme on Human Rights accordingly;
- Strengthen the National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH);
- Combat torture and the ill treatment of detainees; and
- Promote the rights of indigenous peoples.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

Between October and December 2002, the OHCHR representative held meetings with members of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of Government, NGOs, including the liaison committee of Mexican NGOs for the technical cooperation programme, presidents of national and state human rights commissions, indigenous representatives, members of international human rights organizations, and representatives of foreign governments and international organizations. The aim of these meetings was to introduce the OHCHR office, its mandate and its activities and to exchange information about the human rights situation in the country.

Analyzing the human rights situation in Mexico includes identifying obstacles impeding the full integration of international human rights standards and implementing recommendations made by international human rights mechanisms. Other planned activities include producing training manuals on the medical and forensic examination of victims of torture, providing training courses, and convening regional seminars for indigenous representatives on international human rights standards.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The office is composed of a representative, two human rights officers, one assistant and one driver.

■ BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries include Government institutions at national and local levels, autonomous state bodies, national and

local human rights commissions, NGOs, indigenous organizations and academia.

■ COORDINATION

The OHCHR's representative is responsible for implementing the programme. The project's steering committee, which consists of Government representatives, OHCHR's representative, the National Commission of Human Rights, representatives of indigenous groups and members of the NGO liaison committee, will monitor the implementation of activities. UNDP Mexico is managing the financial resources for the programme.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN MEXICO

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	100,222
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	18,618
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	32,015
Supplies and acquisitions	34,550
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	185,405
Programme support costs	24,103
Total	209,508

NICARAGUA

■ BACKGROUND

Activities, which began in January 2000, were designed to assist the national police in elaborating a strategy to work with the community to prevent crime and human rights abuses perpetrated by the police. The project was originally planned to last for two years, but was extended for a third year because of slight delays in implementation.

The national police of Nicaragua has long been regarded by the community as a highly professional institution, but with very limited human and financial resources to deal with a rapidly rising crime rate. Most prominent human rights NGOs have denounced the growing insecurity in the country and increasing incidence of human rights abuses perpetrated by the police.

■ OBJECTIVES

The two main objectives are to:

- Elaborate an institutional framework to guide the police and the community in complying with the basic principles of human rights; and
- Strengthen a system through which the police can process human rights complaints from citizens in coordination with other government and non-governmental organizations.

The institutional framework includes treatment of detainees, with a particular emphasis on vulnerable groups, training officers in a human rights approach to their duties, and advising the police on crime-prevention and human rights.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

Development of a framework to guide the police and the community in complying with the basic human rights principles

In 2002, the following activities took place:

- 19 workshops, for more than 115 local chief officers, to train trainers in implementing the national strategy on police-community relations;
- Publication of 2,500 copies of the new police-community relations Policy, 2,500 copies of the police-community strategy, and 1,000 posters on the police-community strategy;
- Organization of 26 two-day workshops on developing and implementing local strategies with police and communities, based on the national strategy;
- 18 one-day methodological workshops in the interior of the country for the recently created police-community units of the police, to introduce the material and explain how to train officers;
- 8 workshops for patrol officers, detainee controllers and service staff, one workshop for academic personnel at the police academy, and three workshops for new cadets from the interior, explaining how to work with the community and train personnel;

- A study of police-community relations in the indigenous and afro-descendent communities of the north and south autonomous regions of the Atlantic coast was prepared;
- Development specialized training materials and methodologies for the indigenous and afro-descendant communities of the north and south autonomous regions of the Atlantic coast in Miskito, Sumo and Caribbean Creole English;
- Publication of 300 copies of the police-community policy, 300 copies of the strategy, 300 copies of the instructive manual, and 200 posters in Miskito, Sumo and Caribbean Creole English;
- 10 one-day workshops for 471 persons in the North Coast, and 6 one-day workshops for 106 persons in the South Coast, to train police and community on the strategy; and
- Conducted a regional seminar on police-community strategies for police representatives of Central America, Nicaraguan government, academic and non-governmental institutions, and international representatives in the country, to discuss the police-community strategy.

Development of a strategic plan for the police to protect the human rights of detainees, women and adolescents.

The following activities took place in 2002:

- 12 courses in the capital and in the interior to train special police officers for women and children on how to use the manual on the correct treatment of women and children;
- Four seminars on detention for the police, including information on the new code of penal procedure and human rights aspects of detention;
- Drafting of recommendations for the police to improve the physical conditions of detention cells;
- Publication of more than 1,700 posters on the rights of detainees in Spanish, Miskito, Sumo and Caribbean Creole English;
- A study on gender in the police force and the role of women in police-community relations;
- Four one-day workshops on gender mainstreaming for persons from different sectors of the police;
- A study on the special treatment of victims of domestic violence;
- Publication of 1,500 manuals on the correct treatment of victims of domestic violence, and 2,000 posters on the rights of children and adolescents before the law, in Spanish, Miskito, Sumo and Caribbean Creole English;
- Three seminars for the police to present the results of the study of treatment of victims of domestic violence, and to train participants on how to treat victims of domestic violence;
- A public seminar on the police and the treatment of victims, women, children and adolescents;

- Preparation of a list of recommendations to improve the situation of detainees to the police command;
- Publication of 100 copies of the analysis of the situation of detainees, including revised recommendations to improve conditions and treatment; and
- Publication of 7,000 copies of a pocket guide on the treatment of detainees, 2,000 copies of the police's code of conduct in detention, according to the new code of penal procedure, 270 copies of a guide on how to improve the conditions for detainees, and 500 copies of the manual on how to treat victims of domestic violence.

Development of a system to address complaints by the community against police misconduct and human rights abuses and to promote human rights among the police through a national human rights campaign.

- Established an ad-hoc task force of government and non-governmental actors to study ways in which to improve coordination in addressing complaints of human rights abuses perpetrated by the police.
- Created the Inter-institutional Commission to investigate human rights abuses by the police, consisting of representatives of the police, the Ministry of Interior, the Ombudsman, and the two main human rights NGOs.
- Published 12,000 pamphlets describing how to report human rights abuses, 5,000 copies of a more comprehensive guide on human rights, police conduct, and treatment of complaints, and 7,000 copies of a pocket-size version of the comprehensive guide for the police.
- Presented a report by the Inter-institutional Commission on human rights abuses perpetrated by the police and how to stop them.
- Produced and broadcast two television spots, four radio spots, and newspaper ads throughout the country on the importance of police-community collaboration in preventing crime and human rights abuses.
- Published 5,000 posters in Spanish, Miskito, Sumo and Caribbean Creole English on the importance of police-community collaboration in preventing crime and human rights abuses.
- Convened a public seminar on the police, citizen security and human rights.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The project has been implemented by two professional staff, a project coordinator and an international police adviser, with

support from an assistant. The project used several national consultants to conduct the different studies, and received administrative support from UNDP.

■ BENEFICIARIES

The main beneficiaries of the project are the national police force, civil-society organizations, and police forces in other Central American countries.

■ COORDINATION

OHCHR drew on other police projects implemented by such actors as the European Commission, the Inter-American Institute for Human Rights, UNDP and the National Human Rights Ombudsman to build on its own programme. Project officials also met with representatives of the German agency GTZ, Save the Children–Sweden, and the Central American Parliament, which are conducting activities in related areas.

UNDP Nicaragua has closely monitored the project, often incorporating project results in its planning and in its other activities, and is now conducting a follow-up project on citizen security based on this project's results.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

As a direct result of this project, a Police-Community Relations Department was created within the police force and the Inter-institutional Commission to investigate human rights abuses by the police was founded. The police are reforming some of their norms and procedures, and making improvements on detention facilities, in accordance with some of the recommendations made during the project. UNDP is preparing a project to design a public-security strategy with the Ministry of Interior, which oversees the police. That project, based on OHCHR's project, will be financed by the Inter-American Development Bank.

■ CONSTRAINTS

The project was originally scheduled to last two years, but two consecutive elections in the country, one municipal, one general, slowed project activities during its first years. Thus, the Office approved a third year of activities in November 2001.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN NICARAGUA

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	78,073
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	43,026
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	35,182
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	22,000
Contractual services	46,700
General operating expenses	7,000
Supplies and acquisitions	5,200
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	40,424
Sub-total	277,605
Programme support costs	36,089
Total	313,694

PERU

■ BACKGROUND

In July 2001, the Government of Peru established a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) with the aim of "verifying the circumstances, facts and responsibilities of the terrorist violence and the violations of human rights" that occurred between May 1980 and November 2000. During that time, an estimated 30,000 people were killed in terrorist attacks, armed confrontations, mass executions and attacks against villages. According to data published by the Ombudsman's Office, 4,236 persons were detained and later "disappeared", allegedly at the hands of law-enforcement officials. Torture was pervasive.

Upon the joint request of the Government and the UNDP office in Peru, OHCHR participated in a UNDP mission on the administration of justice, which produced a report containing short- and medium-term recommendations for strengthening the justice system and the rule of law. It was agreed that OHCHR could play an important role in providing technical and financial support to the work of the TRC.

On 27 September 2001, the newly elected Government endorsed

a request for assistance by the President of the TRC; the High Commissioner responded favorably. However, it was too late to include the project in the 2002 Annual Appeal. The project started in April 2002 and was scheduled to run until the end of the year, but has been extended until July 2003 since the TRC's mandate was extended for a further five months.

■ OBJECTIVES

To reinforce the capacity of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission to implement its mandate and to contribute to national reconciliation by strengthening respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

Ten national experts were recruited in April 2002 to work with the investigative teams of the TRC in various provinces for periods ranging from three to six months. They focused on:

- Systematization and analysis of the information gathered (April- September);
- Political violence (April- September);
- The impact of violence and violations of human rights on mental health (April-June);
- Interviewing techniques, especially with victims from the Andean Communities (April-July);
- Indigenous peoples of the Peruvian Amazons (April-July);
- Gender (April-September);
- Forensic investigative techniques (April-July);
- Evaluation of the impact of violence on the country's economic infrastructure (August-October);
- Internally displaced persons (May-July); and
- Victim reparations and compensation schemes (May-October).

A grant was given to the International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) to provide expertise to the TRC in the form of research, analysis and comments on evaluation and follow-up mechanisms; comparative information and suggestions on the treatment of gender issues; investigation strategies; and recommendations on the justice system.

A one-week consultation on international human rights law and human rights investigations was held by an international expert and an OHCHR staff member working in Colombia (April).

A two-week consultation on anthropology and forensic medicine

was held (June and July).

A two-day expert seminar was organized to consider examples of criminal justice in countries having Truth and Reconciliation Commissions, institutional reforms to facilitate prosecution of crimes and violations of human rights, and the use of pardons, amnesties, mercies or commutation of sentence (December).

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The project was implemented by experts hired for the period indicated, with the involvement of OHCHR staff in Colombia and in close consultation with the TRC and the International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ).

■ COORDINATION

Activities are implemented in close cooperation with a variety of actors, including the TRC, the ICTJ, OHCHR Colombia, UNDP Peru and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The assistance provided by OHCHR helped to strengthen the technical capacity of the TRC in several areas, particularly investigations and systematization of information gathered.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN PERU

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	108,220
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	1,278
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	15,500
Sub-total	124,998
Programme support costs	16,250
Total	141,248



EUROPE, CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS



INTRODUCTION

OHCHR's regional strategy emphasizes aspects of the human rights programme highlighted in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, including support to the treaty bodies and special procedures, national institutions, national plans of action and human rights education. Initiatives that have proven successful at the national level are then developed for application elsewhere in the region. During the past year, OHCHR has also identified a number of issues specific to the region, including human rights and counter-terrorism measures, trafficking and migration, racism and xenophobia.

In 2002, OHCHR consolidated its technical cooperation activities in three key sub-regions, Southeast Europe, Southern Caucasus and Central Asia, and in the Russian Federation. It also began to develop a broad training programme to increase the impact of United Nations human rights work in the region. The regional project builds upon the conclusions of the 2001 Dubrovnik International Conference on Human Rights and Democratization, which called for a concerted United Nations approach to human rights alongside the work of the leading regional organizations. Strong commitments from implementing partners enabled OHCHR to implement many of its activities as planned. The Office programme also benefited from greater cooperation with key regional organizations, primarily the Council of Europe and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

OHCHR undertook several national level activities during the year in Azerbaijan, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Russian Federation; they are described in the country project section which follows. In Serbia and Montenegro a comprehensive training programme on treaty reporting was undertaken, drawing resources from the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation; it is described in detail in the chapter entitled "Human rights support for peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building activities". In Georgia residual payments were made for outstanding expenses related to OHCHR's former support project which sought to strengthen human rights protection and promotion, particularly through human rights education and awareness-raising.

In addition, OHCHR has maintained a strong field presence in Southeast Europe since 1993. Field offices in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and Montenegro continued monitoring and reporting activities in support of the mandate of the Special

Representative of the Commission on Human Rights. OHCHR closed its field office in Croatia at the end of 2002 after ten years of operation, but continues to work with the Government and civil society to strengthen the Human Rights Centre which opened in 2000. The activities of these field offices are described in the chapter entitled "Human rights support for peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building activities".

OHCHR also supports the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) in Georgia, the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) in Tajikistan, and has technical cooperation offices in Azerbaijan and in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. OHCHR has staff in Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

■ BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the 2001 Dubrovnik Conference was to determine follow-up to the Vienna and Durban Declarations and Programmes of Action, specifically in the context of human rights issues for countries in Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus. The concluding statement highlighted the need for activities in four areas: national human rights action plans; national human rights institutions; human rights education; and follow-up to recommendations of the international human rights mechanisms. It specifically emphasized the importance of working in close partnership with the civil society. OHCHR's regional activities were designed to reflect these priorities.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

Twenty-five training specialists from international organizations and NGOs who participated in an expert consultation held in Geneva in February 2002 developed a set of recommendations for human rights training priorities, methodology and strategy. Another consultation meeting, held in Warsaw in September that year, attracted 40 participants representing human rights NGOs from Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus. A set of recommendations based on the needs of human rights defenders in the region formed the basis for a follow-up programme to develop appropriate training materials, which was begun in October 2002.

OHCHR implemented activities in cooperation with civil society and regional organizations to ensure greater impact and sustainability. The Office also worked extensively with the OSCE-ODIHR, the Council of Europe and the International Helsinki Federation.

SUB-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

In Central Asia, a project needs-assessment and formulation was completed. No expenditures were incurred for activities during 2002. An expert meeting was convened to review the findings of the needs-assessment, before the project was finalized with the concerned governments. The project of Central Asia was scheduled to start in early 2003. Due to financial limitations, implementation has been postponed. The two central components of the project include, first, the deployment of a high-level regional expert who will work with governments, scholars, civil society and others on the improvement of human rights policies and, second, strengthening the capacity of regional and national institutions in the area of human rights education. During visits to the region by the Secretary-General in autumn 2002 and by the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights in March 2003, the importance of the project and of cooperation with OHCHR was discussed at the highest levels.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	23,851
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	14,488
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	26,125
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	1,682
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	66,146
Programme support costs	8,599
Total	74,745

COUNTRY PROJECTS

AZERBAIJAN

■ BACKGROUND

A technical cooperation project with the Government began in January 1999. Following an evaluation conducted in 2001, OHCHR expanded its project to include implementation of recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur on Torture, following his visit to the country in 2000, and recommendations made by treaty bodies, which emphasized the need for training activities targeted at police and law-enforcement officials. The first phase of the project, completed in March 2003, focused on improving respect for human rights among law-enforcement agencies and strengthening the national capacity to fulfil human rights treaty-reporting obligations.

■ OBJECTIVES

- Enhance the national capacity to teach human rights norms and standards in the context of the administration of justice and law enforcement, particularly for trainers at the National Police Academy in Baku.
- Strengthen the national capacity to comply with treaty-reporting obligations.
- Support the national capacity to develop training materials, such as a police-training manual, in compliance with international standards.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

- An international project coordinator was recruited in early 2002 and an office was established in Baku.
- A training course, led by an expert from the Essex University Human Rights Centre, was held in May in Baku for 36 police-academy professors.
- Two international experts reviewed the first draft training manual for in-service policemen, which was prepared by the core group at the Police Academy.
- In June, an Azeri-language version of the "Istanbul Protocol" was launched in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice.
- The pilot version of the police-training manual was finalized and published.

- OHCHR fielded a mid-year project-assessment mission to Baku from 17 to 21 September. The key recommendation was that the project should be broadened to include a component for the training of the judiciary, based on positive experiences and lessons learned in the course of the police training programme. As a result, the project was extended through December 2003 and the first training workshop for judges was organized in November 2002.
- Thirty-five judges and representatives of the Ministry of Justice attended a two-day seminar, held in November in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice and the Council of Europe, on "The role of the Azerbaijan judiciary in the promotion and protection of human rights".

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The international project coordinator was assisted in her work by a national project assistant. The UNDP office in Baku provided administrative and organizational assistance; and UNDP representatives participated in the selection and recruitment of staff. OHCHR works closely with the Ministry of Justice and also has good working relationships with the Ministries of Interior, National Security, and Foreign Affairs.

■ BENEFICIARIES

Commanders, national police-academy personnel, police trainers and other relevant actors in the field of police and law enforcement; judges and officials responsible for the administration of justice; government officials responsible for reporting to treaty bodies; and civil society all benefit from the project.

■ COORDINATION

The office works closely with UNDP and other United Nations agencies in the country as well as with OSCE, the Council of Europe, and key regional organizations.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN AZERBAIJAN

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	101,723
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	38,152
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	13,364
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	34,550
General operating expenses	14,052
Supplies and acquisitions	3,650
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	20,800
Sub-total	226,291
Programme support costs	29,418
Total	255,709

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

■ BACKGROUND

OHCHR's work in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is part of a regional strategy for Southeast Europe that focuses on formal human rights education in primary and secondary schools, developing the capacity of human rights civil society organizations, and supporting the Office of the Ombudsman. Essential to the strategy is an exchange of expertise and mutual support from ongoing OHCHR activities in four other countries in the region: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Serbia and Montenegro.

The most significant development in 2002 was the stabilization of the political and social situation and the successful implementation of most of the elements of the August 2001 Framework (peace) Agreement. Two months after the September elections, there was an orderly change of Government. While inter-ethnic tensions that had led to the conflict in 2001 have subsided, major human rights concerns, including allegations of torture, discrimination, corruption and poverty, persist. The Government, civil society and international organizations present in the

country are all making significant efforts to strengthen human rights knowledge and skills in the law enforcement, judiciary, public administration and civil society sectors.

OHCHR estimates that its engagement in capacity-building activities in the country will last for between three and five years. Exit strategies involve joint ownership and monitoring of project objectives, activities and outcomes with national stakeholders, such as human rights educators, the Ombudsman, leading civil society and academic experts, and representatives of various Government departments.

■ OBJECTIVES

The overall objective is to support national and international efforts to strengthen the country's capacity to promote and protect human rights. Specifically, the project aims to:

- Strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations to work effectively with the Government, the Ombudsman, and international organizations to protect and promote human rights;
- Strengthen the capacity and increase the effectiveness of the Office of the Ombudsman;
- Strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Education and independent human rights education experts to develop and implement human rights education programmes in primary and secondary schools;
- Strengthen the capacity of the human rights office in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to mainstream international human rights standards through Government departments, and to submit treaty-body reports and ensure effective implementation of treaty-body recommendations; and
- Contribute to the national human rights action planning effort.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

Each of the following activities aimed to support the above objectives by creating networks of committed human rights defenders and practitioners in all target groups:

- Four consultation meetings involving selected members of civil society, the Ombudsman and senior police officers were held in January, May, June and October.
- Several consultations and seminars on human rights education with teachers, Ministry of Education officials, civil

society organizations and the Office of the Ombudsman were held in January, May, June and November.

- A public consultation on strategies to promote women's participation in public life, attended by representatives of NGOs, the media and international organizations, was held in May in cooperation with the Civil Society Resource Centre (CSRC).
- An international workshop, held in July, on strategies for the promotion of women's participation in political and public life, co-organized with the Council of Europe and CSRC, attracted 80 persons from Europe and the Caucasus.
- Human rights training sessions for 25 NGO youth representatives, held in June, were organized by the Tetovo Youth Information Centre and funded through the OHCHR's ACT III programme.
- OHCHR participated in the Second International Conference on the Role of Women in the Development of Democracy in Southeast Europe, held in Ohrid, in April.

OHCHR and the Netherlands Institute for Curriculum Development (SLO), the Office's partner in human rights education activities, organized a series of introductory seminars on the objectives and methodology of human rights education for primary and secondary school teachers and Government and local education authorities. The seminars also introduced participants to OHCHR's programme and encouraged them to play an active role in implementing the programme. SLO worked with the International Bureau for Education to design educational materials for primary schools. In June, SLO conducted a teacher-training session in selected schools.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

A national staff in Skopje and the Geneva-based project officer responsible for implementing the activities worked in close cooperation with partners in the Government, the SLO, the Civil Society Resource Centre and the Centre for Human Rights and Conflict Resolution. The Council of Europe, the UNHCR office in Skopje and the OSCE office in Skopje supported and jointly implemented several activities with OHCHR.

An ad hoc Strategic Partnership Group on Human Rights Education (SPG) was established to provide advice, and monitor and manage the human rights education component of the programme. Members of the SPG include representatives of the

Ministry of Education, international organizations with programmes in human rights education, and prominent national human rights education experts and practitioners.

■ BENEFICIARIES

Civil society organizations and human rights NGOs, the Office of the Ombudsman, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Interior, and Education, education authorities, teacher-training institutions, teachers, independent academics, students and the general public benefit from training activities, public consultations and the dissemination of professional-development materials.

■ COORDINATION

OHCHR coordinates its activities with international organizations through weekly meetings with the UN Country Team and monthly meetings of the coordinating group on capacity-building activities, which it co-chairs with the OSCE. Information is regularly exchanged with the Council of Europe, OSCE-ODIHR, representatives of the European Commission, and the diplomatic community. Specific issues related to programme objectives are channelled through the SPG, the Ministry of Interior/Civil Society/Ombudsman Group and the capacity-building coordination group, all of which include a substantial civil society membership. Regular public consultations help to ensure that the views of the human rights community are considered when planning and implementing the programme.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The Ministry of Interior/Civil Society/Ombudsman Group, which monitors and works to strengthen cooperation between civil society and the police, reports a complete change of attitude concerning the police forces' willingness to cooperate with human rights NGOs and the Ombudsman. Previously, the police forces refused to acknowledge the work of and requests for information from NGOs and the Ombudsman; now, they are willing to share confidential information and plan joint actions. OHCHR's activities in the country can be credited for effecting at least some of this fundamental change. In addition, the SPG, which oversees implementation of human rights education activities, notes a significant improvement in the level of responsiveness of Government officials.

The number and the quality of submissions of human rights cases and reports to human rights bodies and mechanisms rose since the training activities began, indicating a small but perceptible improvement in the country's protection and reporting capacity.

■ CONSTRAINTS

Only one out of the five elements related to civil society capacity building described above could be carried out due to a shortage of funds in 2002. Many activities were implemented jointly with other international organizations based in Skopje, most notably UNHCR, the Council of Europe, UNDP and OSCE.

■ OVERALL ASSESSMENT

A mid-year consultation on human rights education took place in June and concluded that, given the inadequate level of engagement by the Ministry of Education, the human rights education programme should be suspended until after the national elections. The recommendation was followed, and activities resumed in November after the new administration took office. The end-of-the-year consultation with partners, which was held in November, reviewed progress achieved in 2002 and concluded that activities should continue through 2003.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	18,180
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	180
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	3,650
Supplies and acquisitions	2,800
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	90,000
Sub-total	114,810
Programme support costs	14,925
Total	129,735

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

■ BACKGROUND

OHCHR's project on human rights education was developed in accordance with the recommendations of the Vienna Declaration and Programme, the Decade for Human Rights Education, the conclusions of treaty bodies and Commission procedures. The project is based on a Memorandum of Understanding and its main goal is to support human rights capacity development.

Russia is still a country in transition, particularly in the area of human rights and human rights education. The major social, legal and political changes that have taken place in the country during the last ten years must now be integrated into the education system. That system is being transformed from an 11-year basic education system to the 12-year, European model of education. OHCHR's project on human rights education involves many of the central and regional educators working on these reforms.

■ OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the project is to assist Russian educators involved in human rights education in developing training materials and increasing the number of qualified teachers and professors in this field. An underlying principle of the project is to support the development of nationwide network of human rights educators.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

Activities include monthly newspaper publications, the development of training materials, regional training in pedagogical institutes, internships and courses for graduate students and professors of education, the development of mini-libraries, a poster competition, regional and nationwide essay and speaking competitions for school children, publications and development of a network of human rights educators.

All project-related materials, including narrative activity reports, teaching materials, books and information based on international human rights instruments, have been placed on the project's Internet website in Russian (www.proobraz.ru). A

page on human rights education, sponsored by the project, appeared in eight editions of the monthly Teachers' Newspaper, a national publication.

Two seminars on human rights education and competition procedures for the 48 regional competition coordinators and assistants were held in Moscow in September 2002 and January 2003. The final stage of the regional student essay and speakers competition on human rights, and the parallel seminars for teachers on human rights teaching, were held in Petrozavodsk, Ryazan, Ekaterinburg, Tomsk, Krasnoyarsk and Vladivostok. The award ceremonies for the regional competitions were held in these cities in November 2002. A collection of the award-winning works was published in December 2002, for distribution at the final national stage of the competition in 2003; all entries will be published in June 2003.

OHCHR organized 17 training seminars for a total of 440 teachers in pedagogical institutes throughout the country. Two seminars-internships for 40 education professors and graduate students from around the country were held in Moscow in June and November.

The Presidential Human Rights Commission was selected as the partner for the development of mini-libraries and was responsible for selecting and acquiring sets of relevant human rights reference books to be distributed to different institutions across Russia.

The teachers' association called, "For Civic Education" and the nationwide monthly Teachers' Newspaper were selected as partners for organizing a poster competition. There were more than 1,200 entries from students aged 6-17. The theme of the competition was "I Have the Right". The competition concluded with an award ceremony in December. Nine thousand copies of the winning posters were distributed.

The project also provides electronic equipment to ten partner organizations and 15 regional organizations, all working in human rights education.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The Fulcrum Foundation, a national NGO, administers the project. It oversees the contractual arrangements and the financial and reporting obligations of the regional partner

organizations that implement the activities; it also monitors the activities. The Foundation organizes meetings of the oversight bodies of the project, which include the project advisory committee, composed of representatives of implementing partners and OHCHR, and the project executive committee, which is composed of representatives of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and OHCHR.

■ BENEFICIARIES

- Some 3,000 participants in the student essay competitions.
- Some 440 teachers who participated in the training sessions.
- Nearly 200 teachers who participated in seminars following the regional competitions.
- Forty-eight regional competition coordinators who participated in training sessions.
- Some 40 education professors, graduate students, local government officials and other experts who participated in seminars on human rights education.
- Readers of the human rights education page of the monthly Teachers' Newspaper.
- Users of the Russian-language web site on human rights education.
- Some 150 pedagogical institutes and law universities that have received mini-libraries on human rights.
- Users of six newly developed publications on human rights education and of five publications on human rights education aimed at teachers.
- Participants in the human rights education network.

■ COORDINATION

United Nations agencies, such as UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNDP, the European Union, national NGOs and experts and government agencies, including the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, are invited to all meetings of the project advisory committee. Public information resources, including the Teachers' Newspaper, the website, training courses and network meetings, are open to other agencies, such as UNICEF and UNHCR.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN RUSSIAN FEDERATION

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	7,376
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	725,599
Sub-total	732,975
Programme support costs	95,287
Total	828,262



ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

INTRODUCTION

Regional activities were based on the biennial plan of action adopted at the Tenth Workshop on Regional Cooperation for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asian and Pacific region (Beirut, March 2002). Workshop participants annually adopt conclusions and biennially adopt a two-year plan of action that establishes objectives in each of four priority areas: national plans of action to promote and protect human rights and to strengthen national capacities; human rights education; national institutions to promote and protect human rights; and strategies to realize the right to development and economic, social and cultural rights. These initiatives are described in detail in the section on regional and sub-regional activities.

Building on recommendations adopted at the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights, a regional adviser was placed within the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), in Bangkok in January 2002. His main tasks are to advise OHCHR on its regional strategy and on regional developments, to help implement the Asia-Pacific framework for regional cooperation to promote and protect human rights, and to mainstream human rights throughout the programmes of ESCAP and United Nations agencies, particularly by working with United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs). OHCHR is considering appointing a regional representative to the Pacific Islands in response to a request made during the sub-regional Workshop for Pacific Island States on Human Rights Education and the Administration of Justice, held in Fiji, in June 2002, to expand activities in the sub-region.

In 2002, national-level activities were conducted in Afghanistan, Cambodia, China, Timor-Leste, Mongolia, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands and Sri Lanka. Following a needs-assessment mission requested by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in 1999 and further discussion with the Government in 2002 regarding possible technical cooperation, OHCHR fielded a project-formulation mission in early 2003.

As noted in the 2002 Annual Appeal, it was not possible at the time of writing to specify the nature of OHCHR's activities during 2002, given the volatile situation in Afghanistan. The Bonn Agreement, signed on 5 December 2001 and endorsed by the Security Council, created a framework for OHCHR to work towards establishing human rights activities in Afghanistan. Since

February 2002, OHCHR and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) have supported the development of a two-year national programme for implementing the human rights provisions of the Bonn Agreement.

In Sri Lanka, a cease-fire agreement was signed by the Government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in February. The Prime Minister then requested the Secretary-General to organize a United Nations inter-agency needs-assessment mission to the country. Building on the recommendations of that mission, which was conducted in April/May, OHCHR will place a senior human rights adviser in the office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in early 2003.

Preliminary consultations were held with the Government of Bangladesh regarding training in treaty-body reporting so Bangladesh can meet its commitments as a State Party to the six core human rights treaties.

Activities carried out by the OHCHR's field presence in Cambodia are described in detail in the chapter entitled "Human rights support to peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building activities".

In the Asia-Pacific region, OHCHR continued to cooperate with the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and the Department of Peace-Keeping Operations (DPKO), with the United Nations Mission of Support in Timor-Leste (UNMISSET), and with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). OHCHR also continues to provide assistance to the thematic mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights and to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights Afghanistan, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia, and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar.

Regional activities are increasingly implemented in close cooperation with various partners, such as the International Bar Association, the International Commission of Jurists and the Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions. National projects are also implemented in cooperation with the human rights community, including national human rights institutions, NGOs and academics. In the past year, OHCHR has also strengthened its partnerships with key United Nations agencies, including UNICEF, UNDP and ESCAP.

REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

The biennial plan of action adopted in Beirut in March 2002 identifies the following objectives:

- Compile lessons-learned and best practices in the region and create tools for the development of national plans of action;
- Strengthen national capacities for human rights education with a focus on incorporating human rights education within school systems;
- Support regional initiatives to strengthen the role of national institutions and their regional association in the Asia-Pacific region; and
- Strengthen national capacities to realize economic, social and cultural rights.

In follow-up to these objectives, the following inter-sessional activities were held:

- Workshop on Human Rights Education and the Administration of Justice, 25-27 June (Nadi, Fiji);
- Regional Workshop on National Human Rights Institutions, Human Rights Education, Media and Racism, 15-16 July (Sydney);
- Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions, 7th Annual Meeting, 11-13 November (New Delhi);
- Training Programme for National Human Rights Institutions in Asia, 28 October-8 November (Bangkok);
- Workshop on Minority Rights: Cultural Diversity and Development in South East Asia, 4-7 December (Chiang Mai);
- Sub-regional workshop for Melanesian States on Universal Adherence to the Principal International Human Rights Instruments, December (Nadi, Fiji); and
- A Handbook on National Human Rights Action Plans was launched in August and is available on the OHCHR website at www.unhchr.ch/html/menu2/plan_action.htm.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	184,581
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	85,643
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	10,800
Supplies and acquisitions	14,900
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	88,000
Sub-total	383,924
Programme support costs	49,910
Total	433,834

COUNTRY PROJECTS

AFGHANISTAN

■ BACKGROUND

The Bonn Agreement, signed on 5 December 2001 and endorsed by the Security Council, acknowledges the centrality of human rights and calls upon the United Nations to assist Afghanistan in promoting and protecting human rights. The Agreement contained provisions binding the authorities to international human rights standards during the transitional period, securing political participation of women, providing for the establishment of an independent human rights commission, mandating human rights monitoring and investigations, and calling for a national programme of human rights education in the country. It also established the right of the United Nations to investigate human rights violations and, where necessary, to recommend corrective action.

OHCHR activities were based on the concept of an integrated approach to human rights in the peacekeeping mission. Human rights protection and promotion activities are integrated into

the structure of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and emphasize building national capacities and institutions. Close cooperation between UNAMA and OHCHR is crucial to this programme.

■ OBJECTIVES

In 2002, the objectives of the programme included:

- Supporting UNAMA in promoting and protecting human rights;
- Helping to develop a work plan to implement human rights provisions of the Bonn Agreement;
- Providing advice to UNAMA on how to support transitional justice processes; and
- Increasing capacity within OHCHR Geneva to ensure that the Office could respond effectively to the human rights situation in Afghanistan.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

A full-time Afghanistan desk officer was recruited; a human rights project-formulation mission was undertaken to prepare an appropriate programme of support to UNAMA, the Afghan authorities and the Bonn Agreement-mandated national Human Rights Commission; and a mapping exercise to gather information on massacres and other serious human rights violations began, with the aim of providing recommendations to the High Commissioner on how to support transitional justice processes.

The project-formulation effort began in Kabul in February with the development of a national roster of the Afghan human rights community. Consultations with key persons on the roster helped to set the broad parameters of a process for developing a national programme for implementation of the human rights provisions of the Bonn Agreement. These consultations culminated with the convening of the first Afghan National Workshop on Human Rights on 9 March in Kabul. The workshop was funded by OHCHR. Participants at the meeting considered the proposed independent human rights commission, established a dedicated working group to continue planning for the commission, and adopted a number of guiding principles for its establishment. Other working groups were established to continue deliberations on the proposed programmes for human rights education, on strategies for monitoring and investigations, for

transitional justice, and for gender and the rights of women. Throughout the months of April and May, four more national workshops, funded by OHCHR, led to the creation of a two-year programme of activities to be carried out as part of a national human rights programme under the umbrella of the soon-to-be-created Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC).

The joint UNAMA/OHCHR/UNDP project document in support of the AIHRC was the result of a three-month, Afghan-led and owned process of national consultations supported by OHCHR. Pending the formal creation of the joint project, OHCHR provided consultants from Geneva to support the work of the AIHRC. A former human rights commissioner from New Zealand was sent on a one-month mission to help the Commission prioritize a work plan and to support the creation of a system to address the many complaints and petitions received by the Commission. An OHCHR expert in investigative work was also sent on mission to support UNAMA's training efforts and to review capacity-building for the AIHRC.

OHCHR continued to support the United Nations and Afghan authorities in addressing transitional-justice issues. In particular, OHCHR fielded a short mission in January/February in response to allegations of a discovery of mass graves in the Mazar region. That mission worked closely with parallel missions fielded by Physicians for Human Rights and Open Society. Responding to a request by UNAMA, OHCHR organized another forensic investigation and needs-assessment missions in April/May to do field work in Bamyan, Mazar and Sheberghan and an assessment of Afghan national forensic capacity in Kabul. Again in response to a request from the AIHRC and UNAMA, OHCHR conducted a preliminary forensic investigation, with the help of a forensic medical expert, in December, to review plans for a large-scale investigation into two sites in the Mazar area. A two-day meeting of experts was convened in Geneva to advise the former High Commissioner, on how to tackle the issue of impunity in Afghanistan.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

UNDP financially administers the joint UNAMA/OHCHR/UNDP project in support of the AIHRC directly from Kabul, with support from the Afghanistan desk officer in Geneva. The AIHRC implements the project.

The activities that address transitional-justice concerns is being implemented from Geneva by the Afghanistan desk officer who provided support to the human rights work of UNAMA, facilitated the recruitment of staff and expert consultants for the joint project, and promoted liaison and information-sharing on human rights matters among UNAMA, the High Commissioner, the Special Rapporteur on human rights situation in Afghanistan, and partners inside and out of Afghanistan.

■ BENEFICIARIES

The AIHRC, government authorities and UNAMA staff are the main beneficiaries of the project. The Afghan population benefits from the country's strengthened capacity to protect and promote human rights.

■ COORDINATION

Human rights work in Afghanistan has been coordinated with UNAMA and with the AIHRC since its establishment in June 2002. The project steering committee meets quarterly to review activities and expenditures of the joint project.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Five human rights workshops led to the creation of the AIHRC, with terms of reference in line with the Paris Principles and a detailed two-year work plan. The Afghan-led and owned approach led to a strong sense of national responsibility to implement the human rights provisions of the Bonn Agreement. Meanwhile, the AIHRC is becoming increasingly visible and stronger.

Activities related to human rights monitoring, investigations and transitional justice have a significant impact on victims of human rights violations. They also have an important deterrent effect as Afghanistan moves from the rule of the gun to the rule of law.

