



ANNUAL REPORT 2004

IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES AND USE OF FUNDS



OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

HUMAN RIGHTS



ANNUAL REPORT
2004



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HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

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INTRODUCTION BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

At the end of a year it is natural to look back at what has been achieved and, perhaps more importantly, what still needs to be done.

As we take stock of our work in 2004 we see an OHCHR emerging from transition and moving to give itself the means and capacity necessary to make a real difference in peoples' lives. The 2004 Annual Report reflects action taken by OHCHR to begin articulating a strategic vision for the future, one based on a shift in emphasis from mainly standard-setting to a greater focus on actual implementation of human rights. This shift was foreshadowed in the report of the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change of December 2004 and is articulated in the Plan of Action we have drafted in response to the Secretary-General's call in his own report, *In Larger Freedom*.

In 2004 OHCHR continued to hone its expertise and research capacity on a broad range of issues, including on the human rights of specific vulnerable groups such as indigenous peoples, minorities, persons living with disabilities, and people affected by HIV/AIDS. Importantly, the Office equally continued to exercise its leadership in the promotion and protection of human rights through its work at the country level by the provision of technical cooperation, support to national institutions, and protection through the monitoring of human rights violations, including notably in Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire and Sudan.

From mapping past human rights violations, to denouncing current violations our field offices remained engaged in a wide range of activities designed to enhance the protection of universal human rights. This is all in addition to our work in servicing the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission, and the support we provide to the treaty bodies and the special procedures.

In an effort to increase its capacity to respond in a relevant and timely manner to acute human rights crises, the Office also began to explore possibilities for building a more effective early warning and rapid response capacity, boosted its contingency fund and created a number of posts devoted to coordinating such interventions in the future. This operations dimension is at the core of our work: endeavouring to ensure that we adopt the best approach, and have the commensurate means, to remedy or reverse situations of human rights violations, when and where they occur.

This dimension of our work is also reflected in our increasing support to international commissions of inquiries, such as those that were established for Côte d'Ivoire and Darfur in 2004. The conflict in Darfur and the dire plight of the victims drove the Security Council to call for the establishment of an International Commission of Inquiry, in resolution 1564 of October 2004. The Secretary-General requested OHCHR to assist the Commission

in its work, which enabled us to spearhead the development of a comprehensive approach and expertise in supporting international commissions of inquiries. For the Darfur Commission of Inquiry, my Office created a secretariat composed of more than 30 persons, including legal and human rights officers supporting the day-to-day work of the Commissioners, and field-based teams composed of criminal investigators, including some with backgrounds in sexual violence, military analysts, and forensic experts.

As the findings of the Commission of Inquiry on Darfur demonstrate, there is no hope for sustainable peace in Darfur, or anywhere else, without immediate access to justice. Work in the general areas of rule of law, transitional justice and democracy also intensified significantly in 2004, including by placing high priority on ensuring respect for human rights while taking firm steps to eradicate terrorism.

Turning to management, the Office in 2004 began to implement a number of internal reforms. These efforts included the building of a solid senior management team, as well as the alignment of activities under regular and extra-budgetary funding and the preparations for a two year planning cycle for both budgets to provide a more comprehensive presentation of our overall activities and needs. A thorough process to prepare our submission for regular budget resources took place at the end of the year.

In 2004, a record amount of pledges were recorded and I am grateful for the continued support of Member States to our human rights activities. While the United Nations regular budget provided US\$ 32.7 million in 2004, pledges of voluntary contributions amounted to US\$ 60 million, an increase of 16 million compared to 2003. These voluntary contributions are vital for our Office.

When I joined OHCHR in July 2004, I found an institution full of highly dynamic, competent and dedicated people. I certainly had high expectations regarding the capacity of this Office to fulfil its broad and fundamental mandate. I also found an institution acutely aware of how much more could be done to promote and protect human rights. As we embark on the road to reform and change, we look to our partners to share the vision of a stronger OHCHR, with more capacity to respond to the calls of distress, the hopes and the aspirations of so many people around the world.



Louise Arbour

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights



THE ANNUAL REPORT 2004: A READER'S GUIDE

This is OHCHR's fifth Annual Report to donors. 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 eliminating the need for multiple, and often similar, tailor-made reports to individual donors.

As in previous years, the financial statements provided by OHCHR's main partners, the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) and the United Nations Office for Project Services (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.

The additional tables and graphic illustrations that were included in the previous year have been maintained in order to better visualize and analyze the use and management of funds that OHCHR received. The budget and expenditure tables make a distinction between projects and/or trust funds implemented by UNOG and those implemented by UNOPS; and there is a clear indication of our revised mid-year budgetary requirements. The section on funding of OHCHR includes a summary of the various trust funds administered by UNOG (table I) and UNOPS (table II), with additional charts illustrating the Office's performance.

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 (2004-2005). 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 (2004) become disbursements in the second year (2005). As a result, final disbursements for 2004 will only become apparent at the end of 2005. For the sake of transparency a second column will be added to all expenditure reports in the Annual Report 2005 to reflect the final situation in 2004.

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* include the cash operating reserves (not available for activities in 2005); 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 budgets presented in the 2004 Annual Appeal and revised budgets (as per the mid-year review) compared to consolidated expenditure. 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 2003 while payment was received in 2004. Similarly, some pledges were made in 2004 but the payment was not received until 2005. 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 2004. 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 prior period adjustments, savings, refunds and transfers made in 2004.
 - *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 2004.
 - *Other funds available*: Includes interest and miscellaneous income.
 - *Total funds available*: Includes opening balance, adjustment, income from contributions and other funds available.
 - *Expenditure*: Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.
 - *Closing balance*: Represents funds carried over into 2005. 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 has been obligated in the first half of 2005 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. Contributions to joint projects with other United Nations organizations. Payments to training institutes, universities and other educational institutions for the organization of seminars and/or training courses.
 - *Programme support costs*: Calculated at 13 per cent of total project costs. This amount is generally shared at a varying ratio among OHCHR, UNOG, UNOPS and UNDP.



FUNDING OF OHCHR

◆ HOW IS OHCHR FUNDED?

OHCHR is funded from the United Nations regular budget and from voluntary contributions. Funds from the United Nations regular budget for the biennium 2004-2005 totaled US\$ 67.6 million, or 1.8 per cent of the full US\$ 3.6 billion United Nations regular budget for the biennium. US\$ 64.7 million was received under section 24 (human rights), of which US\$ 31.2 million was appropriated in 2004; US\$ 2.9 million was received under section 23 (technical cooperation), of which US\$ 1.5 million was appropriated in 2004. In addition, OHCHR received US\$ 60 million in voluntary contributions from donors towards activities outlined in the Annual Appeal 2004. That Appeal asked for US\$ 54.9 million in contributions. However, the budget was revised at mid-year to US\$ 61.5 million.

Funding from the United Nations regular budget covered 36 per cent of OHCHR's activities during 2004 with expenditures of US\$ 30.1 million, while voluntary contributions covered 64 per cent of activities with expenditures of US\$ 51.8 million. OHCHR's activities funded by the United Nations regular budget are described in the Secretary-General's reports to the General Assembly on the use of the regular budget (sections 23 and 24). This Annual Report details the use of voluntary contributions received by OHCHR.

◆ OHCHR'S DONORS

During the reporting period, 62 governments, the European Commission, two United Nations agencies and various associations and individuals provided voluntary contributions, both large and small, to OHCHR. Although efforts to broaden OHCHR's donor base have been successful, the Office remains dependent on too few donors. Ten major donors provided 79.4 per cent of OHCHR's total voluntary contributions in 2004; the 20 top donors provided 97.6 per cent of those contributions. Those top 20 donors provided US\$ 58.6 million in pledges and US\$ 50.6 million in paid contributions.