■ CONSTRAINTS

AIHRC activities are hampered by the insecurity surrounding the fragile peace.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN AFGHANISTAN

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	48,554
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	62,316
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	35,023
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	15,000
General operating expenses	6,809
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	19,943
Sub-total	187,645
Programme support costs	24,394
Total	212,039

CHINA

■ BACKGROUND

The dialogue between the Government of the People's Republic of China and OHCHR, begun in 1998, resulted in the signing of a memorandum of intent (MOI) between OHCHR and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in September that year. A needs-assessment mission to China, which took place from 8 to 21 March 1999, established the willingness of the Government to cooperate with OHCHR on a long-term technical cooperation programme and on a wide range of human rights issues. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) to cooperate in developing and implementing technical cooperation programmes over two years was signed by OHCHR and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in November 2000.

During the first phase of the MOU, activities included three workshops in Beijing – on punishment of minor crimes, on human rights and the police, and on human rights education – and a follow-up consultation of experts in Geneva on punishment of minor crimes.

The activities in the second phase as outlined in the MOU are more comprehensive and delve deeper into the relevant human rights issues than those of the first phase. Issues addressed include the administration of justice, human rights education, legal

development, which covers both legal and legislative reform, the right to development, and economic, social and cultural rights.

Activities during the second phase include: follow-up to the human rights education workshop; a workshop for prison administration; a workshop for judges and lawyers; advisory services on the reform of law on the punishment of minor crimes; training on human rights and the police in selected provinces/police academies; follow-up to the prison administration workshop; a human rights workshop for judges and lawyers with follow-up; projects to support academic institutions' human rights activities; human rights fellowships; support for activities in the provinces on economic, social and cultural rights; and staff support for the implementation of the country programme.

■ OBJECTIVES

The objectives of OHCHR's technical cooperation programme are to support the process of ratification and implementation of international human rights treaties, including the two Covenants; to facilitate information-sharing between China and other States on advancing the rule of law; and to promote mutual understanding of human rights issues.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

- An informal consultation of national and international experts on human rights and the police (Geneva, 10-11 January).
- A workshop on prison administration (Beijing, 27-28 June).
- Translation into Chinese, printing and distribution of the OHCHR manuals for the police, prison officials and judges, lawyers and prosecutors.
- Provision of human rights fellowships to allow for attendance at the 33rd annual training session at the International Institute of Human Rights in Strasbourg in July.
- A workshop for judges and lawyers (Beijing, 19-20 August).
- Dissemination of the compilations of the General Comments of United Nations treaty bodies and of the General Guidelines on Reporting to academic institutions involved in human rights research in preparation for China's ratification of the ICCPR and the drafting of China's initial report under the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- A study tour by a Chinese delegation to the Philippines from 16-24 September to explore the comprehensive programme of human rights education in primary and secondary schools in the Philippines, and relevant programmes in other Asian countries,

to gather ideas and formulate practical steps for the development of a human rights education programme for Chinese schools.

- Participation of an international disability rights expert in a UNDP-organized training workshop for disability rights protection workers held in Chengdu from 18-22 November, and work on the first Chinese monograph on foreign laws and practices concerning the rights of people with disability, to serve as a tool for legal protection workers and researchers in the field of disability rights.
- Translation of human rights education materials to be used within the primary and secondary school systems.
- A mission on human rights and the police in Beijing and Zhengzhou from 8-13 March to agree on the modalities of co-designing and delivering a course and materials on human rights for the police; a workshop on alternatives to incarceration in the punishment of minor crimes took place in Beijing on 18 March 2003.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, OHCHR's main counterpart, assumes overall responsibility for project activities on the Chinese side, including coordination with relevant government departments. As there is not yet an OHCHR presence in China, the project provides for a Geneva-based project officer. A national focal point in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Beijing provides logistical support.

■ BENEFICIARIES

Government officials from all ministries relevant to human rights, members of the legal profession, including lawyers, judges, procurators, prison staff, police, and representatives from the academic community and civil society benefit from this programme.

■ COORDINATION

In March 2002, at the Palais Wilson, OHCHR and some donors hosted an informal consultation among countries that engage in human rights dialogue with China ("Bern Process Consultation"). OHCHR also shared information on its activities with the Bern group and arranged a briefing for representatives of major donor countries in Beijing in June through the United Nations Resident Coordinator's office. The Swiss Government provided an expert as an international consultant for the workshop on prison administration.

OHCHR ensured that information on the programme's objectives/activities was shared in advance with the UNCT in Beijing

and relevant United Nations agencies in Geneva. Regular consultations took place with the UNDP Resident Coordinator and with UNDP Beijing. OHCHR's project manager was regularly consulted by members of the UNCT on human rights issues and served as part of the Team's Rule-of-Law Theme Group. OHCHR also supported the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process. Group briefings were organized for United Nations colleagues at the close of each activity. OHCHR also provided regular briefings/debriefings on its activities for NGOs in Geneva.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Through the programme, OHCHR secured the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' agreement to proceed with a package of follow-up activities in related areas. This should lead to much deeper engagement with Chinese experts.

■ OVERALL ASSESSMENT

It is hoped that, given the increasing number of activities and the negotiation of a new MOU in 2003, the project manager can be posted to Beijing rather than continue to administer such a complex programme from Geneva. This would allow for more streamlined management of the project and better communication with the UN Country Team with which OHCHR is increasingly involved through the Rule-of-Law Theme Group and the UNDAF process. Such a move would also result in a better implementation rate for activities.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN CHINA

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	10,100
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	47,782
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	19,230
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	8,398
Contractual services	36,424
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	30,000
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	215,026
Sub-total	366,960
Programme support costs	47,705
Total	414,665

MONGOLIA

■ BACKGROUND

OHCHR began its work in Mongolia with a two-year technical cooperation programme launched in September 1994 aimed at strengthening the independence of the judiciary and providing training, human rights documentation and education. In December 1995, a technical cooperation office was opened and a management team was deployed. In 2001, OHCHR undertook a joint project with UNDP entitled HURISTMON (Human Rights Strengthening in Mongolia – Phase I) and began a four-year project to support the National Commission on Human Rights; the project ended in December 2002.

■ OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of Phase I were to assist Mongolia in developing a comprehensive national human rights action programme (NHRAP) based on a participatory approach and national consensus-building, and to develop and strengthen the capacities of public-sector governing institutions and civil society.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

The main work of HURISTMON Phase I was to assist with the development of a draft NHRAP. Toward this end, a nationwide human rights baseline study was conducted during 2001 and 2002 – the first comprehensive assessment of human rights in Mongolia.

The draft NHRAP is expected to be submitted to the Cabinet and the Parliament in time for adoption at the spring 2003 session. In addition, provincial mid-term human rights action plans were developed in all provinces and are now being implemented with assistance from local experts.

Based on the results of the baseline study on international human rights instruments, and on domestic legislation, HURISTMON organized a series of thematic workshops and other capacity-building activities that attracted members of public-sector governing institutions, law enforcement agencies, public administrative authorities and the general public.

The project's informational activities included an advocacy week connected with Human Rights Day, production and broadcast of TV programmes, and publication of handbooks and a specialized

Human Rights Quarterly Journal. In addition, local human rights training and advocacy centers were established in 14 provinces.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Phase I was implemented through the UNDP's HURISTMON office located in Mongolia and directed by the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs. The project was administered by UNDP-Mongolia. The activities undertaken were guided by one national and one international human rights adviser. The international adviser, who is on secondment from OHCHR Geneva, is based in the UN Country Team office in Ulaanbaatar. She reports to the United Nations Resident Coordinator and provides support to OHCHR Geneva.

The National Human Rights Commission, which is also supported by a United Nations project for capacity building, works closely with OHCHR on human rights education activities.

Partnership with UNDP Mongolia contributed to the successful implementation of project activities. This working relationship will continue into 2003 during which the NHRAP will be finalized. In addition, assistance in implementing the NHARP will be provided to the Government and human rights will be mainstreamed into the work of the UNCT.

■ BENEFICIARIES

The direct beneficiaries are relevant Government ministries, including the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, which have been mandated to draft the NHARP, and provincial governments, which raised awareness of and protected human rights through local medium-term plans of action. The ultimate beneficiaries are the Mongolian people.

■ COORDINATION

A National Coordinating Committee for the NHARP, under the State Secretary for Justice and Home Affairs, was established to monitor the implementation of the NHARP. The Committee is composed of both Government officials and civil society representatives.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The main impact of the project was the successful drafting of the NHARP, which is expected to be adopted by the Parliament in 2003. The baseline study serves as an important point of reference on the human rights situation in the country, and the

Human Rights Quarterly Journal has developed into a valuable resource for lawyers and laymen.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN MONGOLIA

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	4,276
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	150,000
Sub-total	154,276
Programme support costs	20,056
Total	174,332

PHILIPPINES

■ BACKGROUND

The juvenile justice system in the Philippines is at a turning point: its concept and structure, as defined in law, are now being debated in the Congress and within civil society. In 1995 the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that the Government undertake a comprehensive reform of the juvenile justice system with technical cooperation assistance from OHCHR. OHCHR thus had a unique opportunity to profoundly influence national attitudes and mechanisms for protecting the rights of children in conflict with the law.

The project on the protection of the rights of children in conflict with the law began in September 2000 for an initial two-year period (a six-month extension to the project was granted in September 2002). The activities fall under a broader project called "A Comprehensive System of Justice for Children", included in the fifth master plan of operations agreed between the Government and UNICEF and signed 29 September 1998.

The project is part of OHCHR's effort to strengthen and sustain a culture of human rights by mainstreaming human rights



through United Nations organizations and Country Teams. It has thus been jointly implemented with UNICEF Philippines. OHCHR's financial support was provided to UNICEF as one lump-sum in 2001; for this reason OHCHR has not recorded expenditures for this activity in 2002. Some activities were nonetheless undertaken in 2002 and are described below.

■ OBJECTIVES

The long-term objective is to enhance the protection of the rights of the child within the juvenile justice system. The project provides assistance for developing juvenile justice legislation in conformity with international standards; elaborating internal procedures for professionals dealing with children in conflict with the law; training public authorities to promote the best interests of children, including by creating specialized materials for training-of-trainers courses; and launching an information campaign to raise awareness about the rights of children in conflict with the law.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

The project consists of three major components: legal assistance, drafting of guidelines and training, and an information campaign.

Assisting legal development

- Giving technical support to the Congress in consolidating the various bills on juvenile justice. The process of drafting a comprehensive bill on juvenile justice was advanced, and a draft text was filed in both the House of Representatives and the Senate in 2001 and re-filed in the House of Representatives in 2002.
- Publishing and disseminating research papers related to juvenile justice to support advocacy for the enactment of a juvenile justice law.
- Organizing study sessions for the staff servicing the relevant committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Orientation seminars on the rights of the child, international standards on juvenile justice and the comprehensive juvenile justice bill were conducted for key staff of the House of Representatives and for the Senate during the 2001 and 2002 Congresses.

Guidelines and training

- Providing advice to police, prosecutors, public attorneys, courts and correctional officials as they develop internal operating guidelines and a corresponding checklist covering the handling of children who come into conflict with the law. In 2002, the Supreme Court issued the Rule on Juveniles in

Conflict with the Law and the Public Attorney's Office issued the Standard Office Procedures in extending Legal Assistance to Juveniles in Conflict with the Law.

- Developing, testing, evaluating and publishing specialized training materials for the various actors involved in the administration of juvenile justice. A series of juvenile justice training manuals was developed. The two-volume Compilation of Legal Materials on the System of Justice for Children, composed of international instruments and Philippine laws and guidelines, was printed and distributed.
- Supporting training seminars for courts, prosecutors, public attorneys, police, jail officers, social workers, staff of government agencies, *barangay* officials and NGO representatives about the Convention on the Rights of the Child, United Nations standards on juvenile justice and children in conflict with the law.

Information campaign

Posters on the rights of children in conflict with the law to be distributed to all 1,650 police stations around the country were produced.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The project is implemented in close cooperation with UNICEF Manila. The Philippine Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC) is the Government counterpart. Local academic centres and NGOs have been sub-contracted to implement selected activities. Participation of NGOs and academia is actively pursued because the project attempts to create links with the various local initiatives towards a comprehensive juvenile justice system, including NGO initiatives.

■ BENEFICIARIES

The beneficiaries of this project are professionals in the juvenile justice system, including public attorneys, staff servicing the committees of both chambers of the legislature, staff of the national human rights institution, representatives of NGOs and the media. The ultimate beneficiaries are the Philippine children who come into conflict with the law.

■ COORDINATION

A taskforce on justice for children was established under the direction of CWC, the national implementing partner composed of more than 20 Government agencies and NGOs. It held bi-monthly

meetings to discuss progress in the implementation of activities and issues relating to justice for children.

■ CONSTRAINTS

Deliberations on the juvenile justice bill in the House of Representatives and the Senate were delayed, as priority was given to bills relating to terrorism and national security. Dissemination of internal operating guidelines on the handling of children in conflict with the law by the Philippine National Police and the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology was also delayed because of changes in leadership and consequent institutional reorganization.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

■ BACKGROUND

During 1999-2000, some 20,000 settlers from Malaita Island were forced off Guadalcanal Island amid reports of murder and other brutalities against Malaitans. When Malaitan militia, supported by elements of the police paramilitary unit, forced a change of Government and took control of the capital, Honiara, in June 2000, police command structures broke down. The Government became mired in corruption and the country was plunged into economic disarray and political instability. In early 2000, the Government requested assistance from various sources to deal with escalating social unrest affecting economic and other urgent reforms that were taking place with the assistance of the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank. OHCHR was asked to help protect human rights on the Islands.

In response to the crisis, OHCHR and the Government piloted a technical cooperation project in 2001 aimed at providing human rights support to the peace process. The project focused on rule of law and constitutional reform; a truth and reconciliation process; human rights capacity-building for civil society; and a comprehensive analysis and assessment of the human rights situation of internally displaced persons. This project was subsequently extended with minor modifications through the end of 2002. The extension included the addition of several activities, including public information and the recruitment of young people as "human rights apprentices"; it also involved additional funds to be used for workshops and training. The proposed assessment of the situation of internally displaced persons was

removed from the project plan so work would focus on activities directly related to capacity-building and support for the rule of law.

■ OBJECTIVES

Immediate objectives include:

- Creating a sustainable human rights training capacity in the police force;
- Raising awareness of human rights among the police and judiciary;
- Promoting international human rights standards in the administration of justice and rule-of-law sector;
- Supporting the initial stages of a truth and reconciliation process;
- Improving the capacity of civil society to promote and protect human rights; and
- Providing practical assistance for institutions of law and order, including the high-court chambers, a magistrate's court, Public Solicitors Office, and a Provincial Police station.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

The project provided advice to Government ministries and to the UNDP peace and development project on human rights aspects of the planned constitutional reform. This included a grant to provide a human rights legal expert to guide those responsible for formulating policy frameworks that will eventually translate into draft legislation. Before the end of the year, UNDP had already begun implementing the constitutional consultations project.

OHCHR's international human rights adviser, stationed in Honiara and charged with implementing the project, conducted a training workshop for community elders on Guadalcanal in March. More than 60 people participated in the workshop entitled "Human rights in custom law: a conference for chiefs and village leaders"; participants included paramount chiefs, chiefs and other community leaders. Other workshops were conducted in and around Honiara. Staff visited schools and communities to discuss human rights issues.

A national retreat for civil society leaders was held in an effort to raise the profile of community leadership. The Civil Society Network assisted the international human rights



adviser on various matters, including in recruiting staff for the Honiara office.

The project helped to fund a national workshop for eminent persons, including church leaders, senior judges and legal practitioners who committed themselves to working towards the establishment of a truth and reconciliation commission (TRC). An international expert was invited to the capital to describe the TRC experience in South Africa. The project secured the services of a local legal consultant to help research and coordinate activities with the Solomon Islands Christian Association (SICA), the prime mover for the TRC process. By year's end, SICA had identified funds to employ its own legal person to undertake research to advance the prospects for a TRC.

A weekly series of human rights programmes was broadcast on national radio beginning in early 2002. Jointly funded by Oxfam Australia, the programmes were reproduced on CD's and audio cassettes for wider distribution to schools and institutions. The country's only national newspaper, the *Solomon Star*, was used extensively to provide English and Pidgin versions of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. There is also a website about the project.

Efforts were made to engage community leaders in reviving traditional conflict-resolution methods; these appear to have helped to reduce the level of ethnic violence in the capital. At the height of tensions, OHCHR facilitated weekly meetings among community leaders to try to defuse tensions.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The project was implemented through a small OHCHR office in Honiara by an international human rights adviser who was assisted by six national human rights apprentices. After the international adviser left in October 2002, a national human rights officer continued implementing the project with a staff of four, including two human rights apprentices, an IT associate and a receptionist. The project reached remote communities through a network of local religious leaders.

■ BENEFICIARIES

Direct beneficiaries include youth, women, community leaders, chiefs and elders, professionals and police officers.

Awareness of human rights has been raised among the general public. Police officers are now better prepared to carry out their duties in conformity with national and international human rights standards.

■ COORDINATION

OHCHR worked with UNDP, UNICEF, ICRC, Save the Children, the Commonwealth Secretariat, Oxfam Australia, international institutions engaged in issues of transitional justice, a regional academic human rights institution, and a regional human rights training programme.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The term "human rights" is now part of the national vocabulary when only two years ago it existed mainly in reference books. Recognition of human rights has manifested itself in an increasing number of complaints of human rights abuses allegedly perpetrated by police and militants. Regular contact with police and prison personnel, magistrates and legal practitioners ensures that the human rights agenda is prominent.

■ EVALUATION

In November 2002, the project was evaluated by an external human rights expert who concluded that "the project, as a whole, has had a substantial positive impact in demonstrating international concern about the human rights situation in the Solomon Islands, in legitimizing human rights debate and in raising awareness of human rights". It recommended that some activities, such as the training of the police, should continue, and that work with vulnerable groups, including women, and on economic, social and cultural rights should be highlighted.

■ CONSTRAINTS

Although the violence has abated, the underlying reasons for political and economic instability, including leadership failure, corruption and a deficient system of governance, remain. The decommissioning of weapons has not been effective, since guns and other weapons are now being used by criminals for their own ends.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN SOLOMON ISLANDS

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	96,899
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	20,861
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	18,498
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	7,500
General operating expenses	22,657
Supplies and acquisitions	11,400
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	26,400
Sub-total	204,215
Programme support costs	26,548
Total	230,763

TIMOR-LESTE

■ BACKGROUND

OHCHR has been active in Timor-Leste since 2000, when the Commission on Human Rights requested its assistance in the country. Technical cooperation activities, designed to assist the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISET) and its predecessor mission, the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), aim to strengthen national infrastructure to promote and protect human rights, particularly by supporting capacity-building for self-government and helping to create conditions necessary for sustainable development. While most of the activities were implemented in 2001, remaining projects were finalized in early 2002. Technical cooperation activities are based on a memorandum of understanding between OHCHR and the United Nations Department of Peace Keeping Operations (DPKO), signed in March 2001.

After Timor-Leste gained independence in May 2002, a human rights programme was agreed by the Government, UNMISET and OHCHR to be implemented in 2003 and 2004. The programme for 2003 and 2004 addresses the main human rights issues identified the previous year: the need to strengthen the

administration of justice, to develop the national police force, to ensure the functioning of the Commission on Reception, Truth and Reconciliation (CRTR), to establish a functioning national human rights institution and to strengthen civil society. After a period of comparative stability during much of 2001 and 2002, several recent incidents indicate a deterioration in security. The continued existence of pro-autonomy groups, including ex-militia members, across the border in West Timor does pose problems, as does the rise of local illegal "security groups".

■ OBJECTIVES

The activities implemented in 2002 were carried over from those activities not implemented in 2001:

- Enhance the capacity of Timorese human rights professionals and civil society to promote and protect human rights;
- Assist in the development of legislation which incorporates international human rights standards; and
- Assist in the development of the truth and reconciliation process in accordance with international standards and practice.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

- In June, an international legal expert provided a written report to UNMISET and OHCHR on UNTAET's Regulation 2001/11 on Electoral Offences for the Election of a Constituent Assembly and how it conforms with international human rights law, and provided a review of Chapters II, III and V of the Indonesian Penal Code (Public Order Provisions).
- An international expert travelled to Dili in January to act as a trainer/facilitator during a training programme for seven Commissioners and 10 staff of the CRTR. Ongoing advice was provided by the expert for the Commission's start-up phase.
- Funding was provided to support the purchasing, translation into Tetun and Bahasa Indonesia, and dissemination of international human rights education and training materials.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Activities were implemented by OHCHR, supported by the Human Rights Unit of UNTAET and its successor mission, UNMISET. The focal points of implementation were the project manager in OHCHR Geneva and the Deputy Director of the Human Rights Unit in UNMISET Dili.

BENEFICIARIES

After receiving the report on UNTAET's Regulation 2001/11, UNTAET was able to provide advice to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Transitional Administrator and UNTAET Chief Electoral Officer on procedures for dealing with electoral offences. Commissioners and staff of the CRTR, and persons coming before the Commission, their victims, and Timorese society, in general, benefited from an effectively functioning Commission.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- The CRTR Commissioners developed a strategic plan following a thorough briefing on lessons-learned from previous commissions elsewhere.
- The advice on Electoral Offences helped to ensure that during the presidential election in April, such offences were monitored and handled in accordance with the relevant international human rights standards.
- The OHCHR-sponsored analysis will be used when the Government and Parliament of Timor-Leste begin to review the Indonesian Penal Code.

EVALUATION

An evaluation of the project was undertaken by an international expert in February 2002. The evaluation stated that the activities "are indeed relevant to the needs of East Timor, and that they were carried out to the satisfaction of all concerned". However, the expert's report also concluded: "[Given the prevailing situation in Timor-Leste], though each of the activities has been implemented satisfactorily, the OHCHR project has had but a symbolic value in relation to the vast needs that it is meant to address".

The evaluation recommended that OHCHR continue to support the soon-to-be-independent Government in strengthening national capacity to promote and protect human rights. Three areas of support were highlighted:

- The Commission on Reception, Truth and Reconciliation;
- Assistance to Government officials and NGOs in implementing the core international human rights treaties; and
- Helping to develop an independent justice system.

Accordingly, during 2002 OHCHR opened discussions with the Government and UNMISSET to design a programme to support the now-independent Government's activities in these areas. In October that year, a two-year programme of technical cooperation was agreed by the Government, UNMISSET and OHCHR. Activities to be undertaken include:

- Assistance in implementing and drafting initial reports on the principal international human rights instruments;
- Support to the Commission on Reception, Truth and Reconciliation;
- Human rights training and skills-building for professionals involved in the administration of justice;
- Human rights training and skills-building for civil society;
- Support to the establishment of the Provedor de Direitos Humanos e Justica (national human rights institution); and
- Development of legislation to ensure conformity with international human rights standards.

Activities will begin in 2003 and will be implemented by OHCHR and UNMISSET. While the Director of the UNMISSET Human Rights Unit will have overall authority for implementing programme activities, OHCHR will retain authority for implementing the programme, as a whole.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN TIMOR-LESTE

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	15,654
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	4,715
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	21,200
Sub-total	41,569
Programme support costs	5,404
Total	46,973



ARAB REGION

INTRODUCTION

During the past year, many governments in the region demonstrated their greater commitment to promoting and protecting human rights by developing national human rights institutions and ministerial bodies. At the same time, civil societies became increasingly aware of the importance of human rights issues. Some 50 NGOs in the region's 22 countries are now active in human rights protection, awareness-raising, education, legal assistance, research and victim-rehabilitation.

However, the current situation with respect to the Middle East peace process, and the prevailing uncertainty that arose in the wake of the tragic events of 11 September 2001 adversely affected the human rights situation in the region and OHCHR's planned activities.

Through 2002, OHCHR focused on:

- Developing regional and national expertise;
- Enhancing cooperation with regional organizations, such as the League of Arab States;
- Strengthening the role of OHCHR within the United Nations system and in the wider international community in the region;
- Providing training for the UN Country Team on a rights-based approach to development; and
- Enhancing cooperation and coordination with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for West Africa (ESCWA) and UNDP.

OHCHR worked closely with ESCWA, the League of Arab States, the Arab Institute for Human Rights and the Arab Organization for Human Rights in implementing its activities. Regional advisors engaged governments, civil society and international organizations in an ongoing dialogue about the centrality of human rights in democracy and for development. National technical cooperation activities were undertaken in Morocco, Palestine and Yemen. OHCHR also supported the monitoring mandates of the special rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights on Iraq and the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967.

OHCHR has offices in Palestine and Yemen, and two regional advisers are based in the Beirut regional office.

REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

Following the signing of a memorandum of intent with ESCWA in June 2001, OHCHR opened a regional office in Beirut in February 2002 and deployed two regional advisers there.

Throughout 2002, the regional advisers provided advice to the Member States, upon request, on the formulation of human rights plans of action, relevant legislation and the establishment of national human rights institutions. They also provided technical support and guidance to civil society in order to improve its institutional and operational capacities and strengthen its role in promoting and protecting human rights. Strategic relationships were also developed with the Country Teams in the region, especially within the framework of rights-based planning and programming, and in the identification, formulation and implementation of best practices.

The regional advisers are responsible for cooperating with:

- *Governments* by promoting ratification and implementation of international instruments, ensuring that legislation conforms with international standards, interacting with treaty bodies and special procedures, providing training on human rights, assessing the human rights situation, and building local protection mechanisms and strategies;
- *UN Country Teams* by mainstreaming human rights in development planning and programming;
- *ESCWA* by integrating human rights in social and economic activities; and
- *Civil society* by building human rights capacities through training, ensuring participation in activities, and providing reference documents.

During 2002 the regional adviser for ESCWA:

- Helped organize a human rights introductory workshop for ESCWA staff (March 2003, Beirut). Participants included heads of divisions, teams and officers mainly from the Social Development Division;
- Made available 600 human rights publications and documents to ESCWA's library. Reports on specific topics, such as human rights and trade, intellectual property and responsibilities of transnational corporations, were also provided to ESCWA divisions that handle those issues;



- Participated in ESCWA meetings, provided advice, upon request, about specific technical cooperation projects, and informed ESCWA of developments in human rights;
- Helped to strengthen the operational capacities of national and regional NGOs by providing training, documents and briefings; and
- Briefed United Nations specialized agencies on existing human rights guidelines and sought their feedback.

The regional adviser for the Arab region:

- Participated in a three-day workshop organized by the Arab Centre for Human Rights Defenders for civil society organizations in Cairo on the review and revision of the draft Arab charter for human rights, adopted by the League of Arab States in 1994, but not yet ratified by the requisite number of states;
- Attended a meeting in Benghazi, Libya, of the Permanent Bureau of the Arab Lawyers Union and made an intervention about the International Criminal Court;
- Participated in a workshop on human rights training for prison officials, held in Iran;
- Participated in a four-day regional conference on empowerment of women and the media, held at United Nations House, Beirut;
- Participated in a three-day regional conference on human rights mechanisms for Arab NGOs, held in Jordan;
- Participated in a three-day regional conference on independence of the judiciary, organized by the Arab Centre for the Independence of the Judiciary and Legal Profession and co-sponsored by UNDP and OHCHR, and held in Cairo; and
- Participated in a three-day regional conference on human rights and sustainable development, held in Beirut.

ARAB INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

OHCHR has been providing grants to the Tunis-based Arab Institute for Human Rights (AIHR) since its creation in 1989. The AIHR has developed into a competent, professional and well-respected independent NGO in the field of human rights. It has a large network of human rights NGOs and experts and has expertise on human rights issues and the Arab world. The AIHR cooperates with all Arab governments and with national,

regional and international organizations. In addition, it plays a monitoring role in the Permanent Arab Committee for Human Rights at the League of Arab States and in the African Commission for Human and Peoples' Rights. In 2002, OHCHR renewed its support to the Institute for a three-year period.

■ OBJECTIVES

Through the Arab Institute, the project supports local NGOs, particularly human rights NGOs, women's and children's rights associations, and development NGOs, in their efforts to promote human rights.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

In June 2002, the AIHR, in cooperation with the Human Rights Documentation, Information and Training Centre in Rabat, Morocco, held an international workshop on human rights education and training issues for 45 representatives of NGOs working in the field of human rights education. During the workshop, the United Nations Decade on Human Rights Education was evaluated and the impact of the 11 September 2001 events on human rights education was discussed. Working groups highlighted specific issues, such as incorporating human rights education into the formal education system, training professionals and NGOs, training trainers, women's rights, and the use of modern information technologies.

The AIHR held a one-week training session, in cooperation with the Amman Centre on Human Rights Studies and the Arab Education Centre on International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights, on international human rights protection mechanisms. The session, held in Amman, Jordan, in October 2002, attracted 26 participants from regional human rights NGOs. One-third of the participants were women. Participants discussed conventional and non-conventional human rights mechanisms and techniques for reporting to treaty bodies. They also were introduced to the principles enshrined in international humanitarian law and to such institutions as the International Penal Court and the International Labour Organization.

■ EVALUATION

The AIHR initiated a seven-month study on the impact of training activities on their beneficiaries during the period 1999-2002.

The evaluation was conducted by three independent researchers and concentrated on countries that benefited most from the training activities, i.e. Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine and Yemen. The results of the evaluation will be released in 2003.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	168,381
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	50,268
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	18,699
Supplies and acquisitions	11,711
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	200,000
Sub-total	449,059
Programme support costs	58,378
Total	507,437

COUNTRY PROJECTS

MOROCCO

■ BACKGROUND

Morocco's National Human Rights Documentation, Information and Training Centre, inaugurated in April 2000 by the High Commissioner, provides human rights information to all sectors and levels of Moroccan civil society, including university professors, school teachers, the judiciary, the police, the media, NGOs, women and children. The Rabat Centre is funded by OHCHR, UNDP and the Government.

■ OBJECTIVES

Training

- Sensitize targeted groups of professionals on human rights issues related to their work and provide them with appropriate tools.
- Train NGOs and national institutions in leadership and other professional skills.
- Provide human rights training for law-enforcement officials, magistrates and other members of the judiciary, prison personnel, members of the media, trade unions and teachers.
- Support efforts to introduce human rights education in schools and universities.
- Raise awareness of human rights issues among members of civil society, particularly vulnerable groups, such as rural women, children and disabled persons.

Documentation and information

- Establish a specialized human rights library and database that is accessible to a broad range of users.
- Develop a unified Arabic terminology in the field of human rights.
- Produce and disseminate promotional material on human rights concepts and principles relevant to all components of civil society.
- Help various government and non-governmental bodies to develop the ability to collect and handle human rights information.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

Seminars and workshops

During 2002, the Centre:

Organized a three-day training session on communication for 29 participants from NGOs active in the fields of human rights and issues concerning women, children and development. The session, held in Fès in March, aimed to improve participants' skills in working with the media;

Held a one-day seminar for more than 80 participants on penitentiary medicine and human rights (April). The seminar, organized in cooperation with the medical network of the Moroccan section of Amnesty International, focused on protecting detainees in prison from all forms of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment and on the role of NGOs in supporting the medical corps in its efforts to protect detainees' right to health;



Together with the Arab Institute for Human Rights, organized an international workshop on human rights education and training issues for human rights NGOs in June in Marrakech. More than 45 participants from NGOs, human rights centres, universities, and foundations, mostly from the Maghreb and the Middle East, participated. Good practices in the field of human rights education and training were discussed;

Organized the second part of a training workshop on mediation and conflict-resolution for 15 participants from the main trade unions, employers associations, the Ministry of Labour and human rights NGOs. The workshop, organized in cooperation with Search For Common Ground, an NGO, was held at the Centre in June;

Organized a training session on the media and electoral operations for 30 radio, television and print-press journalists (July). Held a few weeks before the legislative elections, the session set rules of conduct to be followed by the journalists as they covered the campaign and balloting;

Convened a one-day study of the elections and follow-up in Rabat in September for 80 journalists, party leaders and members of NGOs;

Held a training session on re-education centres for minors, in October in Rabat. Some 65 representatives of the ministries of youth and sports and justice, the judiciary police and NGOs participated in the session, which focused on standards to be applied to ensure human rights were respected in those centres;

Organized a one-day study on forensic medicine and human rights, which was held in Casablanca in October. Some 100 doctors, magistrates, advocates and officials of the judiciary police attended;

Convened two study-days on the themes of children and the social environment, and women and citizenship, in October in Rabat. Thirty NGO leaders and officials from various ministries attended the event, which was organized in cooperation with the European Centre for Public Law;

Held two one-day round tables in Rabat in November to discuss the communal elections scheduled for June 2003. Some 30 journalists, NGO leaders and local elected officials participated; and

Convened two one-day round tables on cultural diversity and on social rights and regional development in Rabat in December. Some 30 NGO leaders, journalists and university professionals attended.

Documentation Centre

The Centre's Documentation Service now contains some 2,000 monographs and 191 periodicals. Many of the publications were gifts to the Centre from institutions such as UNESCO, the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, ICRC, and international and regional NGOs, such as Amnesty International, the International Commission of Jurists, and the Arab Institute for Human Rights. OHCHR provided a wide range of fact sheets and other publications.

In becoming a member of the Human Rights Documentation Arab Network in 2002, the Centre now coordinates with more than 30 NGOs and national and regional Arab centres with the aim of unifying approaches to handling human rights information.

Publications produced and distributed in 2002 include:

- The first and second editions of an information bulletin in Arabic and French (April and October);
- The new Moroccan penitentiary legislation and its implementation decree, in French, and the Fundamental Principles regarding the Independence of Magistrates and Advocates, in Arabic and French (April and December);
- Centre staff edited three booklets on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (April), promotional material on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in Arabic and French (May), and a booklet on International Norms Protecting Young Offenders (July).
- A brochure on the Convention against Torture was published;
- A guide on international election norms and a guide on national legislation were produced in September;
- Copies of the International Convention against Discrimination against Women were produced in October; and
- A brochure on national human rights protection mechanisms was produced in December.

The Centre also regularly updated its website (www.cdifdh.org.ma), which offers details about the Centre and various data on Morocco, including legal texts, periodical reports, and information on specialized institutions.

■ BENEFICIARIES

NGO leaders and members of human rights organizations, women's and children's rights organizations, development associations, journalists, magistrates, advocates, doctors, members of the judiciary police, educators, government officials, human rights centres, universities, members of trade unions and employers' associations all benefit from the Centre's activities and resources.

■ COORDINATION

The Centre receives support from the Ministry of Human Rights. UNDP maintains financial control of the project.

Since its inception, the Centre has developed cooperative relationships with a variety of national, regional and international organizations and has concluded several cooperation agreements in the field of training, information sharing and expertise with a number of institutions. During 2002, the Centre established closer links with the Arab Institute for Human Rights, the Raoul Wallenberg Foundation on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (Lund, Sweden), the Arab Organization of Human Rights (Cairo, Egypt), Penal Reform International, and the European Centre for Public Law.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The Centre has become the platform for dialogue among civil society actors and concerned Government bodies for the exchange of views on human rights and its application. In addition, the Centre's participation in the preparations for September's legislative elections was appreciated by a broad range of stakeholders who wanted to highlight the importance of these elections among the general public.

■ CONSTRAINTS

So far, the Centre enjoys only limited autonomy, since, by government decree, it remains answerable to the Ministry of Human Rights for all its expenditures. It is hoped that the legal status of the Centre will be changed to that of a foundation, which would give it greater freedom in its operations and open it up to a wider range of donors interested in supporting its activities.

Given the complexities arising from having three institutional partners involved in the Centre's funding and operations, good communication and coordination among those partners is essential. An improvement in that coordination, and more frequent visits from OHCHR, to review needs and achievements and to strengthen cooperation with other partners, is now required.

■ FUNDING

Expenses for the above-mentioned activities will be incurred and financially recorded in 2003.

PALESTINE

■ BACKGROUND

In keeping with the agreement between OHCHR and the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) of April 1996, OHCHR has been supporting the PNA in the areas of rule of law and administration of justice with the aim of developing structures and procedures that conform with international human rights standards. While the focus of the first project was on the institutional legal framework, the administration of justice and strengthening national institutions, the current project also covers developing approaches for human rights education and mainstreaming human rights.

■ OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the project are to help to create a climate respectful of human rights and to integrate international human rights standards into the judicial and law-enforcement systems. Specific objectives include:

- Establishing a legal framework consistent with human rights standards by providing advice on the drafting of legislation and support for Palestinian institutions and organizations engaged in legal analysis;
- Strengthening an official human rights policy and implementing a national plan of action on human rights;
- Strengthening national structures responsible for protecting and promoting human rights by concentrating on the administration of justice, through advisory services and training for

police, prisons officials, judges, prosecutors and lawyers, and working with the Palestinian Independent Commission on Citizens' Rights (PICCR) and local NGOs; and

- Raising awareness about human rights.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

Organizing activities in Palestine during the on-going intifada has been difficult, particularly in the West Bank, given the unpredictable and frequent curfews, tight restrictions on movement, and fear of arrest and personal harm. Except for a few individuals, however, participants coming from various towns in the West Bank have managed to make their way to training courses held in Ramallah - sometimes involving more than a day's travel to cover a distance that would normally take an hour or less to transit.