◆ FUNDING TRENDS

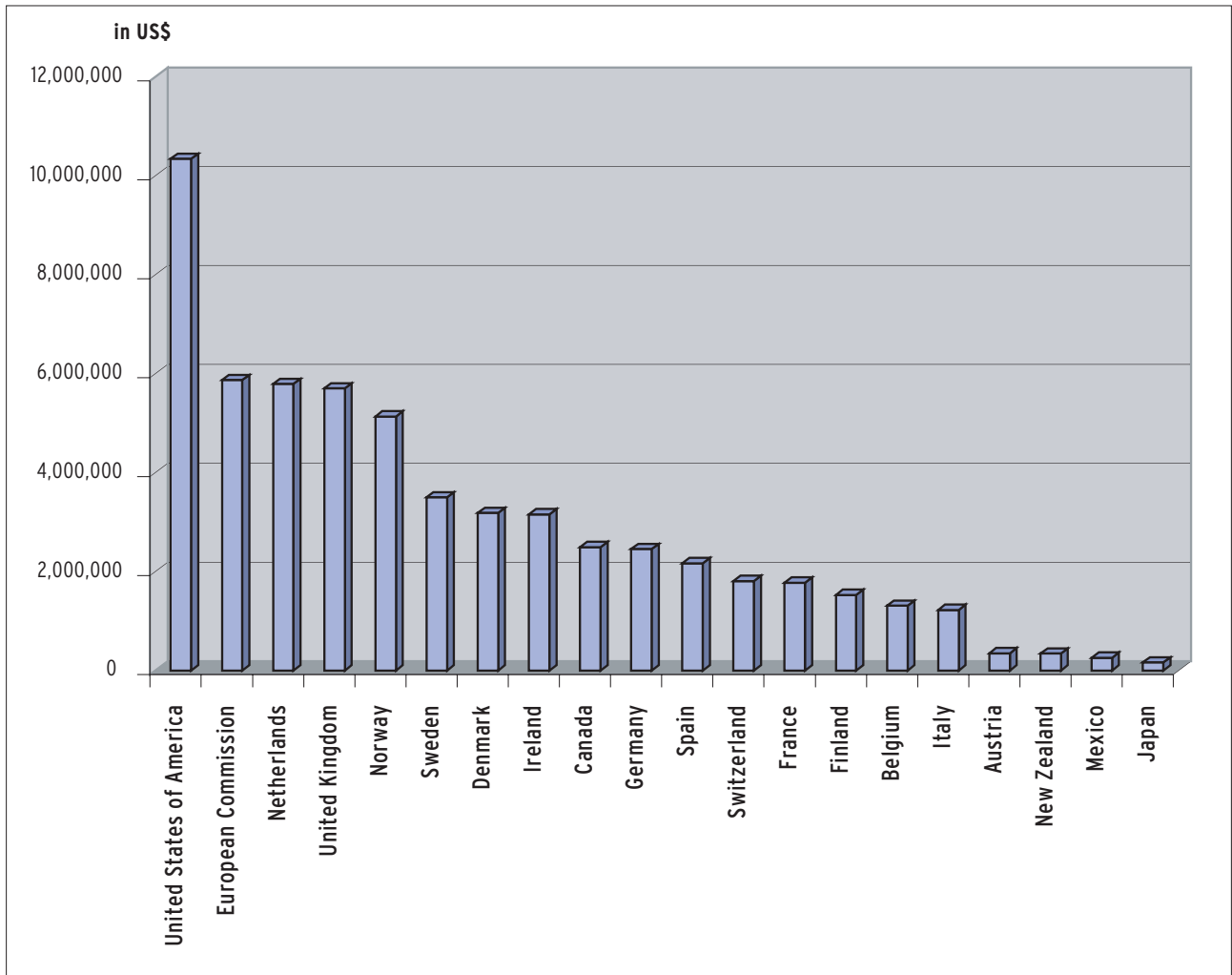
Level of funding

Voluntary contributions increased by US\$ 16 million in 2004 as compared with the previous year. Total pledges reached US\$ 60 million, compared to US\$ 44 million in 2003, and paid contributions totaled US\$ 52.3 million in 2004, up from US\$ 47.4 million in 2003. Pledges covered total voluntary funding requirements (US\$ 54.9 million) in 2004.