Due to the situation in the territory and the difficulty of securing international experts, OHCHR has relied heavily on the services of its staff, local Palestinian consultants, and some expatriates working with Palestinian human rights NGOs. As a result, the project is no longer hostage to the volatility of the environment.

Administration of justice and support to the rule of law

- A four-day human rights training course was organized in cooperation with the Palestinian Bar Association for 20 Palestinian lawyers in Gaza from 22 to 25 July. It was the first of its kind to be held under the technical cooperation arrangement between OHCHR and the PNA.
- A four-day human rights training course on the role of lawyers in protecting human rights was organized for 16 lawyers in Gaza between 26 and 29 August in response to a request from the Palestinian Bar Association.
- A human rights training course for lawyers, the first to be held in the West Bank, was attended by 26 Palestinian lawyers from 7 to 10 October. Held in Ramallah, the course was organized in cooperation with the Palestinian Bar Association.
- A second course for lawyers held in the West Bank took place from 2 to 5 November in Ramallah seventeen lawyers participated.

OHCHR organized a training course for prison guards working in Gaza Central Prison between 29 September and 3 October. The principle objectives of the course were to:

- Provide participants with knowledge and information on international human rights standards relevant to their work;
- Encourage the development of the skills necessary to transform that knowledge into practice;
- Sensitize participants to their role in protecting and promoting human rights;
- Promote the integration of human rights into prisons policy and management; and
- Obtain participants' suggestions for reviewing and/or developing policy and operational guidelines within the prisons, with the aim of ensuring that they conform with human rights standards.

A similar course to be held in the West Bank is postponed until destroyed prisons and security infrastructures are rehabilitated.

Human rights education and promotion

Creating awareness of human rights through human rights education is one of the four key components of the current project. During 2002, OHCHR organized:

- A three-day training course (19 to 21 August) for key staff of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation. The course raised awareness about international human rights and humanitarian standards and about United Nations mechanisms to promote and protect human rights; and
- A training course for 27 Palestinian journalists, held in Ramallah on 21-24 December, on human rights issues.

Support to national institutions

Two Palestinian staff of the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC) were sent to South Africa in December in cooperation with the South African Commission for Human Rights. Two members of the PLC, one from Gaza, one from the West Bank, who were scheduled to go on this study tour, were refused entrance to Egypt and Jordan and were thus unable to participate.

OHCHR supported the development of guidelines on arrest and detention and the use of force and firearms for the Palestinian police. The PNA's Higher Security Council adopted these guidelines during the reporting period. OHCHR also completed a pilot version of a human rights curriculum for use by the Directorate of Training, National Security, in training courses for members of the Palestinian security forces.

With OHCHR's assistance, two human rights trainers of the Palestinian security forces visited South Africa in January to learn about the work of the South African Police Service and to attend training sessions provided by the South African Human Rights Commission and the Institute for Security Studies.

OHCHR provided a grant to the al-Mezan Centre for Human Rights, which works to defend economic, social and cultural rights. Al-Mezan analyzed and reviewed the draft temporary constitution to ensure it conforms with regional and international human rights standards. The Centre also organized workshops to discuss the draft for representatives from PNA ministries, PLO institutions and NGOs and legal experts.

OHCHR supported an NGO called al-Haq in its analysis and review the draft landlord and tenant law to ensure that it conforms with regional and international human rights standards. Al-Haq also prepared recommendations for amendments to the law. On behalf of al-Haq, al-Mezan organized workshops on the draft law for participants from PNA ministries, PLO institutions and NGOs and legal experts.

OHCHR and United Nations Development Programme/Programme for the Assistance of the Palestinian People (UNDP/PAPP) jointly provided small grants to six NGOs working in various socio-economic and cultural fields.

Support to the human rights mechanisms

The Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on Adequate Housing visited Palestine from 5 to 10 January. OHCHR helped to organize the mission. OHCHR also helped to organize the missions of the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territory in February and August.

The Special Committee on Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of Palestinians and other Arab Peoples undertook its yearly visit to the region from 24 June to 5 July. Since the Committee is unable to conduct its work in Palestine, its meetings were held in Cairo, Amman and Damascus. OHCHR helped to organize this mission.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

OHCHR has an office in Gaza city with a sub-office in Ramallah which are responsible for the implementation of

the project. The office consists of two international staff and six national staff.

BENEFICIARIES

Direct beneficiaries included PNA officials, police, prison officials, members and staff of the Palestinian Legislative Council, PICCR, and various human rights NGOs. Indirect beneficiaries include the population of Palestine.

COORDINATION

The project relies to a large extent on national human rights experts and institutions for its implementation. Several activities were specifically designed to bring together various national actors involved in, for example, law reform, or the formulation of national development strategies. Coordination with other United Nations agencies and bilateral donors is facilitated through the special structure set up by the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories (UNSCO). This structure provides for a number of sectoral working groups, on such issues as the rule of law and police, which bring together representatives from various United Nations bodies, donors and the PNA. These working groups review the assistance provided in each area, facilitate coordination and avoid duplication of effort.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- As a result of contacts between the former High Commissioner, special rapporteurs and the OHCHR office, and the highest levels of the PNA, OHCHR now enjoys solid support from the PNA.
- After training provided by OHCHR, prison officials in Gaza and Ramallah adopted and are increasingly applying human rights standards in their work.
- A core group of staff members of the Palestinian Legislative Council is aware of the importance of incorporating international human rights standards into Palestinian law.
- The PNA adopted guidelines on arrest and detention and on the use of force and firearms that are generally consistent with international human rights standards.
- The National Plan of Action for Human Rights has been formulated and finalized, though it has not yet been signed by the Chairman of PNA.

■ CONSTRAINTS

The Israel Defense Forces imposed severe restrictions on the movement of Palestinians within and between the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In the past, such restrictions had forced OHCHR to postpone some planned training activities. While the prevailing environment continued to affect the project, OHCHR was able to circumvent most of the obstacles imposed by the occupation. As a result, and with cooperation from counterparts and beneficiaries, the rate of implementation of activities reached a record level in comparison with the previous project.

The restrictions on freedom of movement have prevented OHCHR national staff from travelling between the West Bank and Gaza Strip, reducing OHCHR's ability to use staff resources to maximum effect. Only international staff members are able to move between the offices in Ramallah and in Gaza City. Participants of training courses were provided with accommodation in the same hotel where the courses were held in an effort to avoid disruptions to the courses from curfews and other related risks.

OHCHR's main constraint is inadequate funding, which seriously hampers the planning and implementation of activities.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN PALESTINE

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	395,935
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	12,423
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	17,898
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	14,600
General operating expenses	43,882
Supplies and acquisitions	29,700
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	62,000
Sub-total	576,438
Programme support costs	74,937
Total	651,375

YEMEN

■ BACKGROUND

In response to a request from the Government of Yemen, and following a needs-assessment and project-design phase, the Government and OHCHR agreed on a broad framework for cooperation in February 2000. One year later, they agreed that a 12-month project addressing the rights of children in conflict with the law would constitute a first phase of this project. An OHCHR human rights officer was recruited and assigned to Sana'a in July 2001 to implement the project. The pilot project ended in July 2002 and an evaluation of the project was undertaken in October that year.

■ OBJECTIVES

The project aimed to strengthen national capacities to improve respect for children's rights in the context of the juvenile justice system. The immediate objectives of the project were to:

- Provide expert advice on reviewing and implementing legislation and regulatory procedures in juvenile justice, in keeping with international norms and human rights standards; and
- Raise awareness among Government officials, parliamentarians and law-enforcement officials about the administration of juvenile justice.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

- In March, a workshop on human rights and juvenile justice was held for parliamentarians.
- Training-of-trainers workshops were held for law-enforcement officials, judges and prosecutors of the juvenile courts (April); for social workers in Government and civil society (May); for law-enforcement personnel selected by the Ministry of Interior, officials of the Ministry of Social Affairs, representatives of NGOs, lawyers and university professors (June); and on child rights and law enforcement (June).
- The human rights officer presented the Government with comments on draft legislation regarding juvenile justice regarding the extent to which legislation was in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- The human rights officer helped the Government to prepare guidelines on the arrest and detention of children for law-enforcement officials.

- A compilation of international instruments was prepared and published in Arabic under the guidance of the human rights officer.

■ BENEFICIARIES

The direct beneficiaries are the parliamentarians, NGOs and various Government officials who benefit from advisory and training activities.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

OHCHR implements the project in cooperation with the Government and UNICEF. OHCHR's technical cooperation office is based in Sana'a in the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, which also provides logistical support. The human rights officer posted in Sana'a also acts as a human rights adviser to the United Nations Resident Coordinator. A desk officer at OHCHR headquarters in Geneva provides backup for the project.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN YEMEN

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	90,075
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	4,226
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	4,174
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	4,000
General operating expenses	16,200
Supplies and acquisitions	16,383
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	14,400
Sub-total	149,458
Programme support costs	19,430
Total	168,888



SUPPORT TO NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS



■ BACKGROUND

OHCHR's work to strengthen national institutions that protect human rights emphasizes the importance of the international standards, known as the Paris Principles, which were adopted by the General Assembly in 1993. In keeping with the Secretary-General's drive to reform the United Nations, OHCHR promotes coordination among all United Nations bodies in providing assistance to national institutions and encourages the participation of national institutions in appropriate United Nations fora.

■ OBJECTIVES

During 2002, work focused on establishing and/or strengthening independent national institutions by:

- Building national and regional capacities to promote and protect human rights;
- Improving coordination within the United Nations system;
- Enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations human rights machinery and national institutions;
- Processing, analysing and disseminating information; and
- Ensuring follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.

■ IMPLEMENTATION AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Building national and regional capacities to promote and protect human rights

The OHCHR National Institutions Team provided advice on national institutions for Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Fiji, Ireland, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Serbia and Montenegro, New Zealand, Palestine, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste and the United Kingdom (England, Northern Ireland and Scotland). Advisory missions

were undertaken to Afghanistan, Gabon, Japan, Serbia and Montenegro, Palestine, Thailand, Timor-Leste and the United Kingdom.

Joint initiatives at the national and regional levels were undertaken in the Andean region, Ecuador, Georgia, Guatemala, Mexico, Mongolia, Palestine, Rwanda, Uganda, and Serbia and Montenegro. Topics such as reproductive health, disabilities, trafficking, children and HIV AIDS were also addressed.

In October, the Special Adviser to the High Commissioner on National Institutions participated in the two-day European Union-led dialogue on China, held in Copenhagen, which focused on two topics: national institutions and torture.

Initiatives to strengthen regional networks of national institutions in Africa (the African Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions Secretariat), in the Americas (the Network of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights of the Americas), and in Asia and the Pacific (the Asia-Pacific Forum of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights) were also undertaken.

During 2002, the National Institutions Team supported and/or participated in the following:

- Tenth workshop on regional cooperation for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asia-Pacific region (Beirut, 4-6 March). Prior to the meeting, representatives of national institutions and civil society met to discuss the framework for the protection and promotion of human rights and future activities;
- First General Assembly of the Network of National Human Rights Institutions of the Americas (Kingston, 7-9 March). The General Assembly elected a Coordinating Committee

composed of the national institutions of Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico. A workshop on the rights of indigenous peoples highlighted the role of national institutions and drew attention to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;

- Second Regional Conference of the Caribbean Association of Ombudsmen (Trinidad-and-Tobago, 7-10 May). Participants focused on the role of national institutions and ombudsmen in helping governments tackle poverty and violations of human rights;
- Regional workshop on national institutions and reproductive rights (San Jose, Costa Rica, 14-16 May). Organized by OHCHR in cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund and the Inter-American Institute for Human Rights, the workshop established an informal network of national institutions working on reproductive rights issues. A follow-up workshop was held in Kingston (17-18 March 2003), for the national institutions and ombudsmen of the Caribbean;
- Sixth Annual Conference of European Ombudsmen, hosted by the Commissioner for Civil Rights Protection of Poland (Krakow, 22-24 May). The Conference examined the role of ombudsmen under extreme and extraordinary circumstances, how ombudsmen could provide more effective protection for refugees, and the role of ombudsmen vis-à-vis the international community and international human rights institutions and humanitarian law;
- Meeting of Southern, Central and Eastern African National Institutions (Lusaka, 26-29 June). Organized by the Zambia Human Rights Commission in cooperation with UNDP, the meeting focused on the importance of strengthening sub-regional cooperation, lessons learned in promoting and protecting human rights, developing a constitution, research and education in the work of a human rights commission, and the World Summit on Sustainable Development;
- Fourth Conference of African National Human Rights Institutions (Kampala, 14-16 August). The Conference focused on a rights-based approach to development and discussed four themes: a human rights-based approach to development strategies and challenges; managing conflict in Africa for sustainable development; the role of civil society in promoting good governance; and the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities. Participants established a permanent secretariat for African National Human Rights Institutions to be hosted initially by the South African Human Rights Commission. Start-up support for the permanent secretariat was provided under this project;

- Seventh Annual Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (New Delhi, 11-13 November). The meeting focused on trafficking and the rights of persons with disabilities; and
- Second Council of Europe Round Table of National Human Rights Institutions (Dublin, 13-16 November) and Fourth European Meeting of National Human Rights Institutions. The round table focused on asylum-seekers, the role of national institutions in conflict, and cooperation among the Council of Europe, the United Nations and national institutions. The role of national institutions in the work of the European Court of Human Rights was also examined.

Improving coordination within the United Nations system

In partnership with UNDP, the National Institutions Team managed national-level capacity-building initiatives for recently established institutions in Mongolia and Rwanda. Training was provided in the Sudan with the involvement of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT).

National institutions were also involved in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities.

Within OHCHR, the National Institutions Team provided daily advice to desk officers, thematic teams and treaty-body colleagues on issues concerning national institutions.

Enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations human rights machinery and national institutions

The National Institutions Team:

- Acted as secretariat to the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. The Committee met twice during the reporting period;
- Provided regular briefings to the treaty bodies and special representatives and rapporteurs regarding national institutions work;
- Helped develop a comprehensive initiative to strengthen treaty-body follow-up, including through national institutions;
- Assisted the Committee on the Rights of the Child in drafting the General Comment on the Role of Independent National Human Rights Institutions in the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of the Child;

- Participated in a workshop examining the United Nations mechanisms for protecting human rights. The workshop was hosted by the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission, with the support of the British Council, and was held in Belfast, Northern Ireland, 8-10 October; and
- Facilitated the participation of national institutions in the Commission on Human Rights.

Processing, analysing and disseminating information

In 2002, OHCHR provided information, advice or material support to several national institutions including: the Australian Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission, the *Defensor del Pueblo* of Colombia, the Danish Centre for Human Rights, the *Defensor del Pueblo* of Ecuador, the Public Defender of Georgia, the Hong Kong Equal Opportunities Commission, the Ombudsman of Jamaica, the Moldovan Human Rights Centre, and the Human Rights Commissions of Canada, Fiji, Indonesia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Northern Ireland, Rwanda, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uganda and Zambia.

A website devoted to national institutions (www.nhri.net) was established in partnership with the Danish Centre for Human Rights. The site has recorded some 1,400 hits per week and has been a major source of information for those interested in national institutions issues. It has also become a means of exchanging information among various national institutions. This activity is funded through the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation and expenses were incurred in 2003.

The National Institutions Team has also been working to finalize a handbook on national institutions and economic, social and cultural rights, which is scheduled for publication in 2003.

Staff participated in the Friedrich Naumann Stiftung Conference on Targeting Human Rights, the Rule of Law and Democracy: Perspectives for NGOs (Leipzig, 12-15 September), during which the importance of establishing a culture of human rights and the role played by states, civil society and national institutions was discussed.

Ensuring follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

The Sixth International Conference of National Human Rights Institutions (Copenhagen and Lund, 10-13 April) was organized

by the Danish Centre for Human Rights and the Swedish Ombudsman Against Ethnic Discrimination in cooperation with the International Coordinating Committee for National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. OHCHR and the Governments of Denmark and Sweden provided financial support for the Conference. More than 100 representatives of national institutions participated in the discussion, which focused on the role of national institutions in combating racial discrimination.

A regional workshop on national human rights institutions, human rights education, media and racism was supported by OHCHR and organized by the Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (Sydney, 15-16 July). The workshop aimed to strengthen and promote information exchanges, establish best-practice standards and develop networks among national institutions, the media, OHCHR, governments and regional and national human rights NGOs.

With the support of the Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations, OHCHR helped a number of national institutions to undertake initiatives related to the World Conference against Racism. The Special Adviser participated in a workshop on reconstructing race relations (Suva, 30 August), organized by the Fiji Human Rights Commission. Representatives from government and non-governmental organizations, the media and religious institutions attended.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

A National Institutions Team, including a Special Adviser to the High Commissioner on National Institutions, provided support to national institutions and promoted mainstreaming related issues throughout OHCHR. The Team consists of three professionals located within the Activities and Programmes Branch (one post has been vacant since September 2002). External partners supporting the programme included UNDP, the Asia-Pacific Forum of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, the Secretariat of the African Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Sweden, the Danish Centre for Human Rights and the British Council.

■ BENEFICIARIES

Member states establishing or strengthening national institutions have benefited from the programme as have existing national institutions. OHCHR staff have benefited from the expertise of the National Institutions Team as have other United Nations and external partners. A wider audience interested in national institutions is reached through the national institutions web site.

■ EVALUATION

Two external consultants undertook an evaluation of the project from 20 January to 14 February 2003. Following extensive consultations with OHCHR staff, donors and external partners, the consultants noted the following lessons and recommendations:

- National human rights institutions are central to national protection systems and this needs to be clear within OHCHR;
- A specialist National Institutions Team should build a body of expertise that can be readily drawn upon; it should remain within OHCHR's Activities and Programmes Branch;
- The Team's function is not simply conceptual; it must also deliver services to States, regional and global bodies, and in-house entities;
- The Team's ability to deliver services and its engagement with regional bodies is critical not only to the role of the Office but also to its capacity to learn. The Team has an especially significant role in setting standards for accrediting national institutions;
- National institutions work should be strategic and proactive. The Team should identify the countries and regions in which the development of national institutions is a priority and which existing national institutions require strengthening;
- The status and role of national institutions should be considered in the CCA-UNDAF process and thought should be given to how this might be achieved;
- The role of national institutions concerning rights-based governance must be more clearly appreciated, defined and guided;
- Even though the Team has an excellent record of delivering quality work on time, the staff capacity will be unable to sustain the current level of activity without being strengthened; and

- Capacity to deliver does not depend solely on the National Institutions Team; there must be effective follow-up by geographic desks whose capacity to engage in issues relating to national institutions should be strengthened.

■ CONSTRAINTS

Since all staff of the National Institutions Team are funded under this project, carry-over funds are required annually to allow for renewal of staff contracts. Carry-overs are also required early in the year for project operating expenses. The lack of funds in 2002 meant that OHCHR was unable to recruit an additional professional staff and to provide small grants related to follow-up to the World Conference against Racism.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2002, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2002 and total balance as at 31 December 2002.

Summary	US\$
Opening balance ¹	844,938
Income from contributions ²	939,664
Other funds available ³	10,058
Total funds available	1,794,660
Expenditure ⁴	866,948
Closing balance⁵	927,712

¹ The opening balance reflects the situation as at 1 January 2002.

² Includes all contributions received in 2002.

³ Includes interest income earned on funds held by UNOPS during 2002.

⁴ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

⁵ Includes all funds held by UNOPS as well as relevant contributions held by UNOG as at 31 December 2002.

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2002 and mid-year revised budgetary requirements versus actual expenditures incurred in 2002.

	Annual Appeal budget	Revised budget	Expenditure
	US\$	US\$	US\$
Support to the national procedures	1,706,300	1,243,586	866,948
Total	1,706,300	1,243,586	866,948

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	377,311
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	47,552
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	107,048
Commission members	0
Representative and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	(3,811)
Supplies and acquisitions	3,449
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	235,662
Sub-total	767,211
Programme support costs	99,737
Total	866,948

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002.

Donor	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
<i>Governments</i>		
Australia	103,360	103,360
Germany	88,028	93,897
Ireland	132,042	129,490
New Zealand	17,020	17,020
Norway	165,563	169,926
Sweden	190,476	206,336
United Kingdom	214,286	219,635
Total	910,775	939,664

With reference to the pledge and income column, in some instances a pledge is made in the prior year and payment is received in the current year. In other instances a pledge is made in the current year and payment is received the following year. All contributions were earmarked by donors to national institutions.



SUPPORT TO THE SIERRA LEONE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION



■ BACKGROUND

The Lomé Peace Agreement signed in July 1999 by the Government of Sierra Leone and the rebel Revolutionary United Front provided for the establishment of a truth and reconciliation commission as one of the key institutions for building sustainable peace in the country after almost a decade of war. Three years later, on 5 July 2002, the Sierra Leone Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was inaugurated in accordance with the TRC Act adopted by the Sierra Leone Parliament in February 2000. OHCHR has been involved in every phase of the development of the Commission. The Office designed and implemented activities to help create the TRC (a description of these activities can be found under the chapter on technical cooperation in Sierra Leone, page 56). It created a comprehensive project to support the operations of the Commission, which began in October 2002.

The centrality of the TRC to peace in Sierra Leone and the role of OHCHR in supporting its establishment and proper functioning, as well as creating the background for effective coordination of international advocacy thereof have been recognized and reiterated by various resolutions of the Security Council and Commission of Human Rights since 1999. In its resolution 1436 (2002) of 24 September 2002, the Security Council *inter alia* welcomed the launch of the TRC and emphasized its “importance in taking effective action on impunity and accountability and in promoting reconciliation”. In an earlier resolution 1400 (2002) of 28 March 2002, the Security Council expressed appreciation for OHCHR's assistance to the TRC and called on donors to contribute to the process. In its resolution 2002/20 of 22 April 2002, the Commission on Human Rights reiterated its request to OHCHR to continue to assist the Government of Sierra Leone to establish and maintain an effectively functioning

TRC as an important healing process to contribute to peace and reconciliation in the country.

As stakeholders endeavour to consolidate the gains of the peace process in Sierra Leone, the establishment during the reporting period of the TRC and the Special Court, two institutions for addressing past abuses and violations, provides important complements in the search for reconciliation and justice.

Planned activities and financial requirements for OHCHR's support to the TRC were not outlined in the Annual Appeal 2002 since consultations on the activities and budgetary requirements for the TRC were ongoing at the time of publication.

■ OBJECTIVES

The TRC is mandated to create an impartial historical record of violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law related to the armed conflict in Sierra Leone. It is also mandated to address impunity, respond to the needs of victims, promote healing and reconciliation, and prevent a repetition of the violations and abuses suffered.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

During 2002, OHCHR's activities supported the preparatory period and deployment phase of the Commission. Subsequent phases will involve hearings and reporting.

During the preparatory period, the TRC recruited its core personnel. Several public-information activities were organized prior to and after its inauguration. The TRC also undertook joint public-information initiatives with the Special Court that provided information about the two bodies' different

roles and relationship to each other. To ensure the widest possible dissemination of information on the TRC, each of the seven TRC commissioners was assigned to two districts where he/she held public meetings. Through these meetings, the commissioners created a support network for the TRC, identified NGO focal points and other partners. They also explained the methods and procedures of the TRC, addressed public concerns, and identified venues and partners for subsequent TRC activities. These efforts were supplemented by advertisements in the print and electronic media and weekly press briefings.

In accordance with the recommendations of a project-monitoring mission fielded by OHCHR in October 2002 which noted that the interim secretariat experienced difficulties in providing the necessary administrative and operational support to the TRC, a caretaker committee was established for three months to assist the TRC in implementing its mandate. The Caretaker Committee was composed of the chairman of the Commission, one international commissioner and one representative of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) and one representative of UNDP. The Committee was supported by three international personnel and an office manager deployed on an interim basis by OHCHR. The Committee was mandated to finalize the recruitment of the core TRC staff and to ensure that its operations were not disrupted because of inadequate staffing. The start of the TRC's planned operational period was therefore delayed for two months and launched on 4 December 2002 with a ceremony at Bomaru, Kalilahun district, where the conflict started in March 1991.

While the recruitment of the core staff was ongoing, the international personnel supporting the Caretaker Committee identified and trained field staff in a variety of subjects including: knowledge and understanding of the TRC, its mandate and functions, issues of confidentiality and self-incrimination, how to deal with children, women, sexual abuse, gender-based violations, combatants and psycho-social skills. Once trained, the field staff was deployed to collect information on human rights abuses and violations relating to the conflict. The field staff was composed of 14 teams of five persons each, assigned to the country's 13 districts (two teams were assigned to the Western Area, which includes Greater Freetown and Waterloo). The work of the teams was coordinated by three regional coordinators based in Bo,

Kenema and Makeni. Most of the teams were selected through and linked to national NGOs.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

OHCHR supervises implementation of the project. A desk officer is responsible for managing activities under the established structures for technical cooperation projects. Management support is provided by the Commissioners and the office of the Executive Secretary of the TRC.

The TRC consists of four operational units: information management, administration and programming, public information and education, and legal and reconciliation. Given the scope and variety of the TRC's activities, several external partners are required to help the Commission fulfill its mandate: UNDP Freetown, UNAMSIL and the Government of Sierra Leone. The role and responsibilities of each partner are clearly defined in a memorandum of understanding. OHCHR provided substantial technical assistance. UNAMSIL provided logistical support in terms of helicopter flights and mobility within the country and UNDP helped manage resources and personnel issues to ensure compliance with United Nations rules and regulations. The Government guaranteed support, security and other forms of assistance. To ensure that TRC funds are used in accordance with the agreed project document, a local joint implementation committee composed of three local representatives from donor countries and representatives from UNAMSIL, UNDP and OHCHR, will be established.

■ BENEFICIARIES

Apart from the Commission itself, the people and Government of Sierra Leone will benefit from the truth and reconciliation process which should assist the consolidation of peace and restoration in Sierra Leone after a decade of war.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Support for the Commission and ensured that the statutory preparatory activities were undertaken successfully. The public information campaigns held prior to the launch of the Commission appear to have generated positive results evidenced in the number of statements collected during the deployment phase and the willingness of target groups such as women, children and amputees to share their experiences.

■ CONSTRAINTS

Most activities were implemented successfully and on schedule; however the inability of the secretariat to provide adequate support to the TRC led to a delay in the start of the deployment period from October to December. The work of the Commission will, nonetheless, be completed on schedule since some of the work during the deployment phase was accelerated.

■ FUNDING

The High Commissioner launched a special appeal in February 2002 to cover costs related to the TRC's statutory preparatory period and its operational period. The statement of income and expenditure for this Trust Fund indicates no expenditure and a closing balance of US\$ 1.1 million due to the fact that funds contributed in response to this appeal were initially channeled through the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation whilst the newly established Trust Fund for the Sierra Leone Truth and Reconciliation Commission was being established. Contributions received and expended during this period (i.e. US\$ 1,594,288) are therefore reported under the chapter on technical cooperation and includes expenses related to support to the interim secretariat of the TRC (see page 41). Since the beginning of the operational period, all remaining contributions and future contributions are administered and channeled through the TRC Trust Fund.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2002, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2002 and total balance as at 31 December 2002.

Summary	US\$
Opening balance ¹	0
Income from contributions ²	1,100,651
Other funds available	0
Total funds available	1,100,651
Expenditure ³	0
Closing balance⁴	1,100,651

¹ There was no opening balance since the project was launched in 2002.

² Includes contributions received for the Sierra Leone TRC in 2002, however, it does not include three contributions received for the preparatory phase of the TRC (Norway US\$129,087, Sweden US\$ 206,952 and the United Kingdom US\$ 502,873). The latter contributions were allocated to the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation (VFTC) and are hence reported in the table on page 43.

³ All expenditures incurred for the preparatory phase of the Sierra Leone TRC are reported under the VFTC project for Sierra Leone - page 59.

⁴ Includes all relevant contributions held by UNOG as at 31 December 2002.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002.

Donor	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>		
Canada	256,410	0
Ireland	24,462	24,462
Luxembourg	12,231	12,291
Netherlands	492,126	294,985
Norway*	249,701	268,913
Switzerland	201,342	0
United States of America	500,000	500,000
<i>Other donors</i>		
European Commission	951,437	0
Total **	2,687,709	1,100,651

With reference to the pledge and income column, in some instances a pledge is made in the prior year and payment is received in the current year. In other instances a pledge is made in the current year and payment is received the following year.

All contributions were earmarked by donors to the Sierra Leone TRC. Initially earmarked funds to the Sierra Leone TRC were channelled through the VFTC while the project for the TRC was being established.

* The remainder of the Norwegian contribution US\$ 129,087 is reported under the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation (VFTC) on page 43.

**In addition, the following donors contributed to the Sierra Leone TRC: Sweden US\$ 206,952 and the United Kingdom US\$ 502,873. These funds are reported under the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation on page 43.



ACTIVITIES ADMINISTERED THROUGH UNOG AND UNOPS

Activities presented before this chapter are all administered through the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) with the exception of some technical cooperation projects (see page 41) and activities in support of national institutions. The chapters that follow (field offices, human rights in development, support to human rights bodies and organs, support to the special procedures, issues in focus and building the capacity of OHCHR) are mainly administered by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). The three tables in this section present statements of income and expenditure for UNOG and UNOPS and their relationship. OHCHR is an integral part of the United Nations Secretariat and all transactions are therefore

carried out through UNOG. UNOG's treasury department receives all voluntary contributions on OHCHR's behalf and, upon instruction from OHCHR, attributes them to one of eight main trust funds. (Three older trust funds will be closed during the 2002-2003 biennium).

UNOG's budget, finance and personnel sections provide the Office with various administrative and financial services to support project implementation, including the approval of budgets and allotments, allocation of funds to UNOPS, processing of reports from UNDP field offices, and recruitment and administration of headquarters-based staff.

TABLE I

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN US\$ ACTIVITIES ADMINISTERED THROUGH UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA (UNOG)

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2002, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2002 and total balance as at 31 December 2002 for UNOG activities.

Summary	VF for victims of torture	TF for contemporary forms of slavery	VF for indigenous populations	Sub-account for the VF for indigenous populations (old)*	VF for the international decade of the world's ind. People	TF for action to combat racism and racial discrimination	VF for advisory services and technical assistance in human rights (VFTC)	TF for human rights education in Cambodia	TF for human rights field operation in Rwanda (old)**	Sub-fund for human rights field operation in Burundi (old)***	TF for support activities of OHCHR (For details - see table III)	Total UNOG trust funds
Opening balance ¹	1,989,135	214,811	1,014,667	303,035	467,098	1,442,356	9,819,798	1,421,541	560,814	1,499,710	7,332,097	26,065,062
Adjustment ²	950,684	53,347	186,205	0	112,924	397,949	1,293,252	436,881	7,197	(1,514,074)	2,029,168	3,953,533
Income from contributions ³	7,391,151	241,213	280,553	0	230,145	1,122,914	7,635,926	979,525	0	0	22,320,882	40,202,309
Other funds available ⁴	222,838	10,229	37,780	10,620	20,000	91,136	310,338	54,319	20,875	14,364	881,119	1,673,618
Allocations to UNOPS ⁵	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(13,373,895)	(13,373,895)
Total funds available ⁶	10,553,808	519,600	1,519,205	313,655	830,167	3,054,355	19,059,314	2,892,266	588,886	0	19,189,371	58,520,627
Expenditure ⁷	8,085,725	188,014	564,372	0	511,737	625,827	11,567,162	1,058,171	12,719	0	1,987,375	24,601,102
Closing balance ⁸	2,468,083	331,586	954,833	313,655	318,430	2,428,528	7,492,152	1,834,095	576,167	0	17,201,996	33,919,525

¹ Corresponds to the closing balance reported for the activity in the Annual Report 2001.

² Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure, savings, transfers and refunds.

³ Includes all contributions received in UNOG accounts during 2002.

⁴ Includes interest income and other miscellaneous income.

⁵ Only relevant for the trust fund for support activities of OHCHR. Represents funds allocated to UNOPS inclusive of 8% programme support costs.

⁶ = (1) + (2) + (3) + (4).

⁷ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations for UNOG projects as at 31 December 2002. Does not include any expenditure incurred by UNOPS.

⁸ Corresponds to all funds held by UNOG as at 31 December 2002 including operating cash reserves of US\$ 6.4 million and reserves for allocations of US\$ 0.5 million which were not available for activities in 2003.

* This trust fund will be merged with the voluntary fund for indigenous populations during the biennium 2002-2003.

** This trust fund will be closed during the biennium 2002-2003. A decision regarding the use of these funds is pending consultations with major donors.

*** This trust fund was closed in 2002 and the balance transferred to the Trust Fund for Support Activities of OHCHR. Of the total balance, US\$ 134,597 was used for activities in Burundi, the remainder was returned to the relevant projects in the Trust Fund from which it had been borrowed.

Table I summarizes the financial situation of OHCHR's trust funds as at 31 December 2002. All activities presented in this table are carried out through UNOG. The closing balances reported here include reserves of 15 per cent, which are not available for activities. The summary of *table I* is reflected in the overall statement of income and expenditure for OHCHR on page 15.

One trust fund covers OHCHR's technical cooperation activities in the field, which are implemented through UNDP and UNICEF and, in some cases, by DPKO and DPA. OHCHR's field office in Cambodia is administered by UNOG under a separate trust fund.

The column entitled "Trust fund for support activities of OHCHR" covers projects administered by UNOG and UNOPS. All contributions received for UNOPS-administered activities are recorded by UNOG against this trust fund. The money is then allocated to UNOPS, which administers the projects.

Table II summarizes the financial situation of activities administered by UNOPS as at 31 December 2002. The funds reported as part of the closing balance for 2002 were mostly earmarked however, some funds were earmarked to the major headings of the Annual Appeal 2002 and allocated to projects by OHCHR. *Table II* is reflected in the overall statement of income and expenditure for OHCHR on page 15.

Table III presents more details for activities implemented under the trust fund for support activities of OHCHR. Therefore, table III is a combination of the figures presented in table I, column 11 (trust fund for support activities of OHCHR) and the figures presented in table II (UNOPS-administered activities). This table shows the relationship among the various projects administered through UNOPS and the UNOG trust fund which governs their implementation.

TABLE II

**STATEMENT OF INCOME
AND EXPENDITURE
ACTIVITIES ADMINISTERED THROUGH UNOPS
UNDER THE TRUST FUND FOR SUPPORT
ACTIVITIES TO OHCHR
(FOR DETAILS SEE TABLE III)**

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2002, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2002 and total balance as at 31 December 2002.

Summary	US\$
Opening balance ¹	6,822,294
Adjustment ²	(406,961)
Income from contributions ³	0
Other funds available ⁴	125,455
Allocations from UNOG	13,373,895
Total funds available	19,914,683
Expenditure ⁵	18,191,655
Closing balance⁶	1,723,028

¹ Corresponds to the closing balance reported for all UNOPS-administered activities in the 2001 Annual Report.

² Includes adjustments to prior period contributions and refunds.

³ No contributions were paid directly to UNOPS in 2002.

⁴ Includes interest income earned on funds held by UNOPS during 2002 and miscellaneous income.

⁵ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

⁶ Includes funds held by UNOPS as at 31 December 2002.

TABLE III

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN US\$

ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED UNDER THE TRUST FUND FOR SUPPORT ACTIVITIES OF OHCHR (UNOPS AND UNOG)

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2002, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2002 and total balance as at 31 December 2002 for UNOPS and UNOG activities under the Trust Fund for support activities of OHCHR.

Summary	Technical cooperation activities administered through UNOPS	Support to national institutions	Sierra Leone TRC	Field offices (incl. staff security and excl. Cambodia)	Human rights in development	Support to human rights bodies and organs	Support to the special procedures	Issues in focus	Building the capacity of OHCHR (excl. staff security)	Miscellaneous	Total
Opening balance ¹	376,431	844,938	0	5,411,583	534,740	1,353,697	1,290,682	765,345	1,046,809	2,530,166	14,154,391
Adjustment ²	0	0	0	52,103	0	0	0	0	(52,103)	0	0
Income from contributions ³	0	939,664	1,100,651	8,264,543	725,452	1,798,799	2,094,945	729,258	6,527,588	139,982	22,320,882
Other funds available ⁴	759	10,058	0	58,132	4,190	17,763	5,916	26,768	(24,128)	2,529,323	2,628,781
Total funds available ⁵	377,190	1,794,660	1,100,651	13,786,361	1,264,382	3,170,259	3,391,543	1,521,371	7,498,166	5,199,471	39,104,054
Expenditure ⁶	7,259	866,948	0	11,154,823	587,381	1,799,056	1,677,041	881,324	2,961,769	243,429	20,179,030
Closing balance⁷	369,931	927,712	1,100,651	2,631,538	677,001	1,371,203	1,714,502	640,047	4,536,397	4,956,042	18,925,024

¹ Corresponds to funds held by UNOG and UNOPS as at 31 December 2002.

² Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure, refunds, savings and transfers.

³ Includes contributions received for the activity in 2002.

⁴ Includes interest income earned on funds held by UNOPS during 2002 as well as miscellaneous income and unallocated contributions.

⁵ = (1) + (2) + (3) + (4).

⁶ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002 (UNOPS + UNOG).

⁷ Corresponds to the combination of funds held by UNOG and UNOPS for the activity as at 31 December 2002.



HUMAN RIGHTS SUPPORT FOR PEACE-MAKING, PEACEKEEPING AND PEACE-BUILDING ACTIVITIES

INTRODUCTION

OHCHR's field work seeks to ensure that international human rights standards are met at the country level, both in law and in practice. Activities include ongoing human rights monitoring and reporting, protection of victims of violations, dissemination of information and promotion of human rights, and technical cooperation for capacity-building. OHCHR works closely with United Nations Country Teams (UNCT), the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Department of Political Affairs (DPA).

In 2002, OHCHR's field offices in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Serbia and Montenegro all had protection mandates. The office in Croatia was closed in December and human rights activities were transferred to the UNCT in Croatia and to Croatian institutions, such as the Human Rights Centre in Zagreb. These field offices promote and protect human rights by:

- Developing national human-rights capacities to protect and promote human rights;
- Reviewing and developing national legislation that conforms with international norms;
- Disseminating information and facilitating national human-rights education;
- Preventing and addressing human rights violations;
- Supporting the human rights work of government agencies, national human rights institutions, and civil society;
- Helping to mainstream human rights-based approaches into the work of UNCTs and other agencies; and
- Ensuring follow-up to the recommendations of human rights treaty bodies and the mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights.

Shortly after taking up his post, the new High Commissioner affirmed the centrality of field activities for OHCHR and stressed the need to develop an integrated one-Office approach for headquarters and the field.

In countries with complex United Nations peacekeeping and peace-making missions, OHCHR often contributes to the development of their human rights components by providing analysis, sharing information, formulating methodologies, offering training, and providing administrative support, such as identifying and recruiting qualified human-rights experts. The memorandum of understanding with DPKO was reviewed in November 2002. OHCHR continues to support DPKO missions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Kosovo, Sierra Leone, and Timor-Leste, and supports DPA missions in Afghanistan, Angola, the Central African Republic, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Tajikistan. Following the closure of the United Nations Mission in Angola in early 2003, the United Nations' human rights work will be ensured by OHCHR within the framework of the UNCT in Angola.

Since 2001, OHCHR regional representatives have been posted in United Nations Economic Commissions in Santiago de Chile (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean), Addis Ababa (Economic Commission for Africa), Bangkok (Economic and Social Commission for the Asia Pacific Region), and Beirut (Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia). Other regional representatives are based with the Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Yaoundé for Central African countries and in Pretoria for countries of the Southern African Development Community.

Activities in the field offices were funded through voluntary contributions, except for the salaries of several staff members in the Cambodia office, which were funded from the United Nations regular budget. Despite increases in protection needs and a corre-

sponding increase in OHCHR's responsibilities in the field, the funding received for field offices in 2002 was less than that received in 2001 and insufficient to meet budgetary needs. This shortfall resulted in reductions in the number of activities in some field offices and greater prioritizing of activities, in general. Some field

offices ended the year with a deficit; others had insufficient carry-overs to cover commitments in the first half of 2003. Funds thus had to be borrowed from other projects. These field operations will continue to face financial challenges during 2003; however OHCHR hopes for renewed support and commitment from its donors.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACTIVITIES ADMINISTERED BY UNOPS*

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2002, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2002 and total balance as at 31 December 2002.

Summary	Staff security	Burundi	Democratic Rep. of the Congo	Colombia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croatia	Serbia and Montenegro	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Opening balance ¹	0	612,591	759,600	2,918,260	453,495	219,397	448,240	5,411,583
Adjustment ²	52,103	0	0	0	0	0	0	52,103
Income from contributions ³	303,698	1,359,267	1,260,877	3,709,828	290,000	150,000	1,190,873	8,264,543
Other funds available ⁴	486	10,903	4,258	24,882	4,121	1,669	11,813	58,132
Total funds available	356,287	1,982,761	2,024,735	6,652,970	747,616	371,066	1,650,926	13,786,361
Expenditure ⁵	377,286	2,436,671	1,564,978	4,122,847	675,442	428,928	1,548,671	11,154,823
Closing balance⁶	(20,999)	(453,910)	459,757	2,530,123	72,174	(57,862)	102,255	2,631,538

* Activities in Cambodia are administered by UNOG and therefore do not appear in this statement (see page 137 for the statement of income and expenditure for Cambodia).

¹ The opening balance reflects the situation as at 1 January 2002.

² Represents the balance for the security project of US\$52,103, which was previously reported under the chapter "Building the capacity of OHCHR" and which in 2002 is reported together with field offices.

³ Includes all contributions received in 2002.

⁴ Includes interest income earned on funds held by UNOPS during 2002.

⁵ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

⁶ Includes funds held by UNOPS as well as relevant contributions held by UNOG as at 31 December 2002.

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE ACTIVITIES ADMINISTERED BY UNOPS AND UNOG

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2002 and revised mid-year budgetary requirements versus actual expenditures incurred in 2002.

	Annual Appeal budget	Revised budget	Expenditure
	US\$	US\$	US\$
Staff security	690,242	519,284	377,286
Burundi	3,085,510	2,377,437	2,436,671
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,480,807	1,724,015	1,564,978
Colombia	5,088,482	5,182,730	4,122,847
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,339,717	698,225	675,442
Croatia	752,117	460,423	428,928
Serbia and Montenegro	2,471,163	1,814,225	1,548,671
Sub-total UNOPS projects:	14,908,038	12,776,339	11,154,823
Cambodia	1,799,333	2,279,436	1,058,171
Sub-total UNOG projects:	1,799,333	2,279,436	1,058,171
Total	16,707,371	15,055,775	12,212,994

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

FIELD OFFICES

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002. An additional UNOG column is included for activities implemented in Cambodia as they are administered by UNOG.

Earmarking by donor	Allocation	UNOPS Pledge US\$	UNOPS Income US\$	UNOG Pledge US\$	UNOG Income US\$
<i>Unearmarked contributions</i>					
Bhutan	Staff security	5,000	5,000		
Costa Rica	Staff security	9,859	9,859		
Denmark	Bosnia & Herzegovina	99,868	100,000		
	Burundi	299,603	300,000		
	Cambodia			99,868	100,000
	DRC	99,868	100,000		
	Serbia & Montenegro	99,868	100,000		
	Staff security	34,358	34,404		
Ireland	Burundi	98,238	95,000		
	Cambodia			98,238	95,000
	Staff security	15,534	15,000		
	Serbia & Montenegro	98,238	95,000		
Monaco	Staff security	10,000	10,000		
Nepal	Staff security	3,205	3,205		
Pakistan	Staff security	5,000	5,000		
Sweden	DRC	22,327	24,186		
	Staff security	15,297	16,571		
Thailand	Staff security	20,000	20,000		
Sonning prize	Staff security	9,600	9,600		
Private donor	Staff security	10	10		
<i>Earmarking to field offices</i>					
Denmark	Serbia & Montenegro	0	120,873		
Finland	Bosnia & Herzegovina	124,044	0		
	Croatia	65,728	0		
	Staff security	0	16,242		
	Serbia & Montenegro	142,723	0		
France	Bosnia & Herzegovina	39,217	40,000		
	DRC	30,221	30,824		
	Serbia & Montenegro	166,672	170,000		
Norway	Bosnia & Herzegovina	146,410	150,000		
	Burundi	491,928	503,992		
	Croatia	146,410	150,000		
	Staff security	99,633	101,405		
	Serbia & Montenegro	683,244	700,000		
Sweden	Staff security *	54,735	57,402		
<i>Specific earmarking</i>					
Austria	Burundi	0	236,571		
Belgium	Burundi	111,290	123,704		
	Cambodia			111,290	123,704
	Colombia	269,872	269,221		
	DRC	701,261	123,704		
Canada	Colombia	438,764	441,268		
Finland	Burundi **	330,781	100,000		
	DRC	0	208,599		
France	Burundi (rule of law)	295,645	0		
	Cambodia (rule of law)			226,000	0
Germany	Cambodia			66,021	70,423
	Colombia	114,437	117,329		
Japan	Cambodia			0	20,000
Luxembourg	Cambodia			24,777	24,777
Norway	Colombia	957,679	973,314		
Poland	Serbia & Montenegro	5,000	5,000		
Spain	Colombia	142,111	145,411		
Sweden	Cambodia			411,057	427,301
	Colombia	498,103	498,934		
	DRC	178,236	211,907		
Switzerland	Colombia	134,228	0		
United Kingdom	Colombia	171,429	171,422		
	Cambodia (election programme)			0	118,320
	DRC	357,143	375,000		
United States of America	Colombia	500,000	750,000		
European Commission	Burundi (HR monitoring)	594,648	0		
	Colombia (Personeros + prison conditions)	594,648	342,929		
	DRC (Goma)	896,888	0		
	DRC/HR Ministry	0	149,791		
	DRC/Doc center	0	36,866		
Total		10,429,001	8,264,543	1,037,251	979,525

With reference to the pledge and income column, in some instances a pledge is made in the prior year and payment is received in the current year. In other instances a pledge is made in the current year and payment is received the following year.

* 5% of the annual contribution was allocated to staff security with the consent of the Government of Sweden.

** Of the pledge amount, US\$ 93,897 was allocated from an earmarked contribution for field offices and US\$ 236,884 was allocated from an earmarked contribution for activities in developing countries. The income amount US\$ 100,000 refers to payment of an earmarked contribution pledged in 2001 for Burundi.

STAFF SECURITY

■ BACKGROUND

The mandate of the OHCHR security unit is based on General Assembly resolution A/57/365 entitled "Inter-organizational security measures: framework for accountability for the United Nations field security management system". Due to funding shortfalls, OHCHR was unable, in 2002, to staff its security unit to the level approved by the High Commissioner the previous year.

Staff security was included in this chapter in the 2002 Appeal where it was proposed that a small portion of contributions received (i.e. 5 per cent) for field offices be used for staff security with the consent of donors. In the Annual Appeal 2003 staff security appears in the chapter entitled "Building the capacity of OHCHR".

■ OBJECTIVES

The goal of the United Nations security management system is to enable the effective and efficient conduct of activities while ensuring the security and safety of staff members as a high priority. OHCHR's security team, which is part of the United Nations security network, works to keep OHCHR's staff members safe as they perform their tasks in the field.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

The Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS), established by the General Assembly, came into force in all duty stations in 2002. These standards provide details of mandatory equipment, training and preparations that are necessary to ensure that staff members working in unsafe environments are equipped to handle anticipated security risks. MOSS also established a standard for budgeting and procurement of security equipment that must be programmed into annual project planning.

The headquarters-based security team led by a Senior Security Manager covers activities in the field and ensures that the Office complies with statutory security management requirements, as specified in MOSS. The OHCHR security team:

- Gathers, analyzes and exchanges information on risk and informs staff of potential risks in a timely manner;
- Trains staff to achieve a high level of personal-security awareness;

- Provides equipment and training in the appropriate use of that equipment for the environment in which the staff is operating; and
- Facilitates security clearances and authorizations to work in insecure areas.

MOSS has created several new staff responsibilities, including:

- Stand-by emergency telecommunications officer;
- Minimum Operating Security Standards focal point;
- Database specialist responsible for staff tracking and staff training databases;
- Focal point for aircraft safety issues; and
- Transport safety officer.

Security staff travel to support OHCHR staff, special rapporteurs and special human rights missions when required and when alternate arrangements with other partners in the security-management system cannot be found.

During 2002, the team helped to develop a CD-ROM security self-training programme, participated in MOSS and Emergency telecommunications working groups, and undertook short deployments in emergency situations on behalf of the United Nations Security Coordination Office (UNSECOORD). The Senior Security Manager also had special tasks as a member of the Inter-Agency Security Management Network.

■ BENEFICIARIES

Field presences, OHCHR staff, independent experts, special rapporteurs, human rights investigations and missions of inquiry benefit from the work of the security team.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

During 2002, two professional security officers shared management responsibilities and security oversight and coordination for field presences. One security officer covered three regional teams, comprising 13 offices and approximately 85 staff; the other covered two regional teams with 13 offices and approximately 150 staff. One security assistant managed the security-clearance programme, processing 600 requests and ensuring compliance with the duty-station minimum operating security standards. The security assistant also issued daily security bulletins and ensured that travel advisories were passed on to staff in a timely manner.

■ COORDINATION

United Nations security management is coordinated centrally by UNSECOORD. OHCHR and all other agencies, programmes and funds are members of the Inter-Agency Security Management Network, an organ of the Chief Executives Board. OHCHR is also a member of a subsidiary working group on training, which also includes WHO, WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF. The Network manages all activities on a daily basis and shares information and sometimes resources; it also formulates policy and procedures that are reviewed by the High Level Committee on Management and, eventually, by the Chief Executives Board.

To ensure maximum protection for staff, the security unit works with host governments and their law-enforcement officers, other United Nations organizations and operational partners. By doing so, duplication of effort is avoided and the cost-effectiveness of the United Nations security management system is improved.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

In 2002, OHCHR experienced the smallest number of security-related incidents since it began its field operations. Loss of property also declined. This can be partly attributed to greater security awareness among staff, improvement in their training and equipment, and the presence of a good security-management system. The United Nations recognized OHCHR's work in staff security as representing best practices.

■ EVALUATION

UNSECOORD evaluated OHCHR's security unit in December 2002. In its report, it stated that the OHCHR security unit was meeting its mandatory requirements, but could benefit from administrative support and more reliable funding.

■ CONSTRAINTS

The OHCHR security unit has been financed through voluntary contributions. The lack of predictability of such funding has negatively affected the security unit, especially in terms of staff contract stability. Efforts are being made to overcome these difficulties.

UNSECOORD has imposed new procedures, rules and reporting requirements on security systems throughout the United Nations. These include developing and maintaining a staff tracking and security-clearance database, participating in a new significant incident reporting system, and establishing a training regime for all staff, complete with certifications, records-keeping and monitoring for expiration and recertification dates. This will require additional funding.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN STAFF SECURITY

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	321,692
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	10,882
Commission members	0
Representative and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	1,307
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	333,881
Programme support costs	43,405
Total	377,286

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS STAFF SECURITY

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002.

Donor	Earmarking/allocation	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Bhutan	Unearmarked contribution	5,000	5,000
Costa Rica	Unearmarked contribution	9,859	9,859
Denmark	Unearmarked contribution	34,358	34,404
Finland	5% of contribution to Burundi + DRC	0	16,242
Ireland	Unearmarked contribution	15,534	15,000
Monaco	Unearmarked contribution	10,000	10,000
Nepal	Unearmarked contribution	3,205	3,205
Norway	5% of contribution to Colombia, 5% of contribution to field offices	99,633	101,405
Pakistan	Unearmarked contribution	5,000	5,000
Sweden*	Unearmarked contribution + 5 % of contribution to Cambodia, Colombia and DRC respectively	70,032	73,973
Thailand	Unearmarked contribution	20,000	20,000
<i>Other donors</i>			
Sonning prize	Unearmarked contribution	9,600	9,600
Private donor	Unearmarked contribution	10	10
Total		282,231	303,698

With reference to the pledge and income column, in some instances a pledge is made in the prior year and payment is received in the current year. In other instances a pledge is made in the current year and payment is received the following year.

* Of the amount paid, US\$ 16,571 was allocated from unearmarked funds.

BURUNDI

■ BACKGROUND

OHCHR's Burundi office was established in 1994. Its mandate for technical cooperation activities is based on a memorandum of understanding signed with the Government of Burundi in June 1995; its agreement with the Government regarding deployment of human rights observers was signed in November 1995.

The ultimate goal of OHCHR's operation in Burundi is to empower the Government, national institutions and local partners to take over activities such as monitoring, strengthening the judiciary, providing legal assistance through national lawyers and developing an independent civil society.

Despite the establishment of transitional institutions following the signing of the Peace and Reconciliation Agreement in Arusha, Tanzania, in August 2000, insecurity persists. Serious human rights violations committed by Government forces and

rebel factions are frequently observed, including arbitrary arrest and detention, the use of torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, and continued impunity. The absence of a culture of human rights jeopardizes the peace and democratization process, which cannot be concluded without a permanent cessation of hostilities and a cease-fire. OHCHR's presence is thus necessary in the short term to help implement the peace agreement and prevent the collapse of the transitional institutions.

Elections are scheduled for November 2004. The office will continue providing assistance up to and through the elections and foresees withdrawing from the country by the end of 2004.

■ OBJECTIVES

The Burundi office conducted activities in five main areas: monitoring, administration of justice, promotion of human rights, support to special mechanisms and treaty bodies, and mainstreaming human rights into the activities of United Nations partners.

Specific objectives included:

- Following up on human rights violations and encouraging respect for legal procedures concerning arrests and detention;
- Strengthening national capacities for the protection of human rights and helping to implement the peace and reconciliation process, particularly with regard to refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons;
- Increasing fairness of trials and the appropriateness and proportionality of sentences, thereby restoring confidence in the judicial system among the public; and
- Providing training activities throughout the judicial system, increasing the operational capacity of the civil society and encouraging national reconciliation and peace.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

During 2002, the office continued its monitoring activities, focusing mainly on verification and follow-up on human rights violations and conducting visits to prisons and detention centers. Office staff investigated several grave incidents that occurred in the provinces of Muramvya, Bujumbura-Rural, Gitega (Itaba commune) and Bujumbura-Mairie. Once verifications of the allegations of human rights violations were completed, the cases were submitted to the Government's Commission on Human Rights.

Office staff visited the displaced persons camps in the provinces of Gitega, Buzanza, Bujumbura, Bujumbura-Rural, Makamba, Ruyigi, Ngozi, Muyinga and Kirundo and helped disseminate a Kirundi translation of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement throughout the country. OHCHR participated in all United Nations-organized humanitarian missions related to internally displaced persons and, in conjunction with the Norwegian Refugee Council, organized seminars/workshops and training on issues related to internal displacement.

Legal assistance was offered to hundreds of plaintiffs and defendants at criminal courts and other courts and tribunals. As a result of OHCHR's work, trials have become more fair and sentences more appropriate; and, in the Teza case where a number of innocent civilians were detained for several years without a due process of law, the office's intervention resulted in the release of 34 detainees in May 2002. The office also helped draft certain provisions in family law that will better protect women's rights, contributed to preparatory work on a truth and reconciliation commission, and helped revise several legal instruments, including the Penal Code and the Law on the Criminal Chambers.

Activities in support of the peace process included a workshop on the role of OHCHR in ensuring implementation of the Arusha Agreement, which drew 106 people from the Government, civil society, the media and development partners; a workshop on the role of the civil society in the implementation of the Arusha Agreement, in which 80 people participated; and a workshop on torture, which attracted 120 participants from the Government, civil society, the judicial system, the police and armed forces.

In addition, 40 young people were trained in human rights and conflict-resolution; 117 leaders of women's grassroots organizations were trained in human rights; 45 members of NGOs were trained in human rights and conflict-resolution; and 90 police officers received training in human rights.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The office's activities focused on three main areas: monitoring, administration of justice and promotion. The above activities were implemented by seven international staff members (the director, two human rights observers, the head of the promotion unit, the head of the justice unit, the administrative officer and the security officer) and 29 national staff members (21 in Bujumbura, four at the sub-office in Ngozi and four at the sub-office in Gitega).

■ BENEFICIARIES

Through OHCHR's activities in Burundi, the Government is regularly informed about the large number of human rights violations occurring in the country and advised on appropriate actions to be taken. The office's legal assistance programme has aided more than 20 per cent of the country's 10,000 prison inmates and has reduced the number of persons detained illegally. With the establishment of a permanent NGO forum consisting of most human rights associations in Burundi, civil society has also been strengthened.

■ COORDINATION

The Burundi office works closely with all United Nations agencies present in the country, namely UNHCR, UNDP, UNESCO and OCHA, as well as with various national and international NGOs, including the Norwegian Refugee Council. The office contributed information to the Common Country Assessment (CCA), the 2003 Consolidated Appeal, and support to the Arusha peace process. It is involved in the work of the thematic groups within

the UN Country Team (UNCT) in the areas of human rights, education/vulnerable children, and refugees and returnees. The office also provided human rights training to all United Nations agencies in Burundi and to the focal points of UNCT.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

National authorities are well informed about human rights violations, and the office organizes joint field missions with the Government's Commission on Human Rights and follows up to ensure that remedies are found. The office's interventions with prosecutors have resulted in better follow-up on and regularization of detainees. In many cases, people who had been arrested and detained illegally have been released from prison. OHCHR is sometimes the sole organization with access to certain detention facilities. A growing number of people, associations, NGOs and political parties are asking the office to intervene in cases of human rights violations.

With the creation of a permanent NGO forum, OHCHR has helped ensure that these civil society organizations will be better equipped to strengthen their capacities for human rights work.

OHCHR's legal assistance programme has helped to reduce the number of death sentences meted out in Burundi courts. In 2002, there were fewer death sentences handed out than any other sentences; and the number of acquittals increased.

An evaluation mission conducted in February 2002 by the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) noted the following achievements: the human rights concept and language have become accepted by the Government, even where those rights are not respected; the office contributes to the work of the Arusha Agreement instruments and of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights; it has been instrumental in effecting legal reform to ensure that Burundi law is consistent with international and regional human rights instruments; the legal assistance programme has effected a change in legal practice and culture in favour of defendants' rights; OHCHR's work has ensured that human rights are mainstreamed into the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the work of the United Nations system, as a whole; and the office

has established a network of local civil society organizations to do human rights work. Amongst other things, the DFID evaluation also made some critical analysis including the need for the office to ensure greater visibility amongst its partners, the need to improve communication channels between headquarters and the field, an improved resource capacity and the need to improve staff conditions.

OHCHR conducted its own consultative mission to Burundi in 2002. Both missions raised concerns about the visibility of OHCHR's work among civil society, donors and the international human rights community, and about its funding policy and planning process. In response, OHCHR resumed the production of public reports in November 2002 and now provides regular briefings to United Nations partners and the international community on the human rights situation in Burundi. In addition, it has focused its activities on strengthening national capacities, in particular civil society through the Permanent NGO Forum. To improve the cost-effectiveness of its activities, OHCHR now uses national, instead of international lawyers in its legal assistance programme.

■ CONSTRAINTS

Lack of sufficient funding, has resulted in the postponement of some activities. Moreover, as the provinces in which human rights violations are rife are generally under security phase IV, travel is allowed only in armored cars and with a military escort; that escort often inhibits civilians from testifying about human rights abuses.

■ OVERALL ASSESSMENT

Despite financial and security constraints, the Burundi field office achieved most of its objectives set up in its programme of work for 2002. It adopted a more strategic approach in areas of monitoring, assistance to the administration of justice and support to civil society. It continued its work of mainstreaming human rights across the United Nations Country Team and international and non-governmental organizations. It has the credibility necessary to be accepted by all sides to carry out its monitoring activities even in situations where other organizations might be refused.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

BURUNDI

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	1,674,611
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	18,464
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	50,211
Commission members	0
Representative and other participants	0
Contractual services	346,743
General operating expenses	40,190
Supplies and acquisitions	20,692
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	5,435
Sub-total	2,156,346
Programme support costs	280,325
Total	2,436,671

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

BURUNDI

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002.

Donor	Earmarking/allocation	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Austria	Burundi	0	236,571
Belgium	Burundi	111,290	123,704
Denmark	Unearmarked contribution	299,603	300,000
Finland*	Field offices + developing countries	330,781	100,000
France	Burundi (rule of law)	295,645	0
Ireland	Unearmarked contribution	98,238	95,000
Norway	Field offices	491,928	503,992
<i>Other donors</i>			
European Commission	Burundi (HR monitoring)	594,648	0
Total		2,222,133	1,359,267

With reference to the pledge and income column, in some instances a pledge is made in the prior year and payment is received in the current year. In other instances a pledge is made in the current year and payment is received the following year.

* Of the pledge amount, US\$ 93,897 was allocated from an earmarked contribution for field offices and US\$ 236,884 was allocated from an earmarked contribution for activities in developing countries. The income amount US\$ 100,000 refers to payment of an earmarked contribution pledged in 2001 for Burundi.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

■ BACKGROUND

In September 1999, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) responded positively to OHCHR's proposal to renegotiate the *protocole d'accord*, initially signed in 1996. The current *protocole* allows for additional human rights officers to be deployed throughout the country and for a human rights officer to be deployed within the Joint United Nations office established in March 1999 in Goma, North Kivu Province.

The main functions of the office, as stipulated in the *protocole*, consist of:

- Monitoring and reporting on the general situation of human rights throughout the country;
- Providing support and assistance to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the DRC; and
- Advising and training human rights NGOs and certain segments of the civil society on international human rights standards.

In December 2002, the parties to the inter-Congolese peace negotiations, which took place in Pretoria, South Africa, signed an All-Inclusive Agreement towards national reconciliation and the organization of a transitional government. The parties agreed that representatives of civil society will head five independent institutions that will be established to support democracy, including an independent electoral commission, a human rights-monitoring body and a truth and reconciliation commission. In addition, a commission against corruption, fraud, contraband and forgery and a national agency for the promotion of investments were created.

However, throughout 2002, the DRC was wracked by humanitarian crises and human rights abuses. Inter-ethnic conflicts continued in the eastern part of the country, and a succession of natural disasters, particularly the eruption of the Nyiragongo volcano near Goma in January, resulted in the displacement of hundreds of thousands of persons in the surrounding forests and villages.

Two human rights defenders were arrested in provinces controlled by the Government. After months of imprisonment, one was exiled; the second was medically evacuated to a foreign

country. Meanwhile, in September, the Government suspended the moratorium on the application of the death penalty.

In the eastern part of the country, extra-judiciary, summary and arbitrary executions, arbitrary detentions, and the use of torture were reported following an incursion by the rebel faction, Congolese Rally for Democracy/Goma (RCD/Goma). Thousands died in conflicts in the Ituri district and 150 persons were killed in Kisangani.

The trials of the alleged murderers of the late President Laurent-Desiré Kabila and of the Kisangani mutineers, organized by the Government and the RCD/Goma, respectively, were criticized for their lack of independence and transparency.

■ OBJECTIVES

Throughout 2002, the field office worked to:

- Promote and protect human rights throughout the country;
- Ensure that the recommendations and the decisions of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the DRC, the thematic mechanisms and the treaty-monitoring bodies were fully implemented;
- Strengthen the capacities of national human rights institutions to promote human rights; and
- Mainstream human rights within the UN Country Teams and facilitate exchange of information with national and international partners.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

Monitoring the human rights situation

The office:

- Led fact-finding investigations into human rights violations, in cooperation with the United Nations Mission in Congo (MONUC) and local NGOs, in Bukavu, Kindu, Bunia, Mbuji-Mayi, Beni, Kisangani and Lubumbashi;
- Visited several detention centers and participated in follow-up missions on human rights violations in Kisangani and Ankoru;
- Observed the trials of the Goma Central prison's detainees as well as the alleged killers of the late President-Laurent Désiré Kabila, which took place from 15 March 2002 to 7 January 2003, in Kinshasa;
- Prepared the missions of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo (February) and the Special Rapporteur on extra judiciary, summary and arbitrary executions (June); and

- In partnership with diplomatic missions present in the DRC and with MONUC, facilitated the voluntary returns to Goma and Bukavu of 40 families, containing 70 vulnerable persons, which had been hosted by the Institut National de Sécurité Sociale and foster families (October and December 2002).

More than one hundred persons in Kinshasa and some 60 in the eastern provinces of the country were released from jail after the office intervened. These numbers represent 28 per cent of the cases followed by the field office, an increase of 9 per cent over 2001.

Technical cooperation

Most of the activities carried out in 2002 focused on human rights capacity-building, both for government and non-governmental institutions. The office organized:

- A training seminar on human rights and law enforcement in Lubumbashi from 14 to 17 February for 36 national police officers;
- A methodology seminar on the drafting of periodic reports to the treaty bodies, from 18 to 21 September, for 35 members of the Inter-Ministerial Committee in charge of drafting those reports; and
- A training seminar on the administration of justice and human rights for the judiciary, held from 22 to 25 October in Mbuji-Mayi.

On the occasion of the International Human Rights Day, the office funded publication and dissemination of a compilation of international human rights instruments ratified by the DRC and organized a seminar on human rights education for 35 teachers.

A radio programme on human rights education and a culture of peace was produced and broadcast in partnership with the Human Rights Section of MONUC. The programme was broadcast via Radio Télévision Nationale Congolaise and three private stations and was heard in three-quarters of the provinces of North and South Kivu and in Maniema and the eastern provinces.

In cooperation with UNDP, the office sponsored six micro-projects implemented by NGOs. It also assessed, selected and followed-up on ten other projects developed within OHCHR's Assisting Communities Together project, an initiative that provides grants to small-scale grassroots projects.

Monthly briefings were organized with human rights NGOs, diplomatic missions and United Nations agencies involved in human rights activities.

The office also supported 15 local NGO projects and activities focusing on human rights education in schools, women's rights, training of human rights defenders and the rights of detainees.

Documentation Centre

Nearly 17,000 documents are now available at the Documentation Centre, including more than 1,300 training manuals and documents to be used for human rights campaigns. A bibliographic database is also available. The Centre conducted human rights campaigns in Lubumbashi and Mbuji-Mayi, published seminar reports, copies of the national plan of action for the promotion and protection of human rights, and copies of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other materials. In the eastern part of the country, more than 7,000 booklets on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights publications were distributed to human rights NGOs, civil society, and to primary and secondary schools and the university.

In addition the office cooperates closely with the UN Country Team in the Democratic Republic of Congo to mainstream human rights within the United Nations. It has worked closely with UNICEF, WFP and UNDP in areas such as child soldiers, juvenile detention and local initiatives for peaceful co-existence.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

All the activities undertaken by the office were developed in partnership with the European Union, MONUC, UNDP and the Government. Activities related to child soldiers were developed and implemented in cooperation with UNICEF and Save the Children; those focusing on conditions of juvenile detention were implemented in cooperation with WFP; and local initiatives to encourage peaceful co-existence were implemented with UNDP.

The office is composed of a head of office and deputy (both international staff) and 14 national staff. The sub-office of Goma consisted of five national staff under the supervision of an international human rights officer.

■ BENEFICIARIES

Victims of human rights violations, Government officials involved in the protection of human rights, and the people of the DRC, in general, all benefit, directly and indirectly, from the office's work.

■ COORDINATION

The office designed and implemented monitoring activities, visits to detention centres and observation of trials jointly with the Human Rights Section of MONUC. Daily meetings with MONUC, United Nations agencies and national partners were convened throughout the year to build a concerted approach to human rights and strengthen the human rights network. The office also helped to draft the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for DRC.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The activities implemented helped to raise the Government's awareness of human rights. In January 2002, the President of the Republic gave amnesty to 118 prisoners who were serving sentences in various prisons located in Government-controlled regions. Numerous persons prosecuted or arrested throughout the year were released following intervention by the office. The office advocated that the Cour d'ordre militaire, a military court charged to try military officials, should be disbanded; the Government passed a new law that reflected the office's concerns and dissolved the Cour.

■ CONSTRAINTS

The continuation of the war, the *de facto* partition of the country, and the office's lack of sufficient resources led to delays in implementing planned activities.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	668,411
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	16,065
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	94,625
Commission members	0
Representative and other participants	75,532
Contractual services	199,264
General operating expenses	123,637
Supplies and acquisitions	96,881
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	110,521
Sub-total	1,384,936
Programme support costs	180,042
Total	1,564,978

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002.

Donor	Earmarking/allocation	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Belgium	DRC	701,261	123,704
Denmark	Unearmarked contribution	99,868	100,000
Finland	DRC	0	208,599
France	Field offices	30,221	30,824
Sweden*	Unearmarked contribution + DRC	200,563	236,093
United Kingdom	DRC	357,143	375,000
<i>Other donors</i>			
European Commission	DRC (Ministry for HR, Doc. Centre and Goma office)	896,888	186,657
Total		2,285,944	1,260,877

With reference to the pledge and income column, in some instances a pledge is made in the prior year and payment is received in the current year. In other instances a pledge is made in the current year and payment is received the following year.

* Of the paid amount, US\$ 24,186 was allocated from unearmarked funds.

COLOMBIA

■ BACKGROUND

OHCHR's mandate in Colombia, based on a 1996 agreement between the Government and the High Commissioner for Human Rights, has been extended until October 2006 and covers the term of the new President. The Bogotá office is charged with observing and monitoring the human rights situation and the application of international humanitarian law and with assisting Government authorities in formulating and implementing policies, programmes and measures to promote and protect human rights, even as the country is steeped in internal armed conflict.

The deterioration of the human rights situation continued throughout 2002. Human rights violations remained grave, massive and systematic, involving abuse of the rights to life, inviolability, freedom and security of the person. Breaches of international humanitarian law were also recurrent, massive and systematic and formed part of the general assault on the civilian population. Combatants frequently ignored the humanitarian principles of restraint and discernment and regularly targeted unarmed civilians.

■ OBJECTIVES

OHCHR's long-term objectives in Colombia are to:

- Observe the human rights situation in the country with the aim of promoting policies, programmes and measures to protect and promote human rights, strengthen national institutions and existing organizations, and facilitate the implementation of recommendations made by international human rights mechanisms;
- Reduce the level of impunity; and
- Promote the development of a self-sustaining environment for the protection, promotion and full enjoyment of human rights by all Colombians.

The office implements its mandate by observing, monitoring, and providing analytical reports to the international community on the human rights situation in the country; advising authorities on how to formulate and implement policies and programmes to promote and protect human rights; providing technical assistance to selected State and non-governmental institutions in order to strengthen the national capacity to protect human rights; and developing publications and public information on human rights.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

During 2002, the Bogotá office focused on forced displacement, human rights defenders, paramilitarism, administration of justice, economic, social and cultural rights, and vulnerable groups, including indigenous and Afro-Colombian groups, women and children. These issues were identified through the office's observations and analyses. In its advisory and technical cooperation activities, the office focused on strengthening the national capacities of governmental and non-governmental institutions to promote and protect human rights.

Monitoring and observation

- Some 183 field visits (19 more than during 2001), averaging between two and four days, were conducted outside Bogotá, Cali and Medellín. The office received 1,453 complaints, of which 1,066 were admitted. During observation missions to the field, human rights officers routinely visited civil and military authorities, the Office of the Procurator General, the Office of the Ombudsman, the judiciary, and representatives of civil society, such as NGOs and ecclesiastical leaders, in order to obtain information on the human rights situation. Priority was given to those regions and departments where the human rights situation was determined to be most pressing.
- The observation unit in the Bogotá office was rearranged to provide better geographic coverage for priority areas.
- The two sub-offices in Medellín and Cali became operational; their presence allows for better coverage in difficult areas and greater access by the local population.
- Following the massacre of more than 100 civilians in Bojaya (Chocó) in May 2002, the Pastrana Government asked the office to undertake a monitoring mission there. The office's subsequent report identified the functions and responsibilities of the various actors involved in the massacre and highlighted the often-neglected plight of the Afro-Colombians living in Chocó. Some 2,000 copies of the report were distributed to the Government, NGOs, the media and other regular partners.
- The office developed a manual on observation and internal procedures for OHCHR officers working in the country with the aim of standardizing guidelines for observing and classifying violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.
- The office drafted the High Commissioner's report on the human rights situation in Colombia for submission to the Commission on Human Rights in 2003 (E/CN.4/2003/13).

Technical cooperation and legal advisory services

- Training courses on human rights and international humanitarian law were provided to officials at the Attorney-General's Office, including members of the Technical Investigation Unit, the Administrative Department of Security, and the national police, to 42 academic coordinators at the *Dirección Nacional de Defensoría Pública* and the regional and sectional defenders of the Office of the Ombudsman (21 of whom were selected to act as trainers), to 55 United Nations staff (basic level), and to 25 United Nations officials (higher level).
- In accordance with the project on *personeros* (municipal representatives), 24 workshops were organized to train 432 *personeros* and human rights delegates from 418 municipalities on human rights issues.
- A training course was held for 53 human rights lecturers from 10 public universities to strengthen and extend the national network of human rights defenders from the Office of the Ombudsman. In addition, training on the right to freedom was provided to 51 management advisers of the *Dirección Nacional de Defensoría Pública*.
- The office prepared a paper on the preventive function of the Office of the Attorney-General in the area of human rights, which was then discussed with regional and provincial officers in five seminars. Another paper on investigations into human rights violations was prepared in collaboration with the Disciplinary Division for Human Rights Violations at the Procurator-General's Office.
- Training was provided to 30 delegates of non-human rights NGOs, who subsequently conducted five 3-day training courses within their own federation of NGOs in an effort to create a network of human rights promoters. An institutional training programme was developed for human rights NGOs (*Coordinación Colombia Europa*), and two human rights defenders received scholarships to complete human rights studies.
- Five rural communities and two urban communities launched human rights promotional activities through a small-grants scheme.
- The Bogotá office offered legal advice on how to ensure domestic standards and legislation conform to international standards.
- The office issued its observations on Decree 2002, which established rehabilitation and consolidation zones, and provided advice on modifying the Code of Penal Procedure.

- OHCHR Colombia produced several publications in Spanish, including:
 - a book entitled *Interpretation of international human rights standards: Observations and general recommendations of United Nations international human rights treaty-monitoring bodies*;
 - the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;
 - a new publication in the thematic series on rights of indigenous peoples entitled *Derechos de los pueblos indígenas*;
 - updated versions of publications on human rights defenders and on women's rights;
 - reports on missions to Colombia by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the question of human rights defenders (E/CN.4/2002/106/Add.2), and by the Special Rapporteur on violence against women (E/CN.4/2002/83/Add.3);
 - a publication on freedom of opinion and expression;
 - an updated version of a publication on economic, social and cultural rights; and
 - a updated CD-ROM version of and web page on the recommendations of international human rights bodies to the Government of Colombia (1980-2002).

Public information and promotional activities

- The office produced 10,000 calendars for 2003 on workers' rights, which were distributed to institutions and persons working with the office. The Colombian musical group *Aterciopelados* donated 20,000 booklets on the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, targeted at children, to 3,200 public and private schools libraries in Bogotá during Human Rights' Day. Ten thousand more copies were distributed to OHCHR's various counterparts in the country.
- Office staff participated in various seminars, workshops and conferences where they provided statements, interpretations or advice on different human rights and humanitarian law issues. The office also organized several workshops for journalists in an effort to familiarize them with the mandate of the office and with human rights issues, in general.
- The office's efforts to keep journalists apprised of human rights issues in the country led to some 270 news reports on the office and its activities broadcast on television, 340 on radio and 1,000 articles in newspapers.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The office works closely with the Office of the Vice President, the Office of the Ombudsman (*Defensoría del Pueblo*), the Office

of the Procurator-General's (*Procuraduría General*), the Office of the Attorney-General (*Fiscalía General*), the Supreme Judicial Council, national universities, the military and the police. Civil society partners include Colombian human rights NGOs, journalists, opinion-makers, members of Congress, union activists and representatives of the private sector. International partners include United Nations agencies, international financial institutions, the diplomatic community, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and international NGOs. OHCHR also works closely with the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Colombia.

Under the leadership of a Director and a Deputy Director, the office is divided into four, interdependent, work areas:

- (i) The observation area, responsible for monitoring and analyzing the human rights and international humanitarian law situation;
- (ii) The legal area, responsible for analyzing legal and thematic aspects of policies and programmes on human rights and international humanitarian law;
- (iii) The technical cooperation area, responsible for developing the technical cooperation programme; and
- (iv) The public information and human rights promotion area, responsible for raising awareness about the office's mandate, functions and activities and about international standards and recommendations concerning human rights and humanitarian law.

The main responsibility of the sub-offices in Cali and Medellín, which are supervised by the Director and Deputy Director of the Bogotá office, is to conduct systematic monitoring and analysis. As at December 2002, 60 OHCHR staff worked in Colombia: 21 international staff, 21 national staff, 5 international consultants and 13 national consultants.

■ BENEFICIARIES

Direct beneficiaries include individuals and communities at risk of human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law; state and national institutions working for human rights protection and promotion; vulnerable groups, including internally displaced persons, Afro-Colombians and indigenous minority groups; national media representatives, especially journalists; and national NGOs and other civil society organizations. Indirect beneficiaries are all Colombians, who will benefit from measures and policies that foster respect for human rights.

■ COORDINATION

The United Nations agencies in Colombia have set up four groups to coordinate work on priority areas of concern. OHCHR is coordinating the thematic group on the rule of law and has participated in the three other thematic groups: illegal drugs and alternative development, local development, and reconciliation and displacement. The office maintains continuous dialogue with UNHCR through joint activities within the Working Group on Displaced Persons, where the Humanitarian Action Plan for Colombia was developed. In order to better coordinate international action on human rights, the diplomatic corps and humanitarian agencies were invited to update the project database, which was designed with the help of the Spanish International Cooperation Agency. In addition, regular contact and information exchanges are maintained with members and advisers of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court. The office also briefs visiting representatives of foreign governments, parliamentarians and academics.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

No significant improvement in the human rights situation in the country is possible without an end to the conflict. Yet OHCHR's visits to areas in which human rights and humanitarian law violations occur provide important support to civilians, local human rights NGOs, church groups and local authorities.

Training materials, which were published for the first time in Colombia, had a great impact on the legal environment and are used for reference by universities, NGOs and state institutions involved in promoting, protecting and teaching about human rights.

In 2002, the Bogotá office provided analysis and advice on some issues of particular concern, such as the states of exception and their limitations, the Government's proposal to assign functions of judicial police to the military, freedom of peaceful assembly, and the important role of the personeros. In some of these issues, the Congress or the Constitutional Court shared the office's position.

■ EVALUATION

The office is analyzing and addressing the recommendations made in an external evaluation conducted by the International Human Rights Trust in summer 2002 at the request of a consortium of donors. The main recommendations focused on strategic

planning, coordination of international agencies, strengthening local human rights institutions, measuring the office's impact, mainstreaming gender, integrating human rights into the United Nations system, and improving the field-headquarters relationship. During 2003, the office will develop indicators to evaluate the impact of its projects.

■ CONSTRAINTS

The deterioration in the human rights situation throughout the country has made it difficult to conduct some of the activities planned, particularly monitoring. Since peace negotiations between the *Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia* (FARC) and the previous Government broke down, there has been an intensification of the conflict in the cities, including the use of explosives and even mortar attacks, which puts office staff at grave physical risk.

Some of the technical cooperation activities were impeded because of threats against some of the beneficiaries of those projects, such as representatives of the Office of the Attorney-General, judges and municipal representatives. Threats made by armed actors against officers of State institutions, human rights defenders, trade unionists and NGOs compelled some of OHCHR's primary interlocutors to flee their homes.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN COLOMBIA

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	2,322,645
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	166,199
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	186,653
Commission members	0
Representative and other participants	49,554
Contractual services	316,958
General operating expenses	124,737
Supplies and acquisitions	243,460
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	238,331
Sub-total	3,648,537
Programme support costs	474,310
Total	4,122,847

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS COLOMBIA

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002.

Donor	Earmarking/allocation	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Belgium	Colombia	269,872	269,221
Canada	Colombia	438,764	441,268
Germany	Colombia	114,437	117,329
Norway	Colombia	957,679	973,314
Spain	Colombia	142,111	145,411
Sweden	Colombia	498,103	498,934
Switzerland	Colombia	134,228	0
United Kingdom	Colombia	171,429	171,422
United States of America	Colombia (500,000 for Cali + Medellín)	500,000	750,000
<i>Other donors</i>			
European Commission	Colombia (Personeros + prison conditions)	594,648	342,929
Total		3,821,271	3,709,828

With reference to the pledge and income column, in some instances a pledge is made in the prior year and payment is received in the current year. In other instances a pledge is made in the current year and payment is received the following year.

CAMBODIA

■ BACKGROUND

OHCHR's field office in Cambodia was established in 1993 at the end of the mandate of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia. The mandates of the Cambodia office and of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Human Rights in Cambodia are defined in Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/6 and elaborated upon in subsequent Commission and General Assembly resolutions. They combine monitoring activities to protect human rights, technical assistance and advisory services.

Most state institutions were devastated during more than 20 years of civil conflict. In the decade following the adoption of the new constitution, Cambodia has begun to rebuild its legal framework and state institutions. However, efforts to guarantee respect for human rights under the rule of law are hampered by the prevailing atmosphere of impunity and corruption. Existing laws are not adequately enforced, and laws crucial to a well functioning and independent judiciary have yet to be adopted. The Government and other agencies recognize the urgent need for legal and judicial reform, for transparency and accountability, and for strong anti-corruption measures. In its January 2001 Governance Action Plan, the Government defined specific actions to address these issues. But progress has been slower than expected.

The report of the Special Representative to the 57th session of the General Assembly (A/57/230) and to the 59th session of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/2003/114) provide a comprehensive account of the human rights situation in 2002.

In February 2002, the High Commissioner and Cambodia's Minister for Foreign Affairs signed a new two-year memorandum of understanding for the implementation of a technical cooperation programme on human rights in Cambodia. The programme involves:

- Providing assistance to the Government in promoting and protecting human rights;
- Promoting the integration of human rights into education, health, and other development programmes;

- Providing technical support for the Government's reform programmes, including in the administration of justice and the legislative process;
- Supporting the participation of civil society and promoting public education in democracy and human rights, especially in the field of economic, social and cultural rights; and
- Providing to the Government, upon request, technical assistance in fulfilling its obligations under ratified international human rights treaties.

During the first half of 2002, the Cambodia office reviewed its activities in consultation with NGOs, Government officials and donor agencies. The aim was to develop more focused programmes and to reduce programme and staff costs to ensure its activities were sustainable. The new programme was approved in July 2002.

■ OBJECTIVES

- Assist the Government and people of Cambodia in promoting and protecting human rights.
- Help to strengthen the country's legal framework, consistent with international human rights standards, and help to develop an efficient and participatory law-making process.
- Help to strengthen the judicial system by improving access to justice and the observance of human rights under the rule of law.
- Assist the Government in meeting its international human rights treaty obligations.
- Support Cambodian NGOs and civil society organizations in conducting human rights protection and promotion activities.
- Promote equitable access to and management of land and other natural resources in accordance with international human rights standards.
- Nurture an environment in which free and fair elections can be held by establishing an adequate legal framework and monitoring the electoral process.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

Monitoring and protection

During 2002, the office took up all cases of human rights defenders who were threatened because of their activities. It documented and responded to reports of human rights violations, including cases of intimidation and violence in connection with the commune council elections, cases related to land disputes and land grabbing, police violence, illegal arrest and detention, trafficking

of persons, and unlawful forced evictions. Conditions of detention and the enforcement of court orders were monitored; selected trials were observed. The office monitored the enjoyment of social and economic rights, particularly the rights to education and housing and to an adequate standard of living, focusing, in particular, on the rural poor living in forest and agricultural-concession land. To ensure more effective handling of case-related information, the office created a database.

Election programme

The office began implementing an election programme during 2002, focusing first on the commune council elections, held on 3 February 2002, and then on the national elections, which will take place on 27 July 2003. The programme included monitoring, investigation, reporting, legal assistance, observing all trials concerning election-related murders, promoting media involvement in disseminating election information, and capacity building.

The Special Representative gave priority to election issues in the three missions he undertook in 2002. His concerns and recommendations are set forth in his reports on the commune elections and his reports to the General Assembly and Commission on Human Rights.

The office assisted the Ministry of Interior and the National Election Committee in revising the electoral law for the national elections, preparing regulations for polling and counting, and drafting internal regulations on the operations of the Committee and codes of conduct for election officials and candidates. It also submitted comments on the draft regulations for the election campaign.

Issues relating to the establishment of a climate conducive to fair and informed elections, including equitable access to the media, were regularly brought to the attention of the Government, the National Election Committee and its advisers, the non-governmental sector and the international community. The office continued to participate in the coordination mechanisms that have been established on election-related issues.

Implementation of the technical cooperation programme

Through its judicial mentor programme, the Cambodia office continued to assist Government institutions, NGOs and civil society groups. The programme was ended in June 2002, but many aspects were integrated into the office's programmes to

help develop an independent and functioning judiciary. The office continued to be present in the municipal courts of Phnom Penh, Sihanoukville and Battambang, and to maintain contact with other provincial courts and with the Supreme and Appeal Courts in Phnom Penh.

Assistance in the legal sector to promote and protect human rights

The office:

- Provided comments to the Government, National Assembly and Senate on matters of legal reform and to improve the quality of draft laws and their compliance with international human rights standards;
- Participated in a review committee, set up by the Ministry of Justice, to draft a new Penal Code and facilitated the submission of comments on the code from an NGO working group;
- Provided training courses on drafting laws to NGOs;
- Produced a legislative handbook and an updated version of a compilation of Cambodian laws in Khmer, which were disseminated widely;
- Regularized the participation of NGOs and civil society groups in the lawmaking process; and
- Worked with the Bar Council and Association and with the newly created Centre for Training Lawyers.

Support to national institutions and other Government bodies

The office continued to provide support to a number of national institutions with human rights responsibilities, including the Senate Commission on Human Rights and the Reception of Complaints, the legislative commissions of the National Assembly and the Senate, the Supreme Council of Magistracy, the courts, the Office of the Prosecutor General, the prison department, the Ministry of Justice and NGOs.

The judicial mentor programme provided practical assistance to the courts. The office also developed judicial education materials, which were transmitted to the newly established Royal School for Training Judges and Prosecutors for incorporation into its curriculum and training activities.

Together with UNICEF, IOM, Redd Barna, and World Vision, the office co-sponsored with the Ministry of the Interior a project on law enforcement against the sexual exploitation of children. The first phase of the project ended in March 2002. The second phase, covering the period April 2002-2005, aims to strengthen

the national capacity to respond to the sexual exploitation of children by reviewing relevant legislation, training the police force, prosecutors, judges and medical practitioners, raising awareness among concerned officials, and developing an effective reporting and database system. In September 2002, at the invitation of the Ministry of the Interior, the Director of the Cambodia office addressed a national seminar on law enforcement against sexual exploitation and trafficking of children.

Treaty reporting and training

In January 2002, the office conducted a training session for the working group responsible for the periodic report to be submitted to the Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination. Assistance was also provided to the Government in finalizing its initial report under the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Two compilations of basic reference documents on the Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and relevant treaties were prepared, translated into Khmer, and made available to the working groups.

The office conducted a training course in January 2002 on monitoring and documenting economic, social and cultural rights for approximately 30 NGOs. The course focused on methodologies to monitor economic, social and cultural rights in four priority areas: housing, land, education and health. As a direct result of the office's involvement, an NGO Monitoring Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was established. In September, the Committee submitted a parallel report to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

The office worked with the Government to finalize its report on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The office provided an expert consultant for six weeks, starting mid-November 2002, who assisted the Cambodia National Council for Women in revising and updating the draft report. In April 2002, the office trained members of the Cambodian NGO Committee on CEDAW in drafting a parallel report.

The office started a review of the Khmer translations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the main human rights treaties to which Cambodia is Party with the aim of helping to produce legally correct and understandable versions of the instruments. A working group, composed of institutions and

individuals with expertise on legal and human rights issues and on Khmer language and culture, has been set up to review the new translations.

Support to NGOs and civil society

The office's NGO Grant Support Programme ended in October with the signing of four grant agreements with local organizations. One covers the provision of legal assistance to juvenile offenders and victims in four provinces. Another focuses on a project in Battambang province that aims to reduce discrimination against HIV/AIDS orphans through education and sensitization activities. A third includes awareness-raising activities on the human rights implications of corruption. The fourth provides support to Human Rights Vigilance of Cambodia to protect and promote minority and indigenous peoples' rights in four provinces. The office also provided a grant to a coalition of NGOs working to promote legal knowledge, networking and advocacy among fishing communities around the Tonle Sap Great Lake.

Under OHCHR's Assisting Communities Together (ACT) project which provides grants to small-scale grassroots human rights projects, nine proposals were selected together with UNDP for funding totaling US\$ 30,000. The selected projects included education, investigation and capacity-building activities on issues such as the rights of the child, the rights of indigenous peoples, human rights and democracy, elections, minority rights, and participation in public life and local government. Target groups included teachers, commune council members, indigenous communities, military and police forces, citizens and local authorities. Efforts were made to select projects in geographic areas not usually covered by similar activities.

The office continued to participate in meetings of the Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee, a coalition of 18 NGOs that meets regularly and coordinates action on human rights issues. It provided training on fact-finding and investigation to members of the Committee and to election-monitoring organizations at the national and the provincial level. It conducted joint investigations of several cases of reported human rights violations. It also facilitated dialogue on issues of general concern as well as on individual cases among members of the Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee, Government officials and members of the judiciary. The office also attended the monthly meetings of the NGO Forum's Working Group on Environment, where land concessions and illegal logging are a main concern.

Together with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the office assisted non-governmental and community-based organizations working with urban poor and squatter communities in addressing violations of the right to housing.

As part of a vocational training programme, monthly training sessions were provided for women and children in difficult circumstances. The office also participated in training programmes organized by local NGOs on the right to health, minority rights, human rights and corruption, and economic, social and cultural rights. The office helped the NGO Coalition against Sexual Exploitation of Children in Cambodia to develop a training programme to strengthen the skills of NGO investigators and staff working on the issue of sexual exploitation of children.

The office supported public forums organized by the NGO working group on minority and indigenous peoples' rights. The forums brought together members of the Khmer Muslim, ethnic Vietnamese and Khmer Kampuchea Krom minorities, representatives of local NGOs and local authorities.

OHCHR's office assisted the Cambodian Human Rights Video Production Committee in producing educational videos on mob violence and land grabbing. It also provided assistance to the HIV/AIDS and Human Rights Network in establishing a mechanism through which information on cases of discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS could be exchanged and through which appropriate action could be taken.

Support to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General

The office assists the Special Representative in carrying out his mandate. It organized and facilitated the three missions to Cambodia undertaken by the Special Representative in 2002 and helped to prepare his reports on the human rights situation to the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights. The office also helped to prepare the reports he issued on the commune council elections, a report on street retribution issued in June, and a draft paper on a more humane prison policy for Cambodia, as well as public statements on occasions when the Special Representative felt it was important for the public to know his views.

Visit of the High Commissioner

The office facilitated the High Commissioner's visit to Cambodia in August 2002. During her visit, the High Commissioner

addressed the National Assembly, focusing on the issue of trafficking in human beings. The High Commissioner discussed matters of legal and judicial reform with the new Council for Legal and Judicial Reform and also met with the Prime Minister, donor agencies and NGOs.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Activities were implemented in cooperation with various institutions, including the Senate Commission on Human Rights and Reception of Complaints and the Legislative Commissions of the National Assembly and the Senate, the Supreme Council of Magistracy, the courts, the Office of the Prosecutor General, the Cambodian Human Rights Committee, the national police, the armed forces, the gendarmerie, the prison department, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Women and Veterans' Affairs, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, the Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences of the Royal Phnom Penh University, and a large number of NGOs working on human rights, legal and development issues.

In July and August 2002, the office closed its small sub-offices in the courts of Svay Reng, Prey Veng, and the Appeal and Supreme courts. It also closed provincial offices in Pailin, Siem Reap, Kompot and Prey Veng, and merged its offices in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Malai to create a regional office in Battambang. The office in Kompong Cham was reconfigured to focus on election-related activities.

From September 2002, the office implemented its activities through its main office in Phnom Penh, the regional office in Battambang, an office in Kompong Cham, and small offices in the Municipal Court of Phnom Penh, and the provincial courts of Battambang and Sihanoukville. The new structure consisted of a Chief's Office, an Administration Unit, a Legal Assistance and Education Unit and a Training and Information Unit, which are divided into functional teams to carry out specific projects. At the end of the year, 33 national staff, six international staff, one United Nations Volunteer and one consultant worked in the office.

■ BENEFICIARIES

Victims of human rights violations, Government institutions, the judiciary, NGOs and sectors of the general population benefit from the office's activities.

■ COORDINATION

The office participated in regular meetings of the UN Country Team and in a number of United Nations and donor coordinating mechanisms on human rights and rule of law issues. It collaborated with UNICEF and UNESCO on the right to education activities and with Habitat on the right to housing projects. The office was a member of the National Project against Trafficking in Women and Children and its Core Committee, together with UNICEF, ILO/International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour, UNDP, IOM, UNIAP (United Nations Inter-Agency Project), and the Ministry of Women and Veterans' Affairs. It worked with UNICEF and IOM on the law enforcement against sexual exploitation of children project and participated in the bi-monthly meetings of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of Women and Children in Cambodia.

As part of the Donors' Consultative Group process, the office participated in donor coordination meetings and working groups on governance and judicial and legal reform and on education, health, and food-security issues. The office also participated in the review of the Education Sector Support Programme 2002-2006.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The office helped to improve the openness of the law-making process. Through its training and advisory activities, it generated increased awareness of human rights norms within the judiciary, law enforcement agencies and the military.

In some cases, defendants received legal representation through the office's intervention with courts and legal aid NGOs or lawyers. The joint project on law enforcement against sexual exploitation of children improved the police's ability to conduct investigations of abuses against children. However, prosecution through the court system continued to be inadequate.

Continued assistance to NGOs resulted in increased NGO capacity to conduct investigation, legal aid and education activities. Based on an assessment of NGO capacity in the area of education, the office decided to discontinue general human rights education and to focus instead on economic, social and cultural rights, and other areas of need.

As a result of coordinated action by the Special Representative, the office and local NGOs, and with the intervention of His Majesty the King and of the Prime Minister, a case in which indigenous villagers in Ratanakiri province were fraudulently deprived of their land by a senior military official was successfully resolved, and the land was returned to its original owners.

■ CONSTRAINTS

While many Government sectors supported the work of the Cambodia office, others continued to react negatively, especially to reports and public statements issued by the Special Representative. Corruption is often cited as a "risk" factor by donors supporting national programmes of poverty reduction and economic development. If progress is to be made, it will require a much more concerted and coordinated effort by the Government and donor agencies in close consultation with non-governmental and civil society organizations.

Just laws, enforced by an independent and well-functioning judiciary, are vital to the present and future wellbeing of Cambodia and its people. Yet progress in this direction has been disappointing.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE CAMBODIA

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2002, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2002 and total balance as at 31 December 2002.

Summary	US\$
Opening balance	1,421,541
Adjustment ¹	436,881
Income from contributions	979,525
Other funds available ²	54,319
Total funds available	2,892,266
Expenditure ³	1,058,171
Closing balance⁴	1,834,095

¹ Includes adjustments/savings to prior period expenditure.

² Includes interest income of US\$ 50,917.

³ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

⁴ Includes US\$ 158,726 in operating cash reserves. This amount was not available for activities in 2003.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

CAMBODIA

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	356,191
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	226,244
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	61,063
Commission members	0
Representative and other participants	0
Contractual services	19,492
General operating expenses	157,893
Supplies and acquisitions	29,562
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	85,989
Sub-total	936,434
Programme support costs	121,737
Total	1,058,171

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

CAMBODIA

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002.

Donor	Earmarking/allocation	Pledge	Income
		US\$	US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Belgium	Cambodia	111,290	123,704
Denmark	Unearmarked contribution	99,868	100,000
France	Cambodia (rule of law)	226,000	0
Germany	Cambodia	66,021	70,423
Ireland	Cambodia	98,238	95,000
Japan	Cambodia	0	20,000
Luxembourg	Cambodia	24,777	24,777
Sweden	Cambodia	411,057	427,301
United Kingdom	Election programme	0	118,320
Total		1,037,251	979,525

With reference to the pledge and income column, in some instances a pledge is made in the prior year and payment is received in the current year. In other instances a pledge is made in the current year and payment is received the following year.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

■ BACKGROUND

OHCHR sees its role in Bosnia and Herzegovina as to provide expertise appropriate to the changing needs of the country; promote and protect human rights and the rule of law, particularly concerning those aspects not directly addressed in the mandates of other agencies; and to ensure that the promotion and protection of human rights becomes nationally sustainable.

The human rights violations now occurring in the country reflect the changes the country, itself, is undergoing: while there is now little public violence, the country – and its people – are experiencing a difficult economic and political transition.

The national elections that took place in October 2002 removed from power the moderate, human-rights supporting Alliance for Change. Representatives of three nationalist and ethnically-based political parties were elected to the tripartite presidency and made significant gains throughout the country. There are growing concerns that the Government's progress towards meeting its human rights obligations will be slowed, if not reversed, if nationalism starts dominating the political agenda. In light of these concerns, OHCHR has sought to increase its cooperation with newly appointed members of the Government to focus their attention on human rights issues.

The elections delayed the passage of key legislation, including the Gender Law, Criminal Procedure Code and the Law on Immigration and Asylum, and hampered the drafting and implementation of national plans of action on children, HIV/AIDS and women. A new law on state ministries was passed, which transferred some of the power of the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees to other ministries, thereby weakening the authority of the former.

Discrimination remains the root of most human rights violations, particularly those against vulnerable groups, such as minority returnees, Roma, victims of wartime prison camps and families of the missing. While implementation of property laws

leading to re-possession of property has significantly improved, actual returns to pre-war residences are not as successful. Security for returnees has not yet been assured, and problems with the protection of social and economic rights, access to justice and implementation of the rule of law adversely affect the sustainability of returns.

■ OBJECTIVES

Throughout 2002, the office pursued five objectives:

- Support the mandate of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;
- Support national and international efforts to ensure gender mainstreaming in the legal and policy framework of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- Assist the Government, national NGOs and international agencies and organizations in ensuring that economic and social rights are protected in legislative reform, policy formulation, and programming, especially with regard to returnees and vulnerably groups;
- Provide technical assistance to the Government, national NGOs, and international agencies and organizations ensuring non-discrimination and the protection of vulnerable groups; and
- Ensure regional coordination with other OHCHR field presences on human rights issues of mutual concern and/or with cross-border implications.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

Gender mainstreaming

The office:

- Helped to draft the Gender Law to ensure that it conforms to international standards, and worked with partner organizations to develop a comprehensive strategy for its implementation;
- Participated in training on gender-based violence, organized by NGOs and UNICEF, for some 50 judges and prosecutors;
- Participated in ongoing training of NGOs on shadow reporting to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); and
- Introduced gender mainstreaming into the drafting process for the national Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).

Economic and social rights

- From the beginning of the PRSP process, the field operation ensured the participation of a wide range of organizations and provided technical assistance to civil society and to the PRSP coordination office within the Government. The office focused on integrating human rights within the overall strategy and began to use its work as a template for developing a human-rights approach to other poverty reduction strategies.
- The office also reviewed the human rights components in the first draft of the PRSP.

Rights-based Municipal Assessment Project

Together with UNDP, OHCHR deployed six teams to different municipalities to begin collecting data for the Rights-based Municipal Assessment Project (RMAP). RMAP will provide a baseline of current conditions for the safe and dignified return of minorities to particular municipalities. The Assessment will be guided by human rights principles directly applicable to development, including gender mainstreaming, accountability, participation, attention to vulnerability and the link to human rights instruments.

Technical assistance

Victims of trafficking

- Participated in the activities of the Expert Coordination Programme on Trafficking of the Stability Pact.
- Retained its lead role in providing assistance to the Government and NGOs in drafting various pieces of legislation related to trafficking and in implementing the national plan of action to combat trafficking and instructions for the State Border Service and the police to ensure that the human rights of victims of trafficking are protected.
- Together with the Association of Federation Prosecutors and the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees, organized on-going training on trafficking for some 100 prosecutors from both entities and Brcko District.
- Reported on Court Procedures Against Traffickers for 2001.
- Trained some 500 monitors from the European Union Police Mission on trafficking issues.

Irregular migrants

- Participated in the Working Group on Immigration and Asylum, providing technical advice to the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees on the draft law on movement and stay of aliens and asylum.

- At the request of counterparts in the international community, reviewed the advanced draft of the state law on criminal procedures, assessing its practicability and conformity with international instruments, including the treatment of aliens under the law. Concerned that certain protections, such as those against *refoulement* in extradition procedures, were not adequate, the office raised those matters with the Office of the High Representative.
- At the invitation of UNHCR, the Council of Europe and the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees, the office participated in a seminar on asylum and the protection of refugees, made a presentation on international human rights instruments relating to detention and joined a panel discussion on the migration and asylum debate.

Anti-terrorism measures

- In efforts to ensure that anti-terrorist measures comply with human rights standards, the office submitted an amicus curiae to the Human Rights Chamber addressing the removal of six Algerians from the territory, and provided advice to State bodies on international human rights standards relevant to proposed legislative amendments.
- Monitored the Government's implementation of decisions of the Human Rights Chamber concerning anti-terrorist measures.

Treaty-body reporting

Together with Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees, the office hosted a treaty-reporting seminar from 9-11 December in Sarajevo with participants from Ministries at the state, entity, canton and district Brcko levels. OHCHR provided substantive and organizational support and engaged an expert from the secretariat of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The office takes a three-pronged approach in implementing its activities:

- It works with the Government on legislative drafting and advising on human rights issues.
- It provides information and technical assistance to NGOs, assists in inter-NGO coordination, and promotes cooperation between NGOs and the Government; and
- It works closely with other international organizations, including the UN Country Team, OSCE, Office of the High

Representative, European Union Police Mission and the World Bank, to ensure that human rights are integrated into planning, policies and programming.

In 2002, office staff consisted of a chief of mission, two human rights officers, one national professional officer, two international consultants, three national support staff and three short-term national consultants.

■ BENEFICIARIES

The direct beneficiaries of OHCHR's field activities include State institutions, the Governments of both Entities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, United Nations and other international organizations and agencies, NGOs, returnees and potential returnees (including those wishing to return to Croatia), internally displaced persons and refugees, migrants, victims of trafficking, and vulnerable groups.

Government and civil society benefit through direct and indirect training, which increases their knowledge of and capacity to address human rights issues. The office provided financial support to three NGOs through the ACT project which gives grants to small-scale grassroots projects, and technical support to Government and NGOs on programmes that protect and promote human rights. Returnees and other vulnerable groups benefit through direct assistance and advice, as necessary. In 2002, for example, the office worked on a case involving the illegal detention of a Bosnian national by the Stabilization Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina (SFOR). OHCHR communicated directly with SFOR and supported an application to the Human Rights Chamber which, in turn, made representations to SFOR. The Bosnian national was subsequently released. Returnees and other vulnerable groups also benefit indirectly when laws affecting them comply with international human rights standards.

■ COORDINATION

In 2002, the office cooperated with the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which had a mandate to investigate human rights violations involving law enforcement officials. The office now cooperates with the successor European Union Police Mission. In addition, it worked closely on specific projects with other United Nations agencies and Bretton Woods institutions, in particular UNDP, UNICEF, the World Bank,

IOM, and UNHCR. The office used its position within UN Country Team to mainstream human rights concerns throughout United Nations activities.

In order to maximize impact and effectiveness, the office continues to coordinate with other human rights actors in the international community, such as the Office of the High Representative and OSCE. By doing so, the office can take advantage of each organization's strengths in the service of its mandate.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- Through its work with the Government, NGOs and international organizations, the office ensured that human rights standards were integrated into draft legislation, including in the draft gender law, the draft entity family laws, and the draft law on movement and stay of aliens and asylum.
- The office ensured that civil society participated in the PRSP processes and in the implementation of the National Plan of Action on Trafficking and the Gender Law.
- Through training and cooperation, the office increased the capacity of the State Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees and other Government institutions to fulfil their treaty-reporting obligations and implement a rights-based approach to development. After the training, the Ministry set up a treaty-reporting unit and began work on a report to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- As a result of OHCHR's work, Bosnia and Herzegovina has piloted use of rights-based assessments and development. Through this approach, the Government will establish development goals that will answer the specific needs of the country's vulnerable groups.
- OHCHR has played the lead role in working with the Government to develop the national plan of action on trafficking, in ensuring the participation of NGOs, and in developing the Government's capacity to confront the issue of trafficking. The plan is now legally binding. The preliminary instructions on the treatment of victims of trafficking, which OHCHR helped to draft, have been implemented by the authorities. OHCHR has also provided a direct link to the Stability Pact.

■ CONSTRAINTS

- Problems continue to arise as a result of a lack of cooperation between Government representatives of the Entities and the State.
- As Bosnia and Herzegovina moves into the development phase, there is some resistance to the notion of human rights as a central issue and to gender mainstreaming.
- Impunity and corruption remain an impediment to the implementation of the rule of law and thus to the protection of human rights.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	453,416
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	70,325
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	(629)
Commission members	0
Representative and other participants	0
Contractual services	42,421
General operating expenses	13,058
Supplies and acquisitions	33,215
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	(14,070)
Sub-total	597,736
Programme support costs	77,706
Total	675,442

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002.

Donor	Earmarking/allocation	Pledge	Income
		US\$	US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Denmark	Unearmarked contribution	99,868	100,000
Finland	Field offices	124,044	0
France	Field offices	39,217	40,000
Norway	Field offices	146,410	150,000
Total		409,539	290,000

With reference to the pledge and income column, in some instances a pledge is made in the prior year and payment is received in the current year. In other instances a pledge is made in the current year and payment is received the following year.

CROATIA

■ BACKGROUND

OHCHR opened its field presence in Croatia in March 1993. The Mission's primary objective was to monitor and report on the situation of human rights in the country and to service the mandate of the Special Rapporteur of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, which ended in spring 2001. In May 1999, OHCHR signed a memorandum of understanding with the Government broadening the mission's objectives to include monitoring and implementing technical cooperation projects in

capacity-building, education and training. Since then, there has been a gradual shift of emphasis toward technical cooperation and a corresponding reduction in monitoring activities.

In 2002, OHCHR's activities in Croatia focused on treaty-body reporting, national plans of action and human rights education, i.e. the key components of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and of the regional strategy for Europe. OHCHR also continued monitoring and reporting activities in the country. The decision to close the field office was made late in 2002, based on the request of the Government and on a negative assessment of mid-term funding prospects.

The main human rights concerns in 2002 included ongoing discrimination and insufficient implementation of the rule of law. The Government continued to arrest and charge persons for war crimes committed during the 1991-95 conflicts in Bosnia and Croatia, but most of those arrested are ethnic Serbs detained on the basis of weak evidence. Many ethnic Serbs remain incarcerated after being convicted in highly politicized trials in past years. The Government's record of cooperation with international human rights and monitoring organizations and with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) has improved in spite of widespread opposition to cooperation within the Government coalition. Lengthy pre-trial detention also continued to be a problem, particularly for ethnic Serbs indicted for war crimes. Domestic courts continued to adjudicate war crimes cases, but moved very slowly to depoliticize charges against ethnic Serbs and open investigations of members of Croatian military forces. Reforms in the courts and prosecutors' offices resulted in some improvements in the impartiality of the judiciary; however, courts convicted persons in mass trials and in trials where supporting evidence was weak, particularly in Eastern Slavonia. The courts were subject to political influence on the local level and suffered from bureaucratic inefficiency, insufficient funding and a large backlog of cases.

Restitution of occupied property to (mostly ethnic Serb) refugees returning to the country remained slow and problematic. At the local level, political pressure on the media continued; an estimated 1,200 libel lawsuits against journalists remained pending due to backlogs in the judicial system. A new Law on Associations reduced Government interference in the formation and operation of associations and NGOs, and created tax incentives for donors supporting them. Lack of progress on private property restitution and resolution of the right to previously socially-owned property, along with severe economic difficulties in the war-affected areas, impeded the return of refugees. Violence and discrimination against women persisted, and ethnic minorities, particularly Serbs and Roma, faced serious discrimination, including occasional violence. While some progress was made, ethnic tensions in the war-affected areas remained high, and abuses, including ethnically motivated harassment and assaults, continued to occur. Trafficking in women remained a serious problem.

While the field office was closed at the end of 2002, OHCHR remains committed to promoting human rights in Croatia by

supporting the Zagreb Human Rights Centre until the end of 2004, at the earliest. Given the current human rights situation in Croatia, the aim is to build on nine years of OHCHR presence there and leave behind the capacity and infrastructure to carry out essential human rights promotion and protection work.

■ OBJECTIVES

- ▶ Strengthen the protection and promotion of human rights in accordance with the technical cooperation programme signed in May 1999 and the memorandum of understanding signed in June 2000.
- ▶ Promote better administration of justice through an independent judiciary by ensuring non-interference by politicians in judicial matters, ensuring better cooperation with the ICTY, and monitoring local war crimes trials.
- ▶ Continue to develop the Human Rights Centre in Zagreb as an independent centre, accessible to civil society organizations, academics, students and the general public, to promote human rights awareness, studies and research, and use of the Centre's library, computers and databases.
- ▶ With OHCHR field offices in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and Montenegro, develop regional approaches to specific human rights issues common to all three countries, such as war crimes arrests and trial-monitoring, refugee returns, missing persons, gender and trafficking, and human rights education; and examine and compare the existing legal framework in all three countries, especially legislation relating to the return of refugees and restitution of their property.
- ▶ The main objective for the second half of the year was to prepare office staff, OHCHR's partners and key beneficiaries for the closing of the office by 31 December 2002.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

Monitoring and reporting

The Zagreb office undertook field missions to monitor and discuss issues related to segregation against Roma children in schools.

Technical cooperation

- ▶ In cooperation with the Croatian Law Centre, the Ministry of Justice and the Croatian Bar Association, the office held two seminars on European mechanisms for the protection of human rights for judges and lawyers; the events took place on 25 and 27 March 2002 in Zagreb and Split, respectively.

- In cooperation with the Konrad Adenauer Foundation and the International Centre for Education of Journalists, the office developed and offered a training course on media and human rights for young journalists from 21 to 24 June 2002 in Opatija; the course consisted of lectures, discussions, presentations of audio-video material and media analysis.
- With the assistance of the former UNESCO representative in Croatia, a survey was conducted among 21 NGOs throughout the country concerning their opinion on how well Croatia was complying with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In November 2002, a panel discussion on the outcome of the survey was held with the participating NGOs. The results were published and presented to the public on Human Rights Day.
- The office participated in seminars on human rights education, on terrorism, on segregation in schools and on cooperation with the ICTY. OHCHR helped to prepare events related to the celebration of United Nations Day and the 10th anniversary of Croatia membership to the United Nations. The head of mission provided training on human rights issues to regional and international staff of NGOs, law students at the University of Zagreb, Roma leaders from across Croatia, the International School in Zagreb, and to the public in an NGO-run project in Belgrade.

The Human Rights Centre

- In May 2002, the office was moved to the Human Rights Centre, which assumed the responsibilities of the office after it completed its work. The Centre hosts a traditional human rights library and reading room, seven computers, basic audio and video equipment, conference facilities for public use, and office space for management and staff.
- Human rights-related books and publications for the library of the Centre were donated by OHCHR. The office also organized and supported various activities within the Centre, including the speakers series, human rights debates and the monthly human rights NGO forum. Conference space was provided several times a week, free of charge, to national groups and organizations for meetings or training.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

By the end of 2002, national and international partners assumed greater responsibility over many of OHCHR's activities. The number of staff in the field office was reduced from eight to five,

and expenditures were limited to about 50 per cent of the approved budget for the year. Before activities of the office were handed over to the Human Rights Centre, it was administered by the OHCHR head of mission and four local staff. Two local staff have since resumed responsibilities within the Human Rights Centre.

■ BENEFICIARIES

- Croatian judges, lawyers and journalists have benefited from human rights education and training activities by gaining greater awareness and familiarization with international human rights law and international human rights standards.
- Domestic and international organizations and groups, both non-governmental and governmental, have benefited from the accessibility to human rights documentation and material at the Human Rights Centre and have used the Centre as a venue for seminars and conferences on issues relevant to human rights.
- NGOs and civil society have strengthened and coordinated their work, particularly in the NGO human rights forum, by using the Human Rights Centre.
- Representatives of Croatian NGOs, civil society, government bodies, international organizations and the diplomatic community have benefited by participating in activities based at the Centre.

■ COORDINATION

The office participated in a weekly coordinating meeting with OSCE, UNHCR, European Union Monitoring Mission (EUMM) and United Nations Liaison Office to the Republic of Croatia (UNLO). All activities were implemented with the support of local partners.

Throughout 2002, the field office conducted a series of meetings with the Government, NGOs, representatives of the University of Zagreb and international organizations and representatives of Member States present in Croatia to discuss future activities of the Human Rights Centre. During these meetings, OHCHR's proposal to continue using the Centre as a meeting place and resource facility for government officials, academics, national human rights institutions, NGOs and others was strongly endorsed. On 8 November 2002, the Government of Croatia requested continued cooperation with OHCHR on the proposed establishment of the Human Rights Centre.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- When closing and handing over activities to the Human Rights Centre, OHCHR left behind the capacities and infrastructure necessary to carry out essential human rights promotion and protection work.
- The activities of the Centre reflect key aspects of sub-regional strategy for Southeast Europe.
- Use of the Human Rights Centre by relevant actors has gradually increased. By the end of 2002, the Centre was used every day, especially by domestic human rights NGOs and members of civil society. It is likely to become a meeting place and resource facility for government officials, academics, national human rights institutions, NGOs and others.

■ CONSTRAINTS

Insufficient funding prevented the field office from developing and implementing most of the projects envisaged in the 2002 Annual Appeal. Financial constraints also negatively affected implementation of activities conducted at the Human Rights Centre and the development of its library. Implementation of OHCHR activities was also adversely affected by the absence of a head of mission until June.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN CROATIA

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	291,462
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	51,808
Commission members	0
Representative and other participants	0
Contractual services	6,392
General operating expenses	22,533
Supplies and acquisitions	7,387
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	379,582
Programme support costs	49,346
Total	428,928

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS CROATIA

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002.

Donor	Earmarking/allocation	Pledge	Income
		US\$	US\$
<u>Governments</u>			
Finland	Field offices	65,728	0
Norway	Field offices	146,410	150,000
Total		212,138	150,000

With reference to the pledge and income column, in some instances a pledge is made in the prior year and payment is received in the current year. In other instances a pledge is made in the current year and payment is received the following year.

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

■ BACKGROUND

In 2002, OHCHR's strategy in Serbia and Montenegro (formerly known as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) focused on monitoring and providing technical advice to the Serbian and Montenegrin Governments, the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and new governing authorities in Kosovo as they worked to ensure that key legislation and governing institutions complied with international human rights standards.

The republics of Serbia and Montenegro and the United Nations-administered province of Kosovo are all in periods of transition. By the end of the year, the future of the federal structure was still uncertain despite the intervention of the European Union to postpone for three years any referendum on independence in the Republic of Montenegro. A commission representing the main political entities from both Republics met on a number of occasions in late 2002 and some progress was made towards forging a new state-union based on a common constitutional charter, which would incorporate a human rights charter. Despite these efforts, the political parties in both Serbia and Montenegro were deeply divided on a broad range of issues. These divisions distracted from and undermined the quality and pace of institutional reform, particularly in sectors of importance to human rights, such as the judiciary, the police and army, and in the media. The Constitutional Charter was eventually adopted on 4 February 2003.

The main human right-related issues include:

- Impunity for serious human rights violations of the past. The extent to which impunity prevails is a litmus test against which the real quality of reform can be judged, especially in the area of judicial, police and army reform. In 2002, some steps were taken to prosecute perpetrators of serious human rights violations and war crimes, but overall those measures were inadequate;
 - Insufficient progress in resolving the fate of some 4,200 missing persons from the Kosovo conflict;
 - More than 230,000 ethnic Serb, Roma and other internally displaced persons have yet to return home, and the final status of almost 400,000 refugees from the former Yugoslavia has still to be resolved;
- The plight of vulnerable groups, such as refugees, internally displaced persons, Roma, the aged and disabled persons, is likely to become more acute. As the focus shifts from humanitarian action to development, international assistance is being severely reduced and national institutions have not yet developed sufficient capacity to assume these responsibilities. Unemployment and poverty are likely to increase over the next two years, raising the possibility of social discontent and unrest; and
 - In Kosovo, ethnic-related violence and discrimination against the remaining Serbs continue, albeit with less frequency than in 2001. UNMIK faces many obstacles in establishing the rule of law.

■ OBJECTIVES

OHCHR's medium-term objectives were to monitor, promote and support the implementation of international human rights standards as the transition Governments in Serbia and Montenegro UNMIK began to reform their institutions. In 2002, OHCHR redefined the focus of the work plan for Serbia and Montenegro to reflect the themes that were identified for the Southeast European region, generally. While the field presence continued to monitor and report on human rights concerns throughout Serbia and Montenegro, in mid-year the Office refocused its activities under five main themes:

- Identifying and addressing key impediments to rule-of-law reforms, with a particular focus on combating impunity;
- Integrating human rights into development, including poverty-reduction programmes and UN Country Team (UNCT) planning, including the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) and the Common Country Assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework (CCA/UNDAF) processes;
- Institutionalizing human rights education and promotion;
- Developing a human-rights framework to address migration issues and to combat human trafficking; and
- Advocating for durable solutions for displaced populations and vulnerable migrants within a human-rights framework.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

Support to human rights mechanisms

The office supported human rights mechanisms, particularly the mandate of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights, the thematic mechanisms and special procedures, especially the Special Rapporteurs on torture, freedom of

expression, human rights defenders, summary execution and independence of judges and lawyers, and the Working Groups on Arbitrary Detention and Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and the Committee Against Torture.

Monitoring and analysis

The office:

- Monitored economic and social rights, particularly with regard to marginalized and excluded persons, such as Roma, internally displaced persons, refugees and the elderly, with special concern for the rights to housing, education, health care, social services and/or employment;
- Together with OSCE and others, launched a trial-monitoring project to evaluate fair-trial practices, particularly in the area of criminal law, and monitored pre-trial detention and the condition of detainees in Serbia. OHCHR monitored pre-trial detention problems in Montenegro and sent a brief to the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention recommending an investigation;
- Undertook a human rights-assessment mission to the Muslim-majority Sandzak region as part of a UNCT assessment recommended by OHCHR. The mission report identified several areas of concern and recommended follow-up on a number of humanitarian and Roma issues and an ongoing "soft" human rights-monitoring activity to serve as an "early warning" system;
- In Montenegro, was involved in a partnership among international and Government authorities on Stability Pact-initiatives on minority rights, undertook an analysis of human rights in Roma settlements and an analysis of the Sandzak region, and promoted the adoption of legislation and strategies to better protect minority rights;
- In Serbia, was a member of a working group on Roma issues supporting the Ministry for National and Ethnic Communities on Roma settlements, integration and issues concerning internally displaced persons. The Office met with Ministry and Belgrade-municipal officials to intervene on Roma settlement evictions, and led a multi-agency effort to help the municipality develop planning responses to illegal settlements that respect humanitarian and human rights principles. It also worked with the European Roma Rights Centre, an NGO, to conduct an analysis of the human rights situation for Roma in the country;
- Continued investigating and documenting a number of cases involving impunity for past serious human rights violations and raised these cases with the authorities. Cases range from

incidents of police brutality that have not been prosecuted to the criminal process in exhuming and investigating mass grave sites around Belgrade, which contain the remains of as many as 800 people. The Office interviewed prosecutors, investigating judges, police and other officials to identify any systematic patterns of abuse and to determine what obstacles to progress exist; and

- In Montenegro, the office monitored, analyzed and reported on several high-profile trials involving war crimes and press freedoms and collected information on serious pre-trial detention problems involving over 30 detainees. The office compiled reports assessing the extent of reform over the last two years, identifying systemic weaknesses, and offering recommendations for the Ministry of Justice and for international organizations supporting legal reform. A communication on the issue was sent to the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention in June.

Mainstreaming and coordination of human rights

The office:

- Contributed to the interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (iPRSP) and recommended a rights-based approach that would expand the economic definition of poverty to focus on human capacity, target vulnerable groups, and include the poor in the development of economic policy. The Office also promoted the integration of national refugee/internally displaced persons and Roma strategies into the PRSP;
- Supported work on penal reform in conjunction with ICRC, OSCE, the Council of Europe, UNMIK and Kosovo Force (KFOR) and participated in meetings and workshops to identify areas to be reformed and to assess the need for human-rights training for prison officials and other institutional reform measures. OHCHR facilitated the translation into Serbian of its manual on human rights in prison administration for use in Serbia prison-reform programmes;
- Supported an OCHA humanitarian-analysis report on conditions facing internally displaced persons in Kosovo and is producing its own analysis of the situation in the context of the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*. OHCHR also supported an OCHA-led initiative for a series of training workshops on the implementation of the *Guiding Principles* targeting NGOs, internally displaced persons, humanitarian organizations, Government ministries and UNMIK;
- Helped to establish an NGO/international organization working group to develop common approaches to internal displacement and refugee issues;

- In conjunction with the OSCE and the Council of Europe, continued to promote national human-rights institutions, discussed problems with the draft legislation with Serbia's Ministry of Justice and NGOs, and held meetings with various actors to overcome obstacles in the legislative process. Similar activities were undertaken in Montenegro, and legislation is expected to be passed in early 2003;
- In Kosovo, worked with the Finnish Human Rights Project to create a new project entitled the OHCHR-Finnish Human Rights Support Programme. This innovative partnership features enhanced funding and an ability to adapt quickly to the evolving needs of local NGOs in the areas of publications, small grants, media awareness and organizational development;
- In Kosovo, the office served as a member of UNMIK's heads-of-agency-level advisory board on minorities, a body established to provide the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with recommendations and policy advice on problems related to minorities in Kosovo. The Office also worked closely with UNHCR and the UNMIK Office of Returns and Communities to promote a human-rights approach to returns of internally displaced persons and minority protection;
- The OHCHR staff member assigned to Southern Serbia served as a mediator and facilitator of meetings designed to overcome tensions and disputes between the ethnic Albanian and Serb communities over the implementation of elements of the agreement that ended the 2001 conflict in the region; and
- The Human Rights Contact Group, established by OHCHR in May 2001, continued to play an important role in coordinating the activities of the diverse human-rights community in Serbia. Composed of all national and international human rights actors in the Belgrade area, the forum identified a number of important human rights issues that would benefit from concerted action by its members, including prison reform, juvenile justice, education reform, the right to asylum, establishment of legal aid, Roma rights, the poverty reduction strategy process and human rights, and torture in places of detention. OHCHR facilitated these discussions.

Provision of human rights expertise

The office:

- Participated in two workshops on war crimes cases in local courts to emphasize the need for investigations and judicial proceedings, particularly related to the Kosovo conflict, and for those proceedings to conform to international standards;
- Gave a series of lectures to NGOs and professional groups, including lawyers, judges and educators, on the role of human rights in their work. This was part of a broader effort to raise the quality and competence of judges dealing with human rights;
- Organized and delivered two training workshops for the Government and NGOs in Serbia and two workshops in Montenegro on developing a national treaty-body reporting process. These were followed by a number of other meetings to maintain progress in submitting the reports to the treaty bodies; and
- Staff of the office served as expert resources for a number of training and promotion activities undertaken in Macedonia, Albania and Croatia, underscoring the value and importance of a flexible regional approach.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The sub-regional strategy on which the field operation based its work was implemented in cooperation with international and national partners as specified above.

The field office operated throughout Serbia and Montenegro, with sub-offices in Serbia (Belgrade), Montenegro (Podgorica) and Kosovo (Pristina). Staffing in Belgrade included a head of mission, who was responsible for the whole field operation, three international human rights officers, one of whom was assigned to cover South Serbia and the borders/boundaries contiguous with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Kosovo, and local support, to provide an effective presence in Serbia. One head-of-office and one international human rights officer staffed the sub-office in Podgorica; one head-of-office and national staff made up the Pristina sub-office.

■ BENEFICIARIES

- Families of missing persons benefited when OHCHR analyzed and promoted better procedures to handle mass gravesites in Kosovo and Serbia.
- Local NGOs benefited from education, training and capacity-building support, especially through the Human Rights Contact Group and its related activities on themes such as refugees, internally displaced persons, Roma, disabled persons, and PRSP and human rights.
- Ministries of Government in Serbia and Montenegro, members of the judiciary, and UNMIK administration in Kosovo benefited

when OHCHR helped to draft legislation and support institutions whose norms and practices conform to international human rights standards.

- Mentally disabled persons in Kosovo benefited from OHCHR advocacy and intervention in creating human rights-sensitive mental-health legislation, policies, and practices.
- Albanian and Serb ethnic communities in Southern Serbia benefited from OHCHR's efforts to help to build confidence and ease tensions in the area.
- Roma benefited from OHCHR's support for the national strategy on the integration and empowerment of Roma, its work on preventing forced evictions from settlements, and its human-rights analysis of legal standards applicable to Roma in Serbia and Montenegro.
- The UNCT benefited from the technical advice and expertise provided by OHCHR on a range of issues, including refugees, internally displaced persons, Roma, development, including poverty-reduction strategies, the humanitarian strategy, and the CCA/UNDAF process.

■ COORDINATION

Activities were coordinated with United Nations agencies in the UNCT, UNMIK, KFOR and Provisional Institutions of Self-Government (PISG) in Kosovo, OSCE, Council of Europe and other international actors, Government ministries, NGOs working in the field of human rights, humanitarian/development NGOs, and the Human Rights Contact Group.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- OHCHR's principal objectives and activities in Serbia and Montenegro involved promoting human rights and offering professional advice on the development of Government and civil society institutions and practices that reflect international human rights norms and practices. Activities in this area advanced the technical competencies of the Government and promoted broader discussion and awareness of human rights in civil society at large.
- Through OHCHR's technical support, judicial administration, legislation and regulations now reflect human-rights concepts.
- At a time when donor support for large-scale humanitarian action in the Balkans is diminishing, OHCHR played an important role in ensuring that legal and humanitarian action was predicated on fundamental principles of protection and human-rights standards.

- The profile of the office's mandate and work was raised and good relations were consolidated with its main partners, namely NGOs, inter-governmental organizations, Federal and Republic Governments and Kosovo authorities.
- The office has helped to integrate human rights into development-based issues such as poverty-reduction strategies, Roma rights and social reform.

■ CONSTRAINTS

The field office was severely constrained by inadequate funding in 2002. In order to make more effective use of shrinking resources, the Office reviewed its presence in Kosovo and, after careful analysis, decided to reduce significantly the size of the Pristina sub-office to one international and one national staff by October 2002.

Deep divisions in the political leadership in Serbia and Montenegro caused political instability throughout the year, although some basis for agreement began to emerge towards the end of 2002. This instability delayed reform in crucial areas of OHCHR's work with the police, media, judiciary and armed forces.

In Kosovo, a climate of insecurity prevailed for ethnic minorities and internally displaced persons who wished to return to the province. This undermined efforts of UNMIK, UNHCR, OHCHR and others to create better conditions for good governance, democracy and the rule of law.

■ OVERALL ASSESSMENT

In 2003, the geo-political and socio-economic environment is likely to be challenging for the protection and promotion of human rights in the region and for OHCHR. A strong human-rights focus should be maintained because:

- Economic reform has not been matched by progress in the areas of social justice. Reform and national efforts to combat serious crime, trafficking and impunity for past human-rights violations are slow and will continue to undermine efforts to establish the rule of law in 2003;
- Experience from other countries that have moved from socialist to capitalist systems indicates that severe social hardship and poverty will be a reality for five years or longer. This could give rise to social discontent and unrest, with attendant implications for human rights;

- Donors' attention will continue to wander beyond the Balkans, leaving a great deal that remains to be done if the early, and still tentative, gains achieved since October 2000 are to be sustained. This will affect humanitarian, development and human-rights projects for many targeted beneficiaries; and
- Relations between Belgrade and Pristina will continue to be strained as more powers in Kosovo are devolved to local institutions of self-government and concerns increase about the final status of the province.

In this context, the Office expects to maintain a full staffing complement in Serbia and Montenegro for 2003.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	1,168,088
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	(12,000)
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	62,281
Commission members	0
Representative and other participants	0
Contractual services	96,995
General operating expenses	73,669
Supplies and acquisitions	(18,528)
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	1,370,505
Programme support costs	178,166
Total	1,548,671

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002.

Donor	Earmarking/allocation	Pledge	Income
		US\$	US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Denmark*	Unearmarked contribution + field offices	99,868	220,873
Finland	Field offices	142,723	0
France	Field offices	166,672	170,000
Ireland	Unearmarked contribution	98,238	95,000
Norway	Field offices	683,244	700,000
Poland	Serbia and Montenegro	5,000	5,000
Total		1,195,745	1,190,873

With reference to the pledge and income column, in some instances a pledge is made in the prior year and payment is received in the current year. In other instances a pledge is made in the current year and payment is received the following year.

* Of the paid amount, US\$ 100,000 was allocated from unearmarked funds, and US\$ 120,873 was earmarked to field offices.



HUMAN RIGHTS IN DEVELOPMENT

■ BACKGROUND

Over the years, there has been a gradual convergence between the concepts of human rights and development. The international human rights movement has broadened its original focus on civil and political rights to include issues of economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development. It is now widely recognized that human rights and human development share a common purpose: to secure the freedom, well-being and dignity of all people everywhere. Development means empowerment, not just technology transfer and investment.

Under the Secretary-General's 1997 reform programme, OHCHR was given a mandate to facilitate the mainstreaming of human rights into United Nations development programming. Activities in this area gained new urgency when, in December 2002, the General Assembly adopted the Secretary General's report, *Strengthening of the United Nations: An agenda for further change (A/57/387)*. This report asks OHCHR to work through the Resident Coordinator system to ensure that human rights are incorporated into country-level analyses, planning and programme implementation. OHCHR is also asked to develop a capacity to train United Nations Country Teams (UNCT), assess and disseminate best practices and develop monitoring mechanisms for measuring the impact of its human rights programming.

■ OBJECTIVES

The main objective is to promote the full integration of human rights into development work. Emphasis is placed on determining the implications of operationalizing the right to development, the right to adequate food and the right to adequate housing on development policy and practice. Within this context, OHCHR aims to:

- Identify how the Office can strengthen its operational support to UNCTs efforts to integrate human rights into the Common

Country Assessment (CCA)/United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF);

- Implement the second stage of the UNDP Human Rights Strengthening (HURIST) project by working to deepen understanding of the operational implications of mainstreaming for development agencies;
- Support initiatives to integrate human rights into poverty-reduction strategies;
- Implement mandates on development-related aspects of environmental protection, democracy, the right to food and adequate housing; and
- Increase support to the Independent Expert on the Right to Development.

■ IMPLEMENTATION AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Cooperating with United Nations agencies to mainstream human rights

Human Rights Strengthening (HURIST)

The joint OHCHR/UNDP HURIST project aims to mainstream human rights in the work of UNDP. By 2002, HURIST was active in 32 countries, with activities directed mostly towards national human rights capacity-building. Following an independent review in 2001, OHCHR and UNDP agreed on a revised version of the HURIST project. The revised project focuses on clarifying what is meant by human rights-based programming in UNDP's key practice areas and on identifying good practices and lessons learned.

In 2002, pilot programming activities were underway in pro-poor projects and in the informal labour sector. Draft guidelines for human rights-based reviews of UNDP country programmes were finalized in October 2002. Three country offices were identified in which the guidelines would be implemented on a trial basis.

In November 2002, HURIST and UNDP's Bureau of Development Policy/Socially Sustainable Development Group produced a draft UNDP policy note on human rights and poverty reduction. This established a precedent for collaborative UNDP/OHCHR development of rights-based programming and will form the basis for pilot programming initiatives during 2003 and 2004. Draft guidelines on human rights and decentralization were close to completion in December 2002.

As part of HURIST's experience-sharing and capacity-building activities, a seminar was held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, in July 2002, in conjunction with UNDP's regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, UNDP's Regional Governance Programme and the Sub-regional Resources Facilities (SURF) in Kathmandu and Bangkok. As a result of this seminar, a UNDP/SURF "Community of Practice", in the area of access to justice and human rights, was established for the Asia/Pacific region.

Lessons from HURIST-supported pilot programming initiatives were documented and disseminated, notably a preliminary "lessons learned" evaluation of Mongolia's National Human Rights Action Programme, and rights-based programming in the informal labour sector. Lessons include the importance of thorough and participatory baseline human rights surveys, the importance of high-level political representation on the coordinating body for NHRAP and institutional pre-requisites for effective monitoring. This project was funded through UNDP.

Support to United Nations Country Teams

OHCHR's project to strengthen the United Nations' capacity to mainstream human rights, the so-called MASCOT project, included preparation of an in-depth report entitled "From High Principles to Operational Practice: Strengthening OHCHR capacity to support UN Country Teams to integrate human rights in development programming". The study, prepared by two external consultants, concluded that while progress in including human rights concepts and language in United Nations joint analyses has been made, implementation is still inadequate. The findings of the report were discussed among staff from Geneva, staff in the field, NGOs and donors at a workshop held in Geneva in March 2002. The workshop concluded that OHCHR should strengthen its capacity to serve UNCTs and agencies in integrating human rights into their work, and issued recommendations to OHCHR regarding the policies, products and partnerships that OHCHR should develop for these purposes. The recommendation to increase OHCHR's understanding of

development issues and programming tools used by development practitioners led to a three-day introductory session on rights-based approaches to development for 25 OHCHR staff, focusing on CCA/UNDAF and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP). The training was jointly organized by the United Nations Staff College and OHCHR and was held in Turin in December 2002 at the Staff College. Two more groups of OHCHR staff will participate in this training in 2003.

Activities under this project have been funded through the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation.

United Nations Development Group (UNDG) training module

UNDG approved the training module in draft form in January 2002. The module was tested with the UNCT in Lebanon in June 2002, and will be improved, re-tested and finalized in 2003.

Developing conceptual and legal approaches

Democracy, good governance and the rule of law

In accordance with a request from the Commission on Human Rights, OHCHR convened an expert seminar in Geneva in November 2002 to examine the relationship between democracy and human rights. More than 100 people, including experts from different regions, governments, United Nations organizations and NGOs attended.

A democracy and human rights web page that was added to OHCHR's website received some 55,500 hits from 31 October 2002 to 30 January 2003.

A full-time officer was appointed in May 2002 to assume responsibility for the mandates in the area of rule of law, including the administration of justice, fundamental standards of humanity and impunity.

In September 2002, an international consultative meeting was convened in Geneva to finalize the basic principles and guidelines on the right to a remedy and reparation for victims of violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.

Human rights and the environment

At the request of the Commission on Human Rights, OHCHR and UNEP organized a one-day expert seminar on human rights and the environment in Geneva (16 January 2002). Participants assessed progress achieved since the 1992 United Nations

Conference on Environment and Development in promoting and protecting human rights in relation to environmental questions and within the framework of Agenda 21. The seminar was preceded by a two-day preparatory meeting of experts on human rights and environmental protection from all regions and relevant United Nations agencies.

Human rights and poverty reduction

At the request of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, OHCHR developed draft guidelines on a human rights approach to poverty-reduction strategies. The objectives are to assess the normative, operational and advocacy value of guiding principles on human rights and extreme poverty; translate international human rights norms, standards and principles into operational guidelines for poverty reduction; and bridge the gap between normative approaches and economic development approaches in relation to poverty reduction.

During 2002, OHCHR:

- Prepared a discussion paper on the relationship between human rights and poverty reduction (to be published) and conducted broad consultations with development practitioners, including governments, international financial institutions, the United Nations system, the OECD, donors, academics and civil society;
- Organized an expert seminar at which draft guidelines on a human rights approach to poverty-reduction strategies were considered. The seminar, held from 12 to 13 June 2002 in Geneva was attended by experts from all regions; and
- Completed a second draft of the guidelines on a human rights approach to poverty-reduction strategies, incorporating recommendations from the expert seminar. The guidelines are now being tested prior to finalization by OHCHR field offices in a number of countries, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro, Mongolia and Cambodia.

The guidelines are intended to support governments and help programmers at donor agencies in placing human rights concerns at the centre of their poverty-reduction strategies.

Activities have been funded through and reported in the section on the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation.

Formulating rights-sensitive indicators

OHCHR participated in the Expert Group Meeting on Urban Indicators, organized by the United Nations Centre for Human

Settlements (HABITAT) in Nairobi (28-30 October 2002), and in the seminar on statistics and human rights, organized by the European Commission in collaboration with other agencies in Brussels (27-29 November 2002).

Operationalizing the right to development, the right to food and housing rights

Right to development

OHCHR has strengthened its capacity to promote the right to development by appointing a development economist to assist the Independent Expert in conducting country studies and to provide research support for the expert's reports.

Right to adequate food

The 1996 World Food Summit gave OHCHR a mandate to clarify the meaning and the means of implementing the right to food. OHCHR participated in the preparatory process, including an international consultation in Berlin in May 2002, leading to the World Food Summit: Five years later, held in Rome in June 2002. The Declaration and Plan of Action of the Summit established an inter-governmental working group to elaborate voluntary guidelines on the right to adequate food and requested that OHCHR work with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in this process. By December 2002, OHCHR had become an ex-officio member of the internal taskforce on the right to adequate food at FAO. Both agencies had also agreed that an OHCHR staff member be seconded to the FAO Secretariat to the inter-governmental working group. A joint project was developed for these purposes.

OHCHR also participated in two national consultations, one held in South Africa in January 2002 and one held in Norway in March 2002, aimed at raising awareness of the right to adequate food.

Housing rights

OHCHR and HABITAT jointly launched the United Nations Housing Rights Programme (UNHRP) and its website in April 2002. The objective of the programme is to assist States and other stakeholders in their efforts to fulfil their commitments to the Habitat Agenda and to the international human rights instruments that call for the realization of the right to adequate housing. The programme focuses on five areas: advocacy, outreach and learning from partners; support for United Nations human rights mechanisms, including treaty bodies and the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing; monitoring and evaluation; research and

analysis; and capacity-building and technical cooperation. The Programme is funded through HABITAT.

The following activities were carried out during 2002:

- A parallel event on housing rights at the World Urban Forum (Nairobi, May 2002);
- A parallel event at the first session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on indigenous peoples and the right to land and housing (May 2002);
- Publication of *Housing Rights Legislation: Review of International and National Legal Instruments*, with three supporting legal compilations (August 2002);
- East African regional civil society consultation on women and adequate housing for the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing (Nairobi, October 2002); and
- Preparations for establishing a global monitoring and evaluation mechanism on progress in the realization of housing rights, development of Housing Rights Indicators, and preparation of draft report (2002 – ongoing).

COORDINATION

All activities were conducted in partnership with United Nations agencies, as well as with governments and civil society, as described under each activity.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

The programme has helped to clarify the linkages between human rights and the main development interventions, such as poverty reduction, environmental protection, democracy and the rule of law. It has also helped to develop tools that can be used to integrate human rights concerns into development practice.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2002, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2002 and total balance as at 31 December 2002.

Summary	US\$
Opening balance ¹	534,740
Income from contributions ²	725,452
Other funds available ³	4,190
Total funds available	1,264,382
Expenditure ⁴	587,381
Closing balance⁵	677,001

¹ The opening balance reflects the situation as at 1 January 2002.

² Includes all contributions received in 2002.

³ Includes interest income earned on funds held by UNOPS during 2002.

⁴ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

⁵ Includes all funds held by UNOPS as well as relevant contributions held by UNOG as at 31 December 2002.

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2002 and revised mid-year budgetary requirements versus actual expenditures incurred in 2002.

	Annual Appeal budget US\$	Revised budget US\$	Expenditure US\$
Support to HURIST/human rights in development	803,091	653,904	408,301
Human rights and extreme poverty	0	0	2,793
Civil and political rights	0	0	59,656
Sub-total UNOPS projects¹	803,091	653,904	470,750
Human rights in development (Research Officer)	0	0	116,631
Sub-total UNOG projects²	0	0	116,631
Total	803,091	653,904	587,381

¹ Includes three projects administered by UNOPS: support to HURIST/human rights in development, the workshop on civil and political rights, and support to OHCHR mandates on human rights and extreme poverty.

² Does not include the project to support UNCTs and poverty alleviation strategies which are reported in the section on the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation (Global projects on page 41).

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN HUMAN RIGHTS IN DEVELOPMENT

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	318,892
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	36,521
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	72,300
Commission members	0
Representative and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	90,592
Supplies and acquisitions	1,501
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	519,806
Programme support costs	67,575
Total¹	587,381

¹ Includes projects for HURIST, UNDG training, good governance and democratization, environment, formulating right-sensitive approaches, the right to development, the right to food and housing rights.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN POVERTY ALLEVIATION STRATEGIES

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	194,114
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	36,791
Commission members	0
Representative and other participants	24,980
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	510
Supplies and acquisitions	734
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	257,129
Programme support costs	33,427
Total¹	290,556

¹ This project to support poverty alleviation strategies is funded through the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN SUPPORT TO UN COUNTRY TEAMS

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	14,743
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	31,580
Commission members	0
Representative and other participants	0
Contractual services	64,207
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	110,530
Programme support costs	14,369
Total¹	124,899

¹ This project to support UN Country Teams is funded through the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002.

Earmarking by donor	Allocation	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Unearmarked contributions</i>			
France	HR in development	98,042	100,000
<i>Earmarking to human rights in development</i>			
Belgium	HR in development	216,034	240,130
Netherlands	HR in development	253,346	253,346
Sweden	HR in development	95,238	103,168
<i>Specific earmarking</i>			
Switzerland	Democracy seminar	13,423	13,423
United Kingdom	Democracy seminar	15,625	15,385
Total		691,708	725,452

With reference to the pledge and income column, in some instances a pledge is made in the prior year and payment is received in the current year. In other instances a pledge is made in the current year and payment is received the following year.



SUPPORT TO HUMAN RIGHTS BODIES AND ORGANS

■ BACKGROUND

The human rights treaties constitute the legal basis of the international system for promoting and protecting human rights. OHCHR services five of the six treaty bodies now in operation: the Human Rights Committee (HRC), the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), the Committee against Torture (CAT) and the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC). In 2004, it will also service the treaty body established under the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. These bodies, which are composed of independent experts in the fields covered by the relevant treaty, monitor the legislative, administrative and judicial measures taken by States to implement their treaty obligations to promote and protect human rights. The effectiveness of the treaty body system depends, to a large extent, on the support provided by the secretariat, particularly since these bodies meet for a limited period each year.

The number of ratifications of human rights treaties and the number of States that have accepted individual complaints procedures have grown steadily, totaling nearly 80 between February 2002 and February 2003 alone. But this progress is undercut by delays in considering reports and processing individual complaints and by the absence of adequate procedures to follow up and implement the treaty bodies' recommendations.

■ OBJECTIVES

- ▶ Provide strengthened support to the treaty bodies, particularly to their report review function, so that an average time-lapse of one year between receipt of a report and its consideration is maintained.
- ▶ Maintain and enhance OHCHR's capacity to handle individual complaints of human rights violations quickly and effectively.
- ▶ Strengthen and enhance follow-up procedures adopted by human rights bodies and organs, including by implementing and testing new initiatives.
- ▶ Coordinate, streamline and rationalize the treaty body system.
- ▶ Provide enhanced support to the Commission on Human Rights (Commission) and the Sub-Commission on the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights (Sub-Commission) by, among other measures, establishing an automated system to help control the workflows that result from the decisions made by these bodies and those of the General Assembly and the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in the field of human rights.
- ▶ Help develop a database that can organize and track all documentation prepared by OHCHR for these bodies.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

In 2002, 15 professionals and four general service staff provided technical and substantive support to the various bodies and organs serviced by the Support Services Branch (SSB). Activities were primarily directed at strengthening the analytical capacity of the secretariat so it could provide better support to the treaty bodies in their report-review and complaint-consideration functions. Tasks included preparing country analyses and profiles and lists of issues related to the States Parties that were considered by the treaty bodies.

During 2002, the Petitions Team, which was created in 2001 to ensure that the petitions procedures of the HRC, CERD and CAT are consistent and integrated, improved the processing of individual communications received in English and French. Substantial progress was also made with communications received in Russian and Spanish; however, because of the growing volume of complaints submitted from Spanish-speaking and Russian-speaking countries, additional resources are required to process communications in Russian and Spanish more quickly.

Consultants were engaged to prepare a concept paper that will underpin a workshop on juvenile justice to be convened by OHCHR in late 2003, and to analyze the complaints process and the complaints database with the aim of recommending technical and substantive improvements.

In addition:

- The Committee on the Rights of the Child held a general discussion, in September 2002, on the private sector as service provider and its role in implementing child rights. Some financial support for facilitators was provided;
- Several treaty bodies held informal meetings with their States Parties to discuss methods of work;
- A member of the Human Rights Committee gave a briefing to members of the Committee against Torture on the review of individual complaints and on the Committee's interim measures for protection requests; and
- The first inter-committee meeting focusing on ways to strengthen cooperation among the six human rights treaty bodies and to harmonize their working methods was held from 26 to 28 June 2002.

Support was also provided to the Commission on Human Rights:

- The project funded a human rights officer; and
- A CD-ROM, containing the report of the Commission, the main documents issued for each session of the Commission, and audio records was developed. The CD-ROM aims to make the work of the Commission more widely known and accessible. It also includes search functions and provides links to related documents.

Support was provided to the Documents Processing Unit (DPU) through two human rights officers and a secretary. The newly created database, developed in consultation with the Research and Right to Development Branch, helped to ensure that documents and resolutions/decisions of the Commission and Sub-Commission were issued quickly. New rules developed by Conference Services, concerning such issues as page limitations, have already benefited OHCHR, the Documents Management Section of the UNOG Conference Services and all those who participate in meetings of human rights organs and bodies. Further development of the database will focus on the treaty bodies, including the complaints procedures, the 1503 procedure of the Commission, and other communications/complaints procedures, and on the working groups of the Commission and the Sub-Commission, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

In 2002, the United Nations regular budget provided for 18 professional and 7 general staff while voluntary contributions paid for 15 professionals and 4 general service staff. A number of consultants were also engaged by the Office to conduct research projects. A compilation of selected decisions of the Human Rights Committee was published in 2002.

■ BENEFICIARIES

Members of human rights treaty bodies. Treaty bodies now have enhanced capacities to accomplish the work that is entrusted to them under the human rights treaties. The Committee on the Rights of the Child now considers 50 per cent more reports than it did prior to 2000. The CRC's work has also benefited from the induction courses for new members launched in 2001.

There has been a significant reduction in the time lag between receipt of complaints by the Human Rights Committee and consideration of them. There is now no backlog of individual communications received in either English or French, and substantial progress has been made in reducing the delays in processing communications received in Russian and Spanish.

State Parties. Reduction in the delay between the submission of a State Party's report and the review of that report by the relevant treaty body has helped to make implementation of the treaty bodies' concluding observations more timely and effective.

Victims of human rights violations/complainants. Complaints of human rights violations are now considered in a more timely manner.

Regional human rights organizations and national human rights institutions. There is a growing demand for information and documentation concerning the work and jurisprudence of the treaty bodies.

OHCHR. Increase in staff has ensured that the Support Services Branch (SSB) has been able to fulfil its mandated activities more efficiently and effectively. SSB has also introduced and implemented information technology initiatives that ensure control of workflows and reduce routine tasks, thereby allowing staff to concentrate on more substantive work, such as providing analytical support to treaty bodies. Further initiatives are required in this area.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The objectives set in 2002 have been largely achieved. The reduction in the delay between submission and review of States Parties reports achieved in 2001 was maintained. New complaints are now handled in a more timely manner, although efforts to improve the response capacity will continue. Complainants receive a response within one month of addressing themselves to OHCHR. New cases channeled through the Human Rights Committee are not taken up as quickly as desired. However, final decisions are now adopted in just over 24 months after receipt, which represents significant progress since 1999.

Since the complaints database became fully operational in 2001, fast and accurate tracking of cases and correspondence is now possible, and reports required by treaty bodies can be generated quickly. The database includes lists of summaries, summary checklists and follow-up progress reports and is available to SSB staff through Lotus Notes. Eventually, this information will be made available on OHCHR's website. The database's capability to generate reports and to sort information according to specified criteria, however, need further improvement.

The Secretary-General has called on the secretariat to consult with treaty bodies on ways and means of expediting the reporting process, and the General Assembly has indicated that States should be involved in such discussions. During 2003, a brainstorming meeting on possible reforms in this area will be convened in May, while a second inter-committee meeting will take place just prior to the annual meeting of chairpersons of human rights treaty bodies. The High Commissioner will report to the Secretary-General on this subject in September 2003.

Although OHCHR intends to implement and test initiatives to ensure implementation of treaty bodies' recommendations, due to financial constraints only one human rights officer worked on these issues in 2002. That officer provided support to the follow-up procedures of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee against Torture. Direct contacts have been established with the secretariats of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the African Commission on Human and People's Rights. The first workshop on follow-up to the concluding observations of treaty bodies was held in Quito, Ecuador, in August 2002. Although this workshop was not financed directly by the project, it was supported by staff recruited through the project. Follow-up to treaty bodies' recommendations will receive greater attention during 2003.

■ CONSTRAINTS

Due to financial constraints, priorities had to be identified and several activities envisaged under the project were not undertaken, such as editing all treaty body individual complaints and decisions and establishing a system to maintain information about good practices in implementing human rights recommendations. Only one fact sheet was updated (fact sheet no. 7). In addition, only eight of the proposed 13 staff were recruited.

■ OVERALL ASSESSMENT

Progress continues to be uneven. Although the number of complaints submitted to the treaty bodies has risen sharply, incoming complaints are handled more efficiently. As of the end of 2002, incoming complaints were being processed within a period of 10 working days from their receipt.

Although the treaty body database has been improved significantly and the complaints database is now fully operational, the web representations of these databases require further development.

A healthy carry-over of funds into 2003 was necessary in order to ensure that a 12-month extension of contracts was possible. The carry-over amount into 2003 was insufficient to cover this need.

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2002 and revised mid-year budgetary requirements versus actual expenditures incurred in 2002.

	Annual Appeal budget US\$	Revised budget US\$	Expenditure US\$
Support to the treaty bodies	3,094,210	2,281,284	1,799,056
Total	3,094,210	2,281,284	1,799,056

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	1,446,324
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	7,433
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	60,324
Commission members	0
Representative and other participants	0
Contractual services	27
General operating expenses	30,687
Supplies and acquisitions	27,711
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	19,579
Sub-total	1,592,085
Programme support costs	206,971
Total	1,799,056

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2002, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2002 and total balance as at 31 December 2002.

Summary	US\$
Opening balance ¹	1,353,697
Income from contributions ²	1,798,799
Other funds available ³	17,763
Total funds available	3,170,259
Expenditure ⁴	1,799,056
Closing balance⁵	1,371,203

¹ The opening balance reflects the situation as at 1 January 2002.

² Includes all contributions received in 2002.

³ Includes interest income earned on funds held by UNOPS during 2002.

⁴ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

⁵ Includes all funds held by UNOPS as well as relevant contributions held by UNOG as at 31 December 2002.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002.

Earmarking by donor	Allocation	Pledge	Income
		US\$	US\$
<i>Unearmarked contributions</i>			
Denmark	Treaty bodies	199,735	200,000
Mexico	Treaty bodies	35,000	35,000
Sonning Prize	Treaty bodies	30,183	30,183
<i>Earmarking to treaty bodies</i>			
Belgium	Treaty bodies	157,942	173,035
Denmark	Treaty bodies	0	364,076
Germany	Treaty bodies	89,366	89,041
Ireland	Treaty bodies	264,085	258,981
New Zealand	Treaty bodies	33,333	34,734
Norway	Treaty bodies	132,450	135,941
Sweden	Treaty bodies	285,715	309,504
United Kingdom	Treaty bodies	0	127,464
<i>Specific earmarking</i>			
Australia	Best practices for State reporting	28,265	27,950
Philippines	CRC	12,890	12,890
European Commission	Follow-up to TB recommendations	1,397,344	0
Total		2,666,308	1,798,799

With reference to the pledge and income column, in some instances a pledge is made in the prior year and payment is received in the current year. In other instances a pledge is made in the current year and payment is received the following year.



RESPONSE TO ALLEGATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS: SUPPORT TO THE SPECIAL PROCEDURES

■ BACKGROUND

The Commission on Human Rights has created a system to examine country situations or themes from a human rights perspective. In 1967, the Commission set up the first special mechanism: the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Human Rights in Southern Africa. Since then, the Commission has established a number of extra-conventional procedures and mechanisms that have been entrusted either to working groups, composed of experts acting in their individual capacities, or to independent individuals, designated as special rapporteurs, representatives or experts. These procedures and mechanisms are collectively referred to as the special procedures of the Commission on Human Rights. Their mandates are to examine, monitor and report publicly on human rights situations in specific countries and territories or on major phenomena of human rights violations around the world. The impartiality, objectivity and independence of the mechanisms and procedures are crucial to the effectiveness of the United Nations human rights system.

The number of special procedures mandates has grown steadily since the adoption of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action in June 1993. In 2002, there were 37 mandates, 26 thematic and 11 country-specific mandates, all of which were serviced by OHCHR staff.

■ OBJECTIVES

- Continue to support thematic and country-specific mechanisms to enable mandate-holders to respond to requests quickly and effectively. This involves fielding fact-finding missions, conducting relevant studies, and coordinating action with other partners within and outside the United Nations system, especially with human rights treaty bodies.
- Continue to ensure that urgent action is taken, through the Quick Response Desk, in response to requests for intervention on behalf of persons at risk of human rights violations.
- Develop a system to facilitate follow-up to communications sent by mandate-holders.
- Ensure the consistency of data entered into the thematic database and extend its coverage to include as many thematic and country-specific mandates as possible.
- Provide funding to ensure that thematic mandate-holders are able to present their report to the General Assembly and that accompanied by one OHCHR staff member they may conduct a minimum of 2-3 fact-finding missions per year as deemed necessary.
- Provide briefing sessions to new mandate-holders as suggested during the ninth meeting of special procedures mandate-holders.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

Mandate-holders report annually to the Commission on Human Rights; some of them also report to the General Assembly. In addition to filing their main reports, special rapporteurs and other mandate-holders usually undertake two country missions per year and report back to the Commission on those visits. The missions take place at the invitation of the country concerned. Special rapporteurs and other mandate-holders also participate in consultations and conferences on issues related to their mandates.

In accordance with requests from the Commission and mandate-holders, various studies were conducted during 2002 on topics relevant to the mandate-holders, including studies on trade in and production of equipment specifically designed to inflict torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment; the situation of Muslim and Arab peoples in various parts of the world following the events of 11 September 2001;

the related issues of migration and deprivation of liberty; results achieved in combating violence against women; enforced and involuntary disappearances; and judicial accountability. Three working papers related to the right to adequate housing were also prepared: on the impact of international economic policies on housing rights; on debt and public finance and their impact on housing rights; and on children and housing rights.

The Quick Response Desk, established in 2000, continued to transmit urgent appeals to governments from special procedures mandate-holders seeking to ensure that human rights of persons alleged to be at risk will be protected. During 2002, the Quick Response Desk, which was manned by one full-time professional and one data-entry operator, issued 722 urgent appeals to over 115 countries; about 40 per cent of the urgent appeals were sent jointly by two or more special rapporteurs.

Mandate-holders also report to the Commission on all communications sent to and received by governments and on observations they made about relevant issues and specific country situations. During 2002, follow-up information on urgent appeals was registered in the thematic database and work was begun to upgrade the database so it would be capable of generating, archiving and retrieving letters of allegations. Six computers and four printers were also acquired to replace obsolete equipment.

To enhance the effectiveness of these mechanisms, a manual for special rapporteurs was drafted and adopted during the annual meeting of the special procedures mandate-holders; OHCHR drafted and endorsed a set of internal guiding principles regarding the working relations between special procedures mandate-holders and OHCHR staff; and an induction kit for newly appointed special procedures mandate-holders was introduced.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Some 44 staff provide support to the mandate-holders. In the Thematic Team, this number includes 8 professional and three general staff from the regular budget, as well as 10 professionals and two general service staff funded through voluntary contributions. In addition, four professional staff and one general service staff from the Activities and Programme

Branch and the Research and Right to Development Branch support special procedure mandates through voluntary funds. Five consultants also support the work of special procedures on an ad hoc basis.

The regular budget provides for travel by the special rapporteurs, including two visits to the field, two visit to Geneva to report to the Commission on Human Rights, and one visit to New York for those who also report to the General Assembly.

In 2002, the Commission established a new mandate on the right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, but no additional funds were appropriated under the regular budget to assist the mandate-holder.

Ideally, one professional staff should service each mandate of the special procedures system. However, in 2002 funds appropriated under the regular budget to special procedures was insufficient to allow for support at this level.

Studies on specific topics related to various mandates were mainly carried out by consultants.

■ BENEFICIARIES

As the recommendations of the special procedures have often triggered actions by governments to benefit individual or groups, the ultimate beneficiaries of these mechanisms are individuals and victims of human rights abuses.

Reports and recommendations of the special procedures are useful for OHCHR's field staff as well as for United Nations partners, including UNDP, UNICEF, and the United Nations Department of Political Affairs. United Nations human rights treaty bodies also benefit from the country-specific analyses undertaken by special procedures. In turn, the special procedures follow up on the concluding observations and recommendations of treaty bodies.

Outside the United Nations system, regional and sub-regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, national institutions and civil society have benefited from the studies and recommendations made by special procedures.

■ COORDINATION

OHCHR field offices and human rights units in other United Nations departments coordinate well with the special procedures system and its activities. Working relations with other organizations, especially UNDP, which is one of OHCHR's regular partners, are usually constructive. Special procedures mandate-holders have also worked to strengthen cooperation with regional organizations and NGOs.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The impact of the mandate-holders' activities is evident in the number of government responses to urgent appeals, allegations letters and reports, especially fact-finding reports. The increasing number of standing invitations for thematic mandate-holders to field country missions – which as at April 2003, currently stands at 47 since 1999 – is another example of governments' interest in thematic special procedures.

In addition, non-governmental organizations regularly exchange information with mandate-holders. Thematic special procedures activities help raise awareness of specific human rights issues and of human rights, in general. In a number of countries, concrete steps have been taken to improve the internal human rights situation following the recommendations of special procedures. Special procedures conclusions and recommendations have also informed the preparation of national human rights plans of action.

■ CONSTRAINTS

The lack of sufficient financial resources is the most significant constraint to this programme. This shortfall has hindered the implementation of a number of activities, such as following up on fact-finding missions and on communications sent to governments, and makes the concept "one mandate, one staff member" difficult, if not impossible, to realize.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2002, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2002 and total balance as at 31 December 2002.

Summary	US\$
Opening balance ¹	1,290,682
Income from contributions ²	2,094,945
Other funds available ³	5,916
Total funds available	3,391,543
Expenditure ⁴	1,677,041
Closing balance⁵	1,714,502

¹ The opening balance reflects the situation as at 1 January 2002.

² Includes all contributions received in 2002.

³ Includes interest income earned on funds held by UNOPS during 2002.

⁴ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

⁵ Includes all funds held by UNOPS as well as relevant contributions held by UNOG as at 31 December 2002.

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2002 and revised mid-year budgetary requirements versus actual expenditures incurred in 2002.

	Annual Appeal budget US\$	Revised budget US\$	Expenditure US\$
Support to the special procedures	2,607,080	2,000,705	1,677,041
Total	2,607,080	2,000,705	1,677,041

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	1,372,584
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	107,704
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	(7,221)
Commission members	0
Representative and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	(5,894)
Supplies and acquisitions	16,934
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	1,484,107
Programme support costs	192,934
Total	1,677,041

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002.

Earmarking by donor	Allocation	Pledge	Income
		US\$	US\$
<i>Earmarking to special procedures</i>			
Belgium	Special procedures	0	150,030
Denmark	Special procedures	0	364,076
France	Special procedures	51,468	52,496
Germany	Special procedures	24,534	24,462
Ireland	Special procedures	264,085	258,981
Italy	Special procedures	172,117	188,436
Sweden	Special procedures	190,476	206,336
Switzerland	Special procedures	16,898	16,898
<i>Specific earmarking</i>			
Canada	SR Sudan	0	15,868
Germany	SR Sudan	49,068	48,924
Mexico	SR on indigenous people	20,000	20,000
Switzerland	SR on the right to food	33,333	33,333
	HR defenders	0	48,645
European Commission	7 thematic mandates	0	666,460
Total		821,979	2,094,945

With reference to the pledge and income column, in some instances a pledge is made in the prior year and payment is received in the current year. In other instances a pledge is made in the current year and payment is received the following year.



ISSUES IN FOCUS

INTRODUCTION

OHCHR places importance on the need to promote and protect the human rights of particular groups that, as a result of various forms of inequality, may be precluded from realising their rights. Issues such as the human rights dimensions of HIV/AIDS and of disability require immediate attention, as does the need for new strategies to address long-term, unresolved challenges, such as gender inequality. In order to effectively address these issues, attention must be paid to the root causes that lead to the increased vulnerability of certain groups, including indigenous peoples and minorities, to human rights violations and to the factors that may preclude them from enjoying the full realization of their rights, including various forms of discrimination.

In response to mandates entrusted to the Office by the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, OHCHR's Research and Right to Development Branch has developed several projects that promote and protect the human rights of particular groups. They include addressing the human rights dimensions of gender inequalities, disability, HIV/AIDS, bioethics, indigenous peoples and minorities. In addition to raising awareness of these issues among governments, NGOs and other national and international organizations, the projects provide support to relevant human rights mechanisms.

As extra-budgetary funding was not sufficient during the year, planned thematic activities focusing on international economic and trade issues and on new mandates emerging from the Commission on Human Rights were only supported through United Nations regular budget resources.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2002, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2002 and total balance as at 31 December 2002.

Summary	US\$
Opening balance ¹	765,345
Income from contributions ²	729,258
Other funds available ³	26,768
Total funds available	1,521,371
Expenditure ⁴	881,324
Closing balance⁵	640,047

¹ The opening balance reflects the situation as at 1 January 2002.

² Includes all contributions received in 2002.

³ Includes interest income of US\$ 5,968 earned on funds held by UNOPS during 2002 and US\$ 20,800 contributed to the Permanent Forum in 2001.

⁴ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

⁵ Includes all funds held by UNOPS as well as relevant contributions held by UNOG as at 31 December 2002.

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2002 and revised mid-year budgetary requirements versus actual expenditures incurred in 2002.

	Annual Appeal budget US\$	Revised budget US\$	Expenditure US\$
Gender issues, women's rights and reproductive rights	159,330	173,913	113,747
HIV/AIDS	344,198	318,213	204,209
Protection of indigenous peoples (incl. Permanent forum)	203,400	154,369	139,791
Protection of minorities	640,710	319,835	242,484
Sub-total UNOPS projects:	1,347,638	966,330	700,231
Thematic issues: Human rights and bioethics	249,730	0	16,993
Ensuring human rights for persons with disabilities	202,270	235,954	164,100
Sub-total UNOG projects:	452,000	235,954	181,093
Total	1,799,638	1,202,284	881,324

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002.

Earmarking by donor	Allocation	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Unearmarked contributions</i>			
Denmark	Minorities	54,927	55,000
France	Gender issues	49,928	50,925
Ireland	Permanent Forum	68,008	67,963
Mexico	Minorities	24,827	24,827
Sonning Prize	Gender issues	50,000	50,000
<i>Earmarking to issues in focus</i>			
Denmark	Minorities	0	120,873
<i>Specific earmarking</i>			
Ireland	HIV/AIDS	46,284	46,254
	People with disabilities	132,042	129,490
Norway	Gender issues	82,781	84,963
	Minorities	82,781	84,963
Ford Foundation	Permanent Forum (exhibition)	10,000	10,000
World Bank	Permanent Forum (exhibition)	4,000	4,000
Total		605,578	729,258

With reference to the pledge and income column, in some instances a pledge is made in the prior year and payment is received in the current year. In other instances a pledge is made in the current year and payment is received the following year.

GENDER ISSUES, WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

■ BACKGROUND

OHCHR is mandated by the Commission on Human Rights to integrate gender perspectives and women's rights into all its activities and to encourage and support similar initiatives by the human rights mechanisms. A full-time gender coordinator, recruited in 2002, concentrated efforts on gender mainstreaming and on integrating reproductive rights into the work of treaty bodies and national institutions.

■ OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the project is to ensure that all activities undertaken by United Nations human rights mechanisms and OHCHR address women's rights and gender equality.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

In July 2002, OHCHR adopted a Gender-Mainstreaming Strategy which included: designating gender focal points in all units; scheduling gender-mainstreaming discussions at OHCHR meetings; gender-screening project proposals; including gender-mainstreaming objectives in team and individual workplans; monitoring progress in an annual report; and identifying training needs.

A network of 27 gender focal points within OHCHR has been established. The network has met monthly since September 2002 and it coordinated preparation of the Secretary-General's report to the Commission on Human Rights on the integration of gender perspectives and women's rights in the activities of the United Nations system. Under the leadership of the gender coordinator, the network is also revising OHCHR's policy statement on gender and women's rights, formulating policy priorities for the High Commissioner, preparing an OHCHR Intranet web page on gender mainstreaming, and planning training activities. The Strategy was also discussed at the annual meeting of heads of human rights field presences in November 2002. Since August 2002, the gender coordinator has ensured that project proposals undergo gender review at pre-screening meetings.

A seminar on promoting and protecting reproductive rights through the work of national human rights institutions was organized in San Jose, Costa Rica, in May 2002. The seminar attracted representatives from Latin American national human rights institutions, national women's organizations and non-governmental groups. The participants adopted recommendations to guide future work of national institutions. Activities also included follow-up to the meeting convened in June 2001 by OHCHR and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) on the application of human rights to sexual and reproductive rights including briefing to treaty body members and submission of related information.

A number of events were organized during 2002 to raise awareness of gender and women's rights issues, including: the celebration of International Women's Day by the High Commissioner in Kabul (March), a meeting on combating racism and promoting women's rights during the 58th session of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva (April), a session on empowering indigenous women held during the first session of the Permanent Forum for Indigenous Peoples in New York (May), and OHCHR participation in a meeting, in the Netherlands (October), to discuss the General Recommendation on Article 4 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

In collaboration with the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW), a study is being conducted on integrating gender perspectives and women's rights into the reports prepared by special procedures of the Commission on Human Rights since 1996. An updated and expanded edition of Gender and Racism is also being finalized, reflecting the outcome of the 2001 Durban World Conference against Racism. Both will be published in 2003.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Activities are undertaken in collaboration with most OHCHR units and other United Nations bodies, particularly DAW and UNFPA, and others within inter-agency gender mechanisms. The San Jose meeting was organized with the involvement of OHCHR's National Institutions and Latin American and Caribbean teams, UNFPA and the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights. It was funded by UNFPA and through OHCHR's Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation. Awareness-raising events are usually organized in parallel with larger meetings,

minimizing the need for additional financial resources and promoting integration of gender themes into the broader meetings.

An annual work plan, prepared jointly by OHCHR and DAW, ensures OHCHR's participation at meetings of the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality and of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Force on Gender and Humanitarian Action.

■ BENEFICIARIES

- OHCHR staff members, whose capacity to integrate gender perspectives and women's rights into their work is supported and improved;
- The human rights mechanisms serviced by OHCHR and other United Nations entities, including through inter-agency gender activities;
- Governments, as they are assisted through human rights activities to address gender discrimination; and
- Human rights experts and NGOs, including both human rights and women's organizations that are involved in relevant activities.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The adoption of the OHCHR Gender-Mainstreaming Strategy and the increased capacity to provide support for the integration of gender and women's rights issues have led to growing awareness of those issues among OHCHR staff members. Several OHCHR units have also started assessing the involvement of women in their activities. As a result, the demand for training and materials to support gender mainstreaming into OHCHR's human rights activities has increased considerably.

■ FUNDING

Funding covered the Gender Coordinator post and participation in inter-agency activities. Other expenses for travel and meetings were funded by partners, particularly UNFPA.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN GENDER ISSUES, WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	93,783
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	3,276
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	151
Supplies and acquisitions	3,451
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	100,661
Programme support costs	13,086
Total	113,747

HIV/AIDS

■ BACKGROUND

The Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, adopted by the General Assembly Special Session in June 2001, underscores the need to address HIV/AIDS by strengthening respect for human rights and, in particular, the rights of those most vulnerable to infection, including women and children. The Declaration identifies goals and targets based on human rights law and principles, and emphasizes the importance of accountability. In 2001, the Commission on Human Rights requested that States, United Nations programmes and agencies, international and non-governmental organizations, and national human rights institutions take all necessary steps to protect the human rights of persons infected with and affected by HIV/AIDS. The Commission also stressed the importance of access to medication. OHCHR's activities aim to raise awareness of the human rights dimensions of the epidemic and strengthen capacities to address HIV/AIDS-related human rights issues at the national and international levels.

■ OBJECTIVES

OHCHR works closely with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations human rights system to address the human rights dimensions of HIV/AIDS; integrate the protection and promotion of human rights into national responses to HIV/AIDS; and encourage governments, NGOs, civil society, and national and international organizations to address the human rights dimensions of HIV/AIDS throughout their policies and activities.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

OHCHR's and UNAIDS' work in 2002 focused on combating HIV/AIDS-related discrimination and promoting the right to the highest attainable standard of health, including access to prevention, treatment, care and support. The project focused on strengthening accountability for HIV/AIDS-related human rights at national and international levels, particularly by supporting the work of the United Nations treaty bodies, special rapporteurs, independent experts, and national human rights institutions.

A revision of the *International Guidelines on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights*, published in September, incorporates information on access to prevention, treatment, care and support, and provides guidance for States in designing their policies, programmes and practices to ensure respect for human rights. A Third International Consultation on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights, co-organized by OHCHR and UNAIDS, was held in July in Geneva. The conference was attended by legal and human rights experts in HIV/AIDS-related prevention, treatment, care and support, including people living with HIV/AIDS, NGOs, human rights activists, health practitioners, AIDS service organizations and academics.

The project supported the work of the United Nations treaty bodies and special procedures of the Commission on Human Rights to improve their consideration of HIV/AIDS-related rights. Regular briefings, held jointly with UNAIDS, informed the treaty bodies on the status of the epidemic in priority countries, provided analysis of the links between HIV/AIDS and the core international human rights treaties, and identified particular issues of concern. OHCHR supported the adoption by the Committee on the Rights of the Child of its General

Comment on HIV/AIDS. The project also assisted the September mission to South Africa by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

In collaboration with UNAIDS and WHO, OHCHR organized a meeting focusing on access to medication for HIV/AIDS during the 58th session of the Commission on Human Rights.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

OHCHR has helped to raise awareness and understanding of the human rights dimensions of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and of the role to be played by human rights mechanisms and, at the national level, by human rights institutions. This achievement is evident in the increased references to HIV/AIDS in concluding observations and recommendations made by the treaty bodies to States parties to the various human rights treaties.

■ FUNDING

Funding covered one human rights officer, the Third International Consultation on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights, during which the *International Guidelines on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights* were revised, an international meeting on the General Comment on HIV/AIDS being prepared by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, participation in the XIVth International AIDS Conference in Barcelona (July), and participation in the mission to South Africa of the Special Rapporteur on sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

While the HIV/AIDS epidemic presents human rights challenges of enormous scale and complexity, the human and financial resources available to support effective human rights-based responses are limited. OHCHR's work in this area seeks to influence the strategies and policies of others, and to support the adoption of a human-rights approach in the development and implementation of HIV/AIDS-related activities. Meeting the increasing demands will require careful management and strategic use of limited resources.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN HIV/AIDS

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	79,095
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	11,516
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	7,766
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	21,647
Supplies and acquisitions	1,621
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	59,071
Sub-total	180,716
Programme support costs	23,493
Total	204,209

PERSONS LIVING WITH DISABILITIES

■ BACKGROUND

In 2000, the Commission on Human Rights asked OHCHR to devise measures to strengthen the protection and promotion of the human rights of persons with disabilities. The Office elaborated a long-term strategy to raise awareness of the human rights dimension of disability. In December 2001, the General Assembly established an ad hoc committee to consider proposals for a comprehensive and integrated international convention to promote and protect the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities.

■ OBJECTIVES

- Encourage the integration of disability issues into the activities of treaty-monitoring bodies and extra-conventional mechanisms.
- Strengthen collaboration with the Commission for Social Development's Special Rapporteur on disability and other United Nations specialized agencies active in the area of disability.
- Contribute to the inter-governmental negotiations on the proposed new convention on the human rights and dignity of persons with disabilities.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

In January 2002, the High Commissioner hosted a meeting in Geneva to present the preliminary findings of the *study Human Rights and Disability: The current use and future potential of United Nations human rights instruments in the context of disability*, commissioned from the University of Galway (Ireland) in June 2001. The results of the study were launched during the 58th session of the Commission on Human Rights in April 2002 and published in English in November that year. French and Spanish translations will be published in 2003.

During 2002, OHCHR participated in the Special Seminar on National Human Rights Institutions and Disability Rights (April); the Expert Meeting on the proposed new convention on the human rights and dignity of persons with disabilities, organized by the Government of Mexico (June); and the first session of the Ad Hoc Committee set up by the General Assembly to consider proposals concerning a new convention on the human rights of persons with disabilities (July-August). In September, OHCHR organized an informal meeting with Geneva-based United Nations agencies to enhance collaboration on disability-related issues. Participants agreed to hold similar meetings every three months. The meetings raised awareness about the need to integrate disability issues in human rights activities and OHCHR provided expert information on the existing treaties for discussion of the proposed new treaty.

A new web page on human rights and disability will be launched in 2003. It will be fully accessible by visually impaired persons and will be continuously updated and expanded to enable users to access relevant documents of the treaty-monitoring bodies.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

In March 2002, the Office recruited a human rights officer to work full-time on disability and human rights issues.

OHCHR worked closely with the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat on formulating the proposed new convention. Information is exchanged regularly with other United Nations agencies, including WHO and ILO. The Office also works closely with the Commission for Social Development's Special Rapporteur on disability.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The publication of the Human Rights and Disability study has increased awareness of the human rights dimensions of disability within the human rights and the disability communities. The General Assembly and Commission on Human Rights adopted resolutions calling on OHCHR to continue its activities in this area, while other United Nations agencies, particularly ILO and WHO, have requested OHCHR's continued involvement in the issue. National human rights institutions have included discussions of disability issues in the agendas of all regional meetings held in late 2002 and planned for 2003; and civil society, including human rights NGOs and organizations whose work focuses on persons with disabilities, are seeking increased cooperation with OHCHR.

■ FUNDING

Funding covered a professional staff member assigned to work on human rights and disability issues, participation in international meetings focusing on the proposed new convention (including the meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly and an expert meeting organized by the Government of Mexico), travel of experts to finalize the *Human Rights and Disability Study*, and the editing and printing costs for the English version of the study. The process of considering proposals for a new convention, while an important initiative for strengthening the human rights of persons with disabilities, strained the resources of the Office.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN PERSONS LIVING WITH DISABILITIES

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	76,414
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	11,433
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	11,958
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	45,416
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	145,221
Programme support costs	18,879
Total	164,100

PROTECTION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

■ BACKGROUND

There are an estimated 300 million indigenous peoples living in more than 75 countries around the world. Indigenous peoples are among the most disadvantaged and discriminated-against groups in society, whether in developed or developing countries. The principal international bodies helping indigenous peoples to gain greater self-determination in matters concerning them and to protect their languages and cultures are the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, the Working Group on the Draft Declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples, the Sub-Commission on the protection and promotion of Human Rights, and the Commission on Human Rights. In 2000, ECOSOC established the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and designated OHCHR as the lead agency in implementing and organizing the Forum's first session.

■ OBJECTIVES

In 2002, the main objectives of the project were to:

- Prepare pre-session documentation and oversee logistical matters, inter-agency cooperation, and contact with governments, indigenous organizations and Forum members for the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;
- Organize and service the first session of the Permanent Forum, including preparing the report on the session;
- Provide follow-up until the appropriate United Nations department was identified to serve as secretariat for the Permanent Forum; and
- Raise public and inter-agency awareness of indigenous issues when the Forum was launched.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

The first session of the Permanent Forum was held in New York from 13 to 24 May 2002. The Forum was opened by a traditional elder, and statements were heard from the Secretary-General, the former High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Administrator of UNDP and an indigenous youth.

In January 2002, OHCHR helped establish an inter-agency support group consisting of 16 United Nations specialized agencies and organizations. The group met several times to define terms of

reference and to prepare documentation for the first session of the Permanent Forum. OHCHR coordinated the application and accreditation process for Forum participants, organized logistics, security, and regular briefings for government delegations, indigenous organizations and United Nations agencies, prepared regular communications with Forum members, and assumed primary responsibility for servicing the Forum during its session. The ILO and World Bank provided additional technical support.

OHCHR also organized parallel events during the two-week session. The events covered topics such as indigenous women's rights, health of indigenous peoples, World Bank policy on indigenous peoples, and many others. An art exhibition, entitled "Voices", was displayed at the main entrance of the United Nations building in New York for the duration of the session. Opened by the High Commissioner, the exhibit attracted considerable press and public interest on the Forum and indigenous issues.

OHCHR ensured that the report of the Forum was finalized on time for the parent body and provided support until the end of December 2002 when a secretariat was established by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

OHCHR-organized activities built around the plenary meetings of the Forum helped to disseminate information about indigenous peoples and raise awareness about the Forum among a wide audience.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

All work to prepare the Forum was handled by the indigenous team of the Office. Funds from voluntary contributions were made available to cover the additional costs associated with holding the session in New York.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN PROTECTION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	52,018
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	18,532
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	49,866
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	138
Supplies and acquisitions	3,155
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	123,709
Programme support costs	16,082
Total	139,791

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

■ BACKGROUND

Inequalities and power imbalances are recognized as the root causes of conflict. The Commission on Human Rights has noted that promoting and protecting minority rights can help to prevent conflict. OHCHR's activities in support of minority rights, which have been mandated in resolutions adopted by the Commission, the Sub-Commission, and the General Assembly, involve providing venues for minorities to voice their concerns at the international and regional levels. OHCHR also works to raise awareness about minority rights with the aim of integrating these rights into the work of international organizations.

■ OBJECTIVES

- Reach out to disadvantaged communities in different regions of the world and facilitate their participation in United Nations meetings.
- Focus attention on the factors that lead to the marginalization

of minority communities and on measures to prevent conflict, especially in the fields of development, cultural diversity and participation in public life.

- Build on the growing awareness of minority issues by encouraging various international organizations to work more closely on these issues, especially in light of the adoption of the Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals.
- Support the integration of minority issues into the work of the human rights bodies, particularly the treaty bodies, national institutions and regional teams.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

The *United Nations Guide for Minorities* was published in all six official United Nations languages in early 2002. The *Guide* was distributed and used for training at various human rights events and meetings held throughout the year.

During 2002, OHCHR supported the participation of several minority representatives from Asia, Africa and Latin America at the annual session of the United Nations Working Group on Minorities (May). The first human rights meeting on Afro-descendants issues organized in Central America was held in La Ceiba, Honduras, from 21 to 24 March. The first Asian meeting on minority rights, "Cultural Diversity and Development in South East Asia", was held in Chiang Mai, Thailand, from 4 to 7 December. Both meetings were organized by OHCHR in cooperation with the Working Group on Minorities and local supporting organizations. Seminars focused on building awareness of the rights of persons belonging to minorities; providing information on how to make best use of human rights procedures; improving understanding of minority situations in various countries; and proposing recommendations for addressing minority concerns. By the end of the year, at least one sub-regional meeting had been held in Africa, Latin America, and Asia, as had been requested in resolutions of the Charter-based bodies.

Papers on minority-related issues were commissioned for the sub-regional meetings and for the proposed international seminar on "Autonomy and Integration". OHCHR units helped in preparation of these papers, which were shared with regional, treaty body, and thematic teams, such as those dealing with development and anti-discrimination issues. The papers will be made available as conference papers of the Working Group on Minorities.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The project was managed by a human rights officer with experience in minority and cultural diversity issues. OHCHR regional desk officers participated also in the sub-regional meetings, and members of the OHCHR indigenous and minority team participated in regional strategy meetings in Geneva.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Minority representatives and experts from developing countries were given an opportunity to address international meetings and to network with other representatives from around the world. In addition, various meetings have examined the role of national institutions in protecting the rights of minorities and the impact on minorities of the implementation of the Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals. As a result, organizations are developing an interest in clarifying the relationship between minority concerns and development policies, and are requesting that information on the subject be incorporated within the *United Nations Guide for Minorities*.

■ BENEFICIARIES

The ultimate beneficiaries are minority representatives and governments that protect minority rights by working with minority communities.

■ FUNDING

Funding covered one human rights officer, two sub-regional meetings, and the participation of minority representatives at the annual United Nations Working Group meeting in Geneva. While it is acknowledged that the problems facing disadvantaged minorities are complex, funding remains insufficient. Whenever possible, meetings on minority-rights issues are organized around other international gatherings.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	83,125
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	(3,969)
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	(1,859)
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	(1)
General operating expenses	152
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	137,140
Sub-total	214,588
Programme support costs	27,896
Total	242,484

BIOETHICS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

■ OBJECTIVES AND IMPLEMENTATION

In January 2002, the High Commissioner convened a group of high-level experts on human rights and biotechnology. Participants considered issues on which OHCHR might provide follow-up to the UNESCO Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights and examined priority areas for action in the context of human rights and biotechnology (limited to issues related to human genomics).

The experts identified three broad areas of priority: benefit-sharing and patenting of genetic material; discrimination; and issues related to gender and sex. In addition, they considered the issue of reproductive human cloning in light of the General Assembly decision to begin negotiations for an international treaty ban on the procedure. The project funded travel expenses related to the meeting of experts.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The conclusions of the experts have been widely distributed and published on OHCHR's web site. Extracts from the conclusions

were published in the international journal, *Health and Human Rights*, issued by the Harvard School of Public Health. The conclusions on reproductive human cloning were submitted to the Working Group of the Sixth Committee on an international convention against the reproductive cloning of human beings. They were also submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its 2003 session.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN BIOETHICS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	15,038
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	15,038
Programme support costs	1,955
Total	16,993



BUILDING THE CAPACITY OF OHCHR

INTRODUCTION

Activities under this section represent core support for the overall functioning of the Office that are not funded by the United Nations regular budget.

In the Annual Appeal 2002, "Building the capacity of OHCHR" included in particular four areas of work: OHCHR's core management systems, human rights knowledge management, public information and resource mobilization; they are described in the sections which follow.

Some of the activities described here form part of the newly established External Relations Branch which seeks to help communicate better the work and achievements of the United Nations in promoting and protecting human rights. This branch includes the Resource Mobilization Unit and Media Relations Unit, which were previously part of the Executive Office and two new units: Communication and NGO Partnerships. OHCHR's core management systems seeks to strengthen the Office's capacity to provide basic administrative support for budgeting and for financial reporting and control. Information knowledge management falls within the Research and Right to Development Branch and seeks to ensure that the Office is well-equipped in terms of information and reference services, the Documentation and Electronic Information Centre, registry, IT services and publications.

It was initially planned in 2002 that activities would be undertaken in a fifth area, policy planning and methodology; however, in view of the Office of Internal Oversight's recommendations in this area, the deployment of the planned project officer was postponed until 2003. Nonetheless, during 2002 further progress was made in finalizing human rights manuals and training materials.

Donors responded well to OHCHR's need to build capacity in 2002. The high closing balance is mainly due to substantial payments made in November and December and the non-implementation of the policy planning and methodology project.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2002, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2002 and total balance as at 31 December 2002.

Summary	US\$
Opening balance ¹	1,046,809
Adjustment ²	(52,103)
Income from contributions ³	6,527,588
Other funds available ⁴	(24,128)
Total funds available	7,498,166
Expenditure ⁵	2,961,769
Closing balance⁶	4,536,397

¹ The opening balance reflects the situation as at 1 January 2002.

² Represents the balance for the security project which in 2002 is reported under the heading "field offices".

³ Includes all contributions received in 2002.

⁴ Includes interest income earned on funds held by UNOPS during 2002 and transfers.

⁵ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

⁶ Includes all funds held by UNOPS as well as relevant contributions held by UNOG as at 31 December 2002.

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2002 and revised mid-year budgetary requirements versus actual expenditures incurred in 2002.

	Annual Appeal budget	Revised budget	Expenditure
	US\$	US\$	US\$
Public information	942,176	902,029	669,637
Resource mobilization	760,000	733,156	597,275
Publications programme	0	0	16,065
Sub-total UNOPS projects:	1,702,176	1,635,185	1,282,977
Human rights knowledge management	2,283,617	1,567,762	1,090,504
Policy planning and methodology	603,307	73,934	0
Core management systems	1,400,397	1,083,774	588,288
Sub-total UNOG projects:	4,287,321	2,725,470	1,678,792
Total	5,989,497	4,360,655	2,961,769

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002.

Earmarking by donor	Allocation	Pledge	Income
		US\$	US\$
<i>Unearmarked contributions</i>			
Denmark	HR knowledge management	0	300,000
Mexico	Public information	31,000	31,000
	Resource mobilization	10,000	10,000
Norway	HR knowledge management	209,574	213,942
	Public information	293,875	300,000
	Publications programme	9,796	10,000
Panama	Executive office	1,000	1,000
Sri Lanka	Executive office	3,000	3,000
Benjamin Franklin Prize	Policy planning and methodology	18,000	18,000
Sonning Prize	Public information	25,000	25,000
Private donors	Resource mobilization	714	714
UNESCO prize	HR knowledge management	114,516	114,516
<i>Earmarking to building capacity</i>			
Ireland	HR knowledge management	52,817	50,000
	Public information	52,817	50,000
	Resource mobilization	70,423	66,488
Luxembourg	Resource mobilization	21,872	21,872
Sweden	Policy planning and methodology	91,428	96,745
	Public information	99,048	109,591
<i>Specific earmarking</i>			
Brazil	Public information (communication)	120,000	120,000
Spain	Public information (Palais Wilson exhibition)	34,000	0
Sweden	Resource mobilization	190,476	206,336
United Kingdom	HR knowledge management	781,250	1,363,352
	Resource mobilization	442,439	892,439
	Core management systems	540,759	1,940,759
	APB activities (training)	0	282,834
	NGO, media and communication	967,213	0
	Policy planning and methodology	460,656	0
Ford Foundation	Public information	300,000	300,000
Total		4,941,673	6,527,588

With reference to the pledge and income column, in some instances a pledge is made in the prior year and payment is received in the current year. In other instances a pledge is made in the current year and payment is received the following year.

CORE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

■ BACKGROUND

This project was initiated in 2001 in the framework of the OHCHR change management process. Its aim is to strengthen the Office's technical, financial, planning, monitoring, reporting and human resources management systems. The term "management systems" encompasses not only systems and processes, but also the staffing, equipment and structures required to support them.

OHCHR is a department of the United Nations Secretariat and, as such, benefits from the financial and administrative services of the United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG). UNOG is responsible for approving many of the administrative processes necessary to undertake activities and recruit staff, and for maintaining the accounting records of OHCHR's trust funds.

Given that voluntary contributions to OHCHR's programmes now cover approximately two-thirds of the annual budget, the Office has a great responsibility to account for its use of those funds. However, the financial statements prepared by UNOG do not fulfil donors' requirements for detailed reports on the use of OHCHR's trust funds. The Office therefore prepares separate, more detailed, project reports for donors and, since 2000, also issues Annual Appeals and Reports on the implementation of activities and the use of funds. Better accountability also demands that senior managers, programme managers, project officers, finance officers, fundraisers and others are given access to financial and substantive information on ongoing projects. In order to ensure that this information is adequately analyzed and used, several review processes have been introduced, both quarterly and semi-annually.

The OHCHR Information Technology (IT) team, in collaboration with the UNOG Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) team and IT staff at the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) in Geneva, is responsible for developing a flexible, user-friendly electronic system, or data warehouse, in which information required for the above tasks will be stored.

■ OBJECTIVES

The main objectives in 2002 were to improve OHCHR's financial, programme-project and human resources tools and procedures

by creating clearly defined levels of accountability. Specific objectives were then established for each area of activity:

- Ensure more efficient use of OHCHR's financial resources, tighten monitoring and control of external service-providers, prepare regular financial status reports for programme managers, and assist officers with project-control tasks, such as budgeting and monitoring expenditures;
- Improve information-sharing on voluntary contributions and provide regular advice on fund availability to programme managers;
- Introduce a results-based programming cycle in line with the Annual Appeal and Report, review programming tools and manuals, organize Office-wide project-management training and provide advice to officers on related issues;
- Strengthen OHCHR's capacity to manage its human resources, enhance recruitment procedures and post management, improve job security, establish a roster database, and establish a career-counselling capacity; and
- Provide staff involved in project management and senior managers with easy electronic access to basic project-related information, both financial and substantive, through a data warehouse.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

Financial and contributions management

In 2002, the Office consolidated and built on processes and procedures introduced the year before. Past shortcomings in reporting to donors have been overcome. Mechanisms to track voluntary contributions are in place and information-sharing with colleagues has increased. Relations with implementing partners have also been enhanced through monthly exchanges of information. The existing contributions database has been overhauled and project managers are notified each time a new contribution is received. Renewed confidence among donors that OHCHR can better manage and use voluntary contributions led to a record US\$ 40 million in paid contributions in 2002. Monthly financial reports to project managers, and closer monitoring of OHCHR's implementing partners, UNOG, UNOPS and UNDP, resulted in more efficient use of funds. The Office published its second Annual Report in June 2002, showing significantly higher rates of implementation and reduced carry-overs. A special user-friendly financial reporting site on the Intranet was established and is accessible to all Headquarters staff, contains multiple reporting formats for contributions and expenditure on all extra-budgetary projects.

Programme/project management

Despite delays in the implementation of this component of the project, the new Project Management and Technical Cooperation Unit within the Activities and Programme Branch became fully operational as of late 2002. A team-building workshop was held in late 2002, focusing on self-assessment and developing action plans. The Unit also organized a training course on project management that was given in early 2003 at the International Labour Organization training centre in Turin, Italy. The course focused on the different phases of the project cycle, from design to implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and was attended by 25 geographic desk officers responsible for managing technical cooperation projects. OHCHR's internal planning process is being reviewed through a number of initiatives, including a global review of the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation, which covers 27 per cent of OHCHR's overall activities.

Human resources management

Several new procedures related to staff selection were introduced in 2002. These include a pre-screening process for all candidates for extra-budgetary posts, a thorough review of all new job descriptions, and a review of the terms of reference of the Advisory Panel on Personnel Issues (APPI), including discussions with the staff representative on the establishment of a joint advisory committee to the High Commissioner on human resources-management issues. All Geneva-based staff administered by UNOPS were transferred to UNOG administration as of 1 January 2003 in order to ensure regularization, standardization of contractual status and better employment security in accordance with recommendations made by the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the United Nations Controller. Some 5,000 applications for positions as human rights officer within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) missions were received after OHCHR issued vacancy announcements in August 2002. The applications were reviewed and a roster of qualified and available candidates, from P2 to P4 levels, will be established once the candidates have been interviewed and recommended by the APPI. The roster will enhance the Office's ability to respond rapidly to requests by DPKO to deploy human rights officers to peacekeeping missions and other field operations.

Building a data warehouse

Since most of the data required for the new management system is stored in the databases at UNOG, UNOPS and UNDP, OHCHR had to obtain those organization's agreement to download and

use the data. As soon as the data was obtained in late 2002, OHCHR began to test the information on an Intranet site created for this purpose. Once the IT team, the Administrative Section, and the Resource Mobilization Unit test the data, the site will be made available to a larger audience.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The responsibility for the change management process rests with the Deputy High Commissioner; however, authority for the day-to-day management of this project has been delegated to the Chief of the Administrative Section. Most members of the implementation team are part of the Administrative Section, except for personnel working on the programme management component, which falls under the responsibility of the Chief of APB, and personnel working on the data warehouse component, which falls under the responsibility of the Head of the IT team, in the Research and Right to Development Branch. The project includes four posts in financial and contributions management, five posts in human resources management, and three posts in project management. It also includes costs for equipment and related services needed to develop the data warehouse.

■ BENEFICIARIES

This project directly benefits all OHCHR staff members and indirectly benefits the Office's donors, partners and interlocutors. Effective financial management leads to better use of resources and reporting, which, in turn, allows donors to have a more solid basis on which to make their funding decisions. More streamlined project management procedures and processes enable officers to plan, implement and monitor their activities more efficiently, which means better service is provided. More effective human resources management allows the Office to make the best possible use of its staff, and provides staff with more stable contract arrangements, which, in turn improves staff morale and productivity.

■ COORDINATION

Close coordination with UNOG, UNOPS and UNDP is essential to implement this project. To ensure proper internal coordination, a cross-departmental working group meets regularly to discuss financial, project management, planning and reporting issues. Human resources related issues are regularly presented to decision-makers in the Management Board and the APPI.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Significant progress was made in all areas during 2002. Transparent financial information is now available for each project. Better project and financial management was reflected in an increase in the rate of expenditure for technical cooperation projects compared to the previous year. Quarterly financial reviews have helped to make efficient use of financial resources, resulting in a reduction of carry-overs. Improvements to the contributions database have led to better monitoring and follow-up on voluntary contributions. The introduction of a new notification-of-funds system has reduced considerably the time-lag between payment and use of a contribution. OHCHR is now able to provide quick and reliable information on the use of contributions to donors while simultaneously informing desk officers about the funds received for their respective projects. A more transparent recruitment process, including pre-screening procedures, has made recruitment more professional and effective, since interviewing and selection can begin at a much earlier stage.

■ CONSTRAINTS

As an integral part of the United Nations Secretariat, OHCHR does not have financial authority delegated from the United Nations

Controller. The authority to commit funds has been delegated to UNOG in areas such as approving and issuing allotments needed to undertake activities, approving funding agreements with donor governments, engaging in contractual services, and issuing staff contracts. Delays in obtaining UNOG's approval for these activities sometimes reduce the Office's operational effectiveness.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN CORE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	447,648
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	8,251
Commission members	0
Representative and other participants	0
Contractual services	46,800
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	17,910
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	520,609
Programme support costs	67,679
Total	588,288

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS CORE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002.

Donor	Earmarking/allocation	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
United Kingdom	Core management systems	540,759	1,940,759
	APB activities (training)	0	282,834
Total		540,759	2,223,593

With reference to the pledge and income column, in some instances a pledge is made in the prior year and payment is received in the current year. In other instances a pledge is made in the current year and payment is received the following year.

HUMAN RIGHTS KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

■ BACKGROUND

Information technology (IT) is not only crucial to OHCHR's day-to-day operations, it is also essential for storing and disseminating

human rights information. OHCHR's website (www.ohchr.org) is a highly regarded and well used source of data on human rights; its Intranet is the most efficient means of sharing knowledge among OHCHR staff and with other United Nations offices. Human rights databases have become an invaluable asset to OHCHR.

Through OHCHR's publications programme, the quality and availability of published human rights materials was improved

during 2002. However, because of limited financial resources, publication activities were modest, and the creation of the documentation centre was postponed until 2003.

■ OBJECTIVES

- Provide a platform for better communication among OHCHR offices, field presences, regional representatives, special rapporteurs and human rights experts.
- Ensure better functioning of the Office by developing up-to-date information and communication technology systems.
- Produce and disseminate human rights material among Member States, United Nations human rights mechanisms and experts, international organizations, NGOs, universities and research institutes.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

IT services, system and database development and Internet web publishing

Daily support and services for the Office and field presences were provided throughout 2002. Obsolete desktop computers were replaced with new computers, IT servers were streamlined and outsourced, and both Remote Access Services (RAS) and the Virtual Private Network (VPN) were implemented. By the end of the year, all OHCHR staff members were working with the latest tools in a secure environment, with little interruption, and could access OHCHR IT systems from anywhere in the world.

Human rights protection database: In late 2002, databases related to the Office's work were reviewed. The resulting report proposed consolidating databases for thematic mandates, communications, disappearances, the 1503 procedure and field presences. A new consolidated human rights protection database, which will cover the required functions for the special procedures and mandates, will be designed and developed in 2003.

Human rights promotion and the Internet: The Internet server was moved to a reliable service provider in late 2002. A set of products to improve accessibility to Internet information was proposed and is expected to be purchased and installed during 2003. The web specialist and all OHCHR staff members will participate in Internet development.

Knowledge sharing and the Intranet: The OHCHR Intranet, based on user-friendly technology and common

standards, was launched in early 2002 and linked with other United Nations Intranets. The new Intranet gradually replaced the existing information-sharing system HURICANE (Human Rights Computerized Analysis Environment). The OHCHR portal, an integral Internet/Intranet web site for disseminating information, will be created in 2003.

Human rights information management: Since OHCHR's existing information-management systems are not usable on the web, they must be rebuilt. Proposals made and accepted during 2002 will be implemented in 2003.

Publications

With the aim of producing more focused and higher quality publications, OHCHR revised a number of outdated fact sheets and manuals during 2002; others will be updated in 2003. An English-language editor and a publications assistant who was recruited in November 2002 worked to improve the quality of OHCHR's publications.

OHCHR's publication list contains 77 titles available in some or all official United Nations languages. The list, which also serves as an order form, indicates the language, Internet and stock availability of publications. Requests for OHCHR publications have increased dramatically since the list, which is updated each month, was posted on OHCHR's web site and has been circulated at meetings and major events. During 2002, well over 120,000 copies of publications were distributed to 78 countries in all parts of the world. In addition, stock management of publications has been streamlined with the use of the Publications Database.

The publications listed below were produced in 2002 in cooperation with the Publishing Service of the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) and external partners. All fact sheets and many other publications will eventually be available in the six official languages of the United Nations. However, dwindling translation capacity at UNOG and a lack of funds to recruit external translators have thwarted efforts to translate all publications into all six languages.

All publications are posted on the OHCHR website.

Fact Sheets

- No. 4 (Rev.1) *Combating Torture* (English)
- No. 7 (Rev.1) *Complaint Procedures* (English)
- No. 28 *The Impact of Mercenary Activities on the Right of Peoples to Self-Determination* (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish)

Professional Training Series

- No. 10 *Handbook on National Human Rights Plans of Action* (English; online only, since it must be regularly updated)

Special issue papers

- *HIV/AIDS and Human Rights – International Guidelines, Revised Guideline 6* (English)
- *Human Rights and Disability* (English)
- *Human Rights and the Environment* (English)
- *Human Rights, Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development* (English)
- *Recommended Principles on Human Rights and Human Trafficking* (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Spanish)
- *Housing Rights Legislation* (published jointly with UN-HABITAT) (English)

Promotional material

- *ACT Project: Assisting Communities Together* (English, French, Spanish)
- *OHCHR brochure* (English)

United Nations Action in the Field of Human Rights, a publication which requires substantial funding, was not updated due to lack of funds. However, other reference materials, such as a revised edition of Volume I, Parts 1 and 2, of *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments* and several volumes of selected decisions of the Human Rights Committee under the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, will be published in 2003.

Information and reference services

The Documentation Centre to be created at OHCHR's headquarters will support the research and information needs of human rights experts, special rapporteurs, treaty bodies' members and OHCHR staff. The inauguration of the Documentation Centre was delayed primarily because funds were not available and the furniture procurement process was slower than anticipated. The Documentation Centre opened in 2003. During 2002 the process to procure library furniture was initiated; and donations of human rights reference materials were received from the United Nations, international and national institutions and research institutes.

An Inter-Branch Steering Committee was established to develop and review an acquisition policy for the specialized collection and to establish criteria for archiving old materials.

On-line databases containing articles from newspapers and periodicals were made available through subscriptions offered by the United Nations System Electronic Information Acquisition Consortium (UNSEIAC).

Registry

Staff of the registry unit monitored, analyzed, distributed and archived incoming mail, facsimiles and e-mail messages to OHCHR each day. Additional planned activities, including the recruitment of an additional registry clerk, were not undertaken due to insufficient resources. From January 2003, the Registry will be situated within OHCHR's Administration section.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

- The LAN and e-mail servers are hosted and managed by the United Nations International Computing Centre (ICC).
- Design and development of the database is outsourced to ICC.
- The UNOG Working Group of the Publications Board oversees the implementation of OHCHR's publications programme under the regular budget. UNOG's Publishing Service provides OHCHR with support in designing, formatting and printing publications. Recruitment of external translators is often required.
- OHCHR's Publications Committee meets once a month to plan new publications and ensure high quality and consistency. The English language editor reviews the publications' for accuracy, editorial consistency, impartiality and readability and also acts as Secretary to the Publications Committee. The publications assistant coordinates the planning, design and production of publications and the implementation of the publications programme.

BENEFICIARIES

The information and communication technology systems have recorded more than a million hits to the system every month. Users include OHCHR staff members, partners of United Nations entities and agencies, governments, NGOs, academics, grassroots human rights activists and the general public.

OHCHR's publications are distributed to governments, international organizations, national human rights institutions, NGOs, human rights experts, academic institutions, students and the general public. They are widely used as reference material during seminars and workshops organized by OHCHR. Manuals and other training materials are used by human rights workers and United Nations staff in the field.

COORDINATION

All decisions related to information management and information and communication technology made by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General and the United Nations information and communication technology board are reflected in the development of OHCHR's technology systems. The compatibility of all OHCHR's systems is ensured through the ICC Management Committee and the Technological Innovation Committee.

All office-level matters related to publications are discussed by OHCHR's Publications Committee and the OHCHR Information and Communication Technology Committee. Their proposals are, in turn, considered by the OHCHR Management Board.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

After outsourcing the servers, the reliability, availability and security of OHCHR's IT infrastructure was dramatically improved. New, updated computers improved productivity within the entire Office; and with Remote Access Service (RAS) and Virtual Private Network (VPN), communication between headquarters and field presences was substantially improved.

CONSTRAINTS

Some activities planned for 2002 could not be implemented due to a lack of funds and limited human resources. The implementation of a forward-looking publications policy and strategy was impeded by funding constraints and the low priority accorded to publications by the UNOG Conference Services Division. Lack of funds made it impossible to recruit a publications expert and to engage the services of external writers with human rights expertise.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN HUMAN RIGHTS KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	173,735
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	0
Commission members	0
Representative and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	13,000
Supplies and acquisitions	163,898
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	628,632
Sub-total	979,265
Programme support costs	127,304
Total*	1,106,569

* Includes an amount of US\$ 16,065 spent through UNOPS for the publications programme.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS HUMAN RIGHTS KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002.

Donor	Earmarking/allocation	Pledge	Income
		US\$	US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Denmark	Unearmarked contribution	0	300,000
Ireland	Capacity-building	52,817	50,000
Norway	Unearmarked contribution	209,574	213,942
	Unearmarked contribution	9,796	10,000
United Kingdom	HR knowledge management	781,250	1,363,352
<i>Other donors</i>			
UNESCO prize	Documentation centre	114,516	114,516
Total		1,167,953	2,051,810

With reference to the pledge and income column, in some instances a pledge is made in the prior year and payment is received in the current year. In other instances a pledge is made in the current year and payment is received the following year.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

■ BACKGROUND

The Public Affairs and Communication Team continued to strengthen media relations, keep partners and the general public apprised of developments and debates in human rights, and coordinate partnerships with NGOs and civil society. In November 2002 an External Relations Branch was established: it includes the Resource Mobilization Unit and Media Relations, which were previously part of the Executive Office, and two new units: Communications and NGO Partnerships.

■ OBJECTIVES

The objective is to maintain and strengthen the range of OHCHR information and communication activities and ensure they are clearly focused on disseminating the High Commissioner's message. The Public Affairs and Communication Team is responsible for:

- Preparing speeches, written messages and articles;
- Implementing public-information activities and maintaining relations with the media;
- Coordinating external-relations activities, including contacts with governments, United Nations agencies and programmes, NGOs and civil society;
- Developing cooperation with the private sector within the framework of the United Nations Secretary-General's Global Compact initiative; and
- Organizing public events, meetings, exhibits and briefings.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

Public information is vital to an office like OHCHR, which is still in the process of establishing its identity and which needs understanding of, and support for, its objectives. In 2002, a process of review and improvement of OHCHR's communications capabilities was initiated. On 8 July, a workshop on communications was organized, attended by relevant OHCHR staff, the head of UNESCO's public-information office and a consultant. A paper on how to move the process forward was drawn up and submitted to the then-incoming High Commissioner. The paper became the basis for the establishment of the External Relations Branch.

An informative and visually attractive brochure on the work of OHCHR was published and has become OHCHR's primary public-information vehicle. It was initially produced in English, French and Spanish; Arabic, Chinese and Russian translations will be available in 2003. The brochure is distributed by staff and by the information desk at headquarters, as requested, and can also be viewed and downloaded from OHCHR's web site.

In cooperation with UNEP, a brochure on human rights and the environment was produced to inform the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg on the links between the two issues.

In addition to a number of video messages, statements, lectures, written messages and prefaces, most of which are available on OHCHR's web site, the Team produced a number of opinion articles that ran in publications with an international readership, including the New York Times, Le Figaro, the Guardian and the International Herald Tribune. Opinion articles also appeared in several African and Latin American newspapers.

The Team handled media queries and correspondence inside and out of OHCHR, mainly invitations to the High Commissioner and requests for information from civil society organizations, the private sector and the general public.

Improved procedures for external relations, especially with permanent missions and United Nations agencies, were agreed and implemented. Representation and protocol services for official visits were arranged and social functions, including the visits of high-level officials to Palais Wilson, were organized as necessary.

During the 58th session of the Commission Human Rights and the 55th session of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights two NGO liaison officers were designated to service requests from NGOs. The Chairpersons of the Commission and the Sub-Commission gave weekly briefings to NGO representatives. The officers helped organize and report on over 100 NGO parallel events and organized 29 briefings for NGOs given by special rapporteurs, special representatives, independent experts and mandate-holders. Information leaflets linked to these briefings were prepared and distributed. It became clear that an NGO liaison officer should be appointed on a permanent basis; an appointment is pending.

Apart from the Commission and Sub-Commission, more than 100 briefings on OHCHR activities were organized in 2002 for members of permanent missions, students, academics, journalists, professionals and the general public.

■ CONSTRAINTS

Lack of funding severely limits OHCHR's ability to raise its public profile. A number of proposed publicity projects, including providing assistance in producing or commissioning television coverage of OHCHR's work and the work of the special procedures in the field, providing media training, support and advice to the treaty bodies and to the Office's field presences, and installing equipment to assist the media in producing and broadcasting interviews from OHCHR headquarters, were not implemented because of limited financial resources.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN PUBLIC INFORMATION

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	576,333
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	(7,460)
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	(16,615)
Commission members	0
Representative and other participants	0
Contractual services	32,530
General operating expenses	1,292
Supplies and acquisitions	6,519
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	592,599
Programme support costs	77,038
Total	669,637

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS PUBLIC INFORMATION

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002.

Donor	Earmarking/allocation	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Brazil	Communication	120'000	120'000
Ireland	Capacity-building	52'817	50'000
Mexico	Unearmarked contribution	31,000	31'000
Norway	Unearmarked contribution	293,875	300,000
Panama	Unearmarked contribution	1,000	1,000
Spain	Exhibition in Palais Wilson*	34,000	0
Sri Lanka	Unearmarked contribution	3,000	3,000
Sweden	Capacity-building	99,048	109,591
United Kingdom	NGO, media and communication	967,213	0
<i>Other donors</i>			
Ford Foundation	Public information	300,000	300,000
Sonning prize	Unearmarked contribution	25,000	25,000
Total		1,926,953	939,591

With reference to the pledge and income column, in some instances a pledge is made in the prior year and payment is received in the current year. In other instances a pledge is made in the current year and payment is received the following year.

* Paid by cheque in late December 2002, and cashed in early January 2003.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

■ BACKGROUND

OHCHR relies heavily on voluntary contributions to carry out its activities. In 2002, US\$ 40 million was raised from

Member States, the European Commission, foundations and individual donors, while US\$ 22 million came from the United Nations regular budget. Though efforts are being made to increase OHCHR's share of the regular budget (currently less than two per cent), OHCHR's dependence on extra-budgetary resources is expected to continue if the

total United Nations regular budget is maintained at zero growth.

In November 2002, the Resource Mobilization Unit was placed within the External Relations Branch. The decision to create this new Branch was one of the recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services, and was implemented as a priority by the High Commissioner.

■ OBJECTIVES

- Secure adequate funding and support for the activities of the Office.
- Obtain timely and predictable funding that allows for appropriate planning.
- Obtain flexible funding with less earmarking and conditions.

■ IMPLEMENTATION

The main tasks of the Resource Mobilization Unit are:

- Advising and briefing the High Commissioner on funding strategies and issues;
- Providing a focal point on funding in OHCHR for governments and others who contribute funds;
- Briefing donors on funding;
- Managing the preparation of the Annual Appeal, the Annual Report and other funding submissions and reports, as needed;
- Coordinating OHCHR's contributions to the United Nations consolidated appeals;
- Following-up on pledges and contributions in a timely manner; and
- Continuing efforts to expand the donor base.

Specific activities undertaken during 2002:

- Strengthened systematic contacts with the major donors through bilateral annual consultations with high-level government delegations and missions to donor capitals;
- Continued to negotiate funding arrangements that have improved stability and predictability in voluntary funding;
- Issued the Annual Report 2001 and the Annual Appeal 2003 as scheduled and with notable improvements in substance and presentation;

- Organized a mid-year review meeting with major government donors to share the results of implementation during the first half of 2002, and to provide important financial updates, such as on shortfalls and re-allocation of funds;
- Organized regular meetings with donors to share information on the implementation of activities, including meetings to discuss technical cooperation and field activities;
- Continued to strengthen the relationship with the European Commission and obtained funding for new areas of cooperation;
- Obtained additional funding from foundations;
- Improved the tracking system for contributions management, in coordination with the Administrative Section and the IT team, and provided donors with more accurate and updated contributions and financial information;
- As the previous year, coordinated substantive contributions to the United Nations system-wide consolidated appeals and supported the High Commissioner's launch of the Consolidated Appeal in November 2002 in Brussels;
- Facilitated dialogue between Member States and field representatives by incorporating a series of briefing sessions for Member States into a week-long field presences meeting held at OHCHR headquarters in November;
- Facilitated and promoted, in coordination with Administration, the use of the Annual Appeal as a project-planning tool within the organization;
- Cleared the backlog of outstanding reports;
- Started preparations for the Annual Report 2002, making a lesson-learned exercise an integral part of the preparation process; and
- Reinforced the capacity of the Unit by recruiting additional staff.

■ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The Resource Mobilization Unit, part of the External Relations Branch, is headed by a senior fund-raising officer who reports to the Chief of the Branch. In 2002, the Unit consisted of three professional staff members and a secretary. Consultants assisted in the preparation of the Annual Appeal and Report and in preparing submissions and reports to the European Commission. A Junior Professional Officer joined the unit in December 2002. Three additional posts will be advertised in 2003. The editing, layout and printing of the Annual Appeal and Report is outsourced and paid from the resource mobilization budget.

Close cooperation with Administration and the three substantive Branches was required and strengthened in preparing submissions, reports and briefings for donors during 2002.

■ BENEFICIARIES

The Resource Mobilization Unit has provided increased accountability to donors and Member States by sharing information on how contributions are being spent. As a result, the level of contributions has increased, allowing OHCHR to implement more activities to protect and promote human rights.

■ COORDINATION

The High Commissioner participated as a panelist in the plenary session of the 2002 annual conference of the Council on Foundations, held in Chicago in April: Attended by over 2,300 executives and trustees of leading foundations, the conference enabled the High Commissioner to share her views on various human rights issues with grantmakers. The Resource Mobilization Unit coordinated several informal meetings between the High Commissioner and foundations to further strengthen cooperation.

The Unit began cooperating with the International Human Rights Funders Group, composed mainly of United States-based foundations, that aims to expand the donor base for human-rights causes. The High Commissioner exchanged information with the Group during the Chicago conference, addressed the Group at its annual meeting in New York in July and made a commitment to support the Group's fundraising efforts, which are consonant with the Office's mission to protect and promote human rights.

The Unit worked with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to coordinate substantive contributions for the consolidated appeals and to support the launch of the Consolidated Appeal by the High Commissioner in Brussels.

■ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Since taking office in September 2002, the High Commissioner has placed resource mobilization high among the Office's

priorities, devoted considerable amounts of time for missions to donor capitals, raised funding issues at meetings with ambassadors in Geneva, and encouraged sharing of substantive and financial information with donors and Member States. Such leadership has revived donor interest in OHCHR's activities, reinforcing ties with existing donors and inspiring new donors to provide financial support. It is hoped that these efforts will continue to bear fruit in 2003.

Increase of the funding level in 2002 (US\$ 40 million) over 2001 (US\$ 35 million)

To match the higher rate of expenditures and commitments in 2002, substantial increases in funding from donors were badly needed. Although securing more funding has been difficult, given the shrinking portion of the Overseas Development Assistance available to United Nations agencies generally, OHCHR increased its pledges to US\$ 40 million up from US\$ 35 million (pledged) in 2001.

Several fund-raising missions to donor countries were undertaken, including to Washington, D.C., New York (for United States-based foundations), Bern, Brussels, Paris, Madrid, Stockholm, Helsinki, The Hague and Oslo. OHCHR's relationship with the European Commission was strengthened both at headquarters and in the field, and new areas for cooperation were identified, resulting in a pledge of US\$ 4.4 million. Additional funding from foundations, such as the Ford Foundation and the MacArthur Foundation, was also obtained.

Annual consultations with major donors were held from January through March. Some of the governments pledged and paid immediately after the consultations, enabling OHCHR to begin implementing activities early in the year.

Greater proportion of unearmarked contributions (US\$ 2.8 million in 2002)

Donors were reminded that unearmarked funds were necessary for timely implementation of priority activities. Demonstrating their increased confidence in OHCHR, major donors gave a larger portion of their annual contributions unearmarked, including US\$ 1.5 million from Denmark. A larger number of medium- and small-sized donors also left all or part of their contributions unearmarked. OHCHR thus received a total of US\$ 2.8 million (pledged) in unearmarked funds in 2002.

Improved Annual Appeals and Annual Reports

With four Annual Appeals and three Annual Reports, including this Report, produced to date, the Appeal and the Report have become essential sources of information for donors and an integral part of the Office's programming cycle.

Presented to Member States in July 2002, the Annual Report 2001 provided a more transparent and consolidated review of the achievements and impact of OHCHR's work, clearer explanations as to why certain activities could not be undertaken, and more detailed reporting on the use of the funds. The fact that the Office had spent US\$ 48.8 million, i.e. more than contributions received (US\$ 31.5 million) by using the carry-over from 2000 to 2001, reflected its efforts to increase implementation.

Regular updated data on implementation for Member States

To respond to donor needs for more timely information about project implementation, a briefing to share the results of the mid-year review with major donors was organized for the first time in 2002. Information on expenditures, revised budgets after the mid-year review, and shortfalls were made available to donors, as was a narrative update on technical cooperation projects. More frequent meetings to update donors on the implementation of technical cooperation and field activities were organized, with presentations provided by chiefs/team leaders/desk officers. Some smaller meetings were also held for potential donors on specific projects, including the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in Sierra Leone and the Human Rights Commission in Afghanistan. In general, the meetings were well-received by donors and the need to hold more frequent informal meetings was emphasized.

EVALUATION

Evaluation of the partnership between the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) and OHCHR, undertaken in 2002 by an independent consultant, indicated that funding provided for capacity-building in the area of resource mobilization has shown results: past contribution records were cleaned up, a backlog of donor reports were cleared, inactive funds were re-negotiated with donors for reallocation/return, and as a result greater donor confidence in the Office was created.

Efforts by the Resource Mobilization Unit to improve OHCHR's capacity to prepare proposals and reports to meet donor expectations were encouraged.

CONSTRAINTS

The Resource Mobilization Unit devotes a great deal of time to preparing submissions, reports and narrative updates for informal briefings. Obtaining funds from the European Commission and most foundations, for example, is a labour-intensive exercise and success is directly related to the investment of time and staff resources. A considerable amount of staff time is still spent on maintaining and improving the tracking system, manually preparing contribution tables, and coordinating the clearance of draft agreements to comply with the United Nations Financial Rules and Regulations. The lack of capacity within the resource mobilization team and in OHCHR as a whole continues to hamper efficiency.

OVERALL ASSESSMENT

For OHCHR to carry out the vast number of human-rights mandates and strengthen implementation at the country level, at least US\$ 10–15 million more per year is needed. The annual pledge level would therefore have to be in the range of US\$ 50–55 million, instead of the current US\$ 40 million. Such funding shortfalls must be filled by strengthening relations with the main donors, convincing mid-sized donors to provide more stable funding, and tapping into sources of funding other than governments.

Consultations held earlier in the year should convince donor governments to make timely pledges and payments. Missions to donor capitals have proved useful and as such, several missions will take place in 2003.

FUNDING

Expenditure amounted to US\$ 597,275 against a budget of US\$ 733,156. The high income is explained by late payment of some US\$ 486,000 in November and December. The Government of the United Kingdom (DFID) paid both its 2001 and 2002 contributions in 2002.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2002. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

	US\$
Staff costs	329,367
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	128,075
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	19,013
Commission members	0
Representative and other participants	0
Contractual services	52,107
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	528,562
Programme support costs	68,713
Total	597,275

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002.

Donor	Earmarking/allocation	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Ireland	Capacity-building	70,423	66,488
Luxembourg	Unearmarked contribution	21,872	21,872
Mexico	Unearmarked contribution	10,000	10,000
Sweden	Resource mobilization	190,476	206,336
United Kingdom	Resource mobilization	442,439	892,439
<i>Other donors</i>			
Private donor	Unearmarked contribution	714	714
Total		735,924	1,197,849

With reference to the pledge and income column, in some instances a pledge is made in the prior year and payment is received in the current year. In other instances a pledge is made in the current year and payment is received the following year.



MISCELLANEOUS

This chapter presents a variety of activities undertaken during the year that were not initially budgeted for and did not appear in the Annual Appeal 2002. In addition, some projects represent adjustments from previous years. Activities related to human rights and terrorism, transitional justice and building the capacity of the Activities and Programmes Branch were planned but later postponed towards the end of the year to allow sufficient time to fine tune project objectives and recruit staff where relevant.

Concert: "Geneva United against Racism"

On 1 June 2001, during the second session of the Preparatory Committee the open-air concert "Geneva United against Racism" was organized with support from the Geneva authorities and featured Natacha Atlas and the Massila Sound System. The High Commissioner welcomed 20,000 people who came to listen to the artists. Outstanding payments for this concert which took place in 2001 were made in 2002.

Workshop on gender integration for special rapporteurs and treaty bodies

A workshop for special rapporteurs and chairpersons of the treaty bodies was held in Geneva in June 1999 and brought together a number of human rights experts to discuss ways and means of integrating gender issues into the work of special rapporteurs and treaty bodies. Some outstanding expenses related to this were incurred during 2002.

Administrative and financial support to OHCHR

The primary function of OHCHR's Administration Section is to support the Office's three Branches, its field presences and the Executive Office in such administrative matters as travel requests for OHCHR staff, special rapporteurs and others who travel on behalf of the High Commissioner, employment contracts of staff recruited through UNOPS, providing budgetary and financial support to project managers, advising on the availability of funds, and preparing financial reports, including reports for donors.

Fellowship programme in Belgium

Supported by the Government of Belgium and the Université Libre de Bruxelles, more than 80 African francophone representatives from NGOs, governments and civil society participated in a fellowship programme in Belgium that offered theoretical and practical human rights training. The programme began in 1995 and was completed in 2001, but outstanding expenses were incurred during 2002.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2002, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2002 and total balance as at 31 December 2002.

Summary	US\$
Opening balance ¹	2,530,166
Income from contributions ²	139,982
Other funds available ³	2,529,323
Total funds available	5,199,471
Expenditure ⁴	243,429
Closing balance⁵	4,956,042

¹ The opening balance reflects the situation as at 1 January 2002.

² Includes contributions received in 2002 which had not yet been allocated to specific activities as at 31 December 2002.

³ Includes interest income of US\$ 16,507 earned with UNOPS and US\$ 738,991 earned with UNOG. In addition, upon closure of the sub-fund for human rights field operations in Burundi, the balance of that Trust Fund was transferred to this account.

⁴ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

⁵ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2002.

⁵ Includes all funds held by UNOPS as well as relevant contributions held by UNOG as at 31 December 2002.

MISCELLANEOUS

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2002 and revised mid-year budgetary requirements versus actual expenditures incurred in 2002.

	Annual Appeal budget	Revised budget	Expenditure
	US\$	US\$	US\$
Concert 1 June (WCAR)	0	0	22,749
Workshop on gender integration for SR and treaty bodies	0	0	11,242
Programme support project	0	0	167,283
Programme development project	0	0	31,295
Sub-total UNOPS projects:	0	0	232,570
Fellowship programme in Belgium	0	0	10,859
Human rights and terrorism	0	123,485	0
Transitional justice	0	89,157	0
Capacity building in APB	0	150,000	0
Sub-total UNOG projects:	0	362,642	10,859
Total	0	362,642	243,429

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2002.

Donor	Earmarking/allocation	Pledge	Income
		US\$	US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Hungary	Unearmarked*	2,480	2,480
<i>Other donors</i>			
European Commission	Criminal code/transitional justice	0	128,517
Tubingen University Honorarium	Support to interns	8,985	8,985
Total		11,465	139,982

With reference to the pledge and income column, in some instances a pledge is made in the prior year and payment is received in the current year. In other instances a pledge is made in the current year and payment is received the following year.

* Allocated by OHCHR to VFTC in 2003