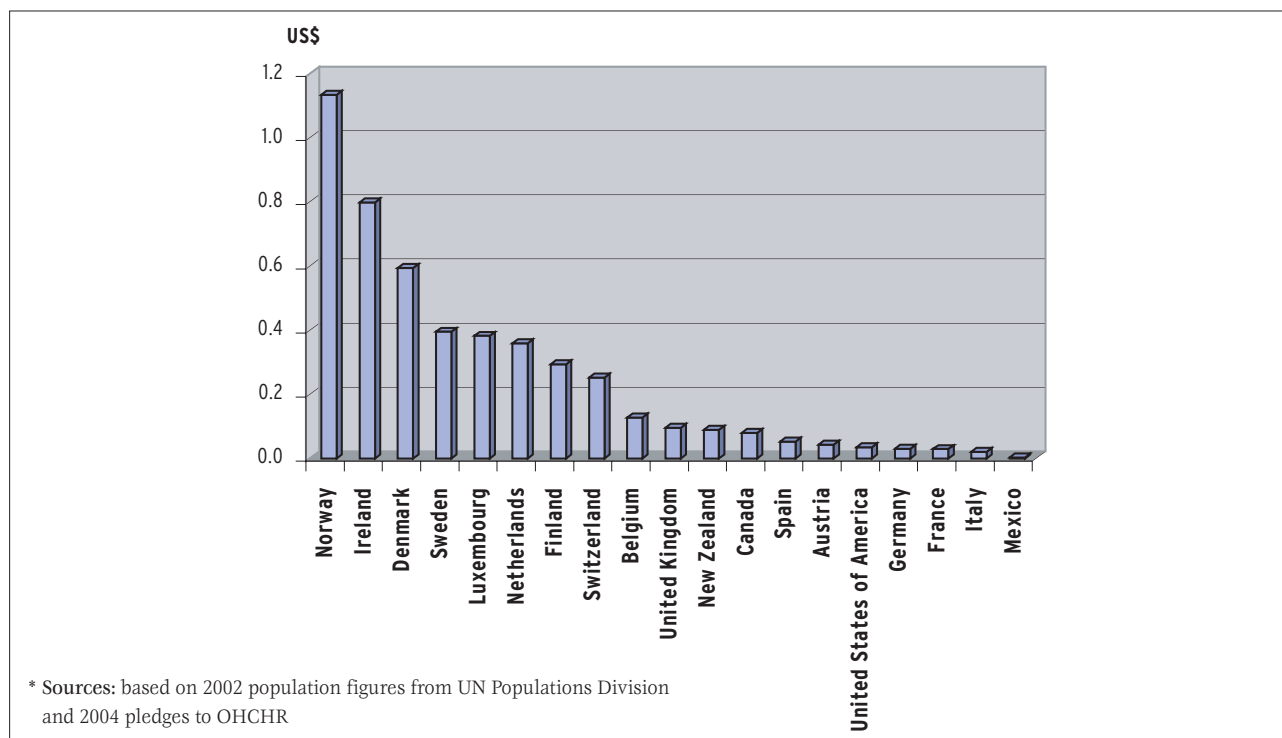
Predictability

Donors are helping to improve the Office's ability to plan its activities by increasingly making contributions under arrangements that ensure predictability and stability. Eleven donors - Belgium, Canada, the European Commission, France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom - have multi-year arrangements with OHCHR.

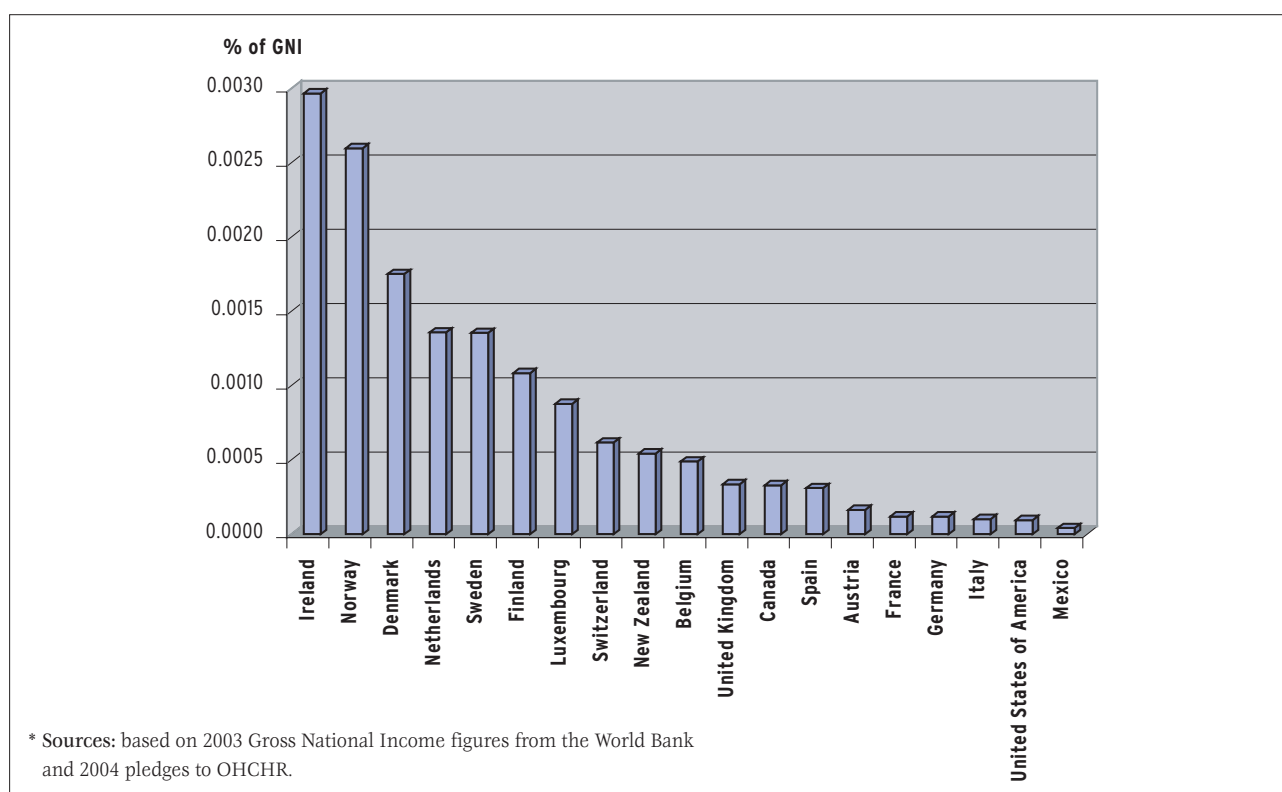
Pledged contributions from OHCHR's top donors in 2004



Pledges from OHCHR's top donors per capita*



Pledges from OHCHR's top donors as a percentage of Gross National Income*



Earmarking

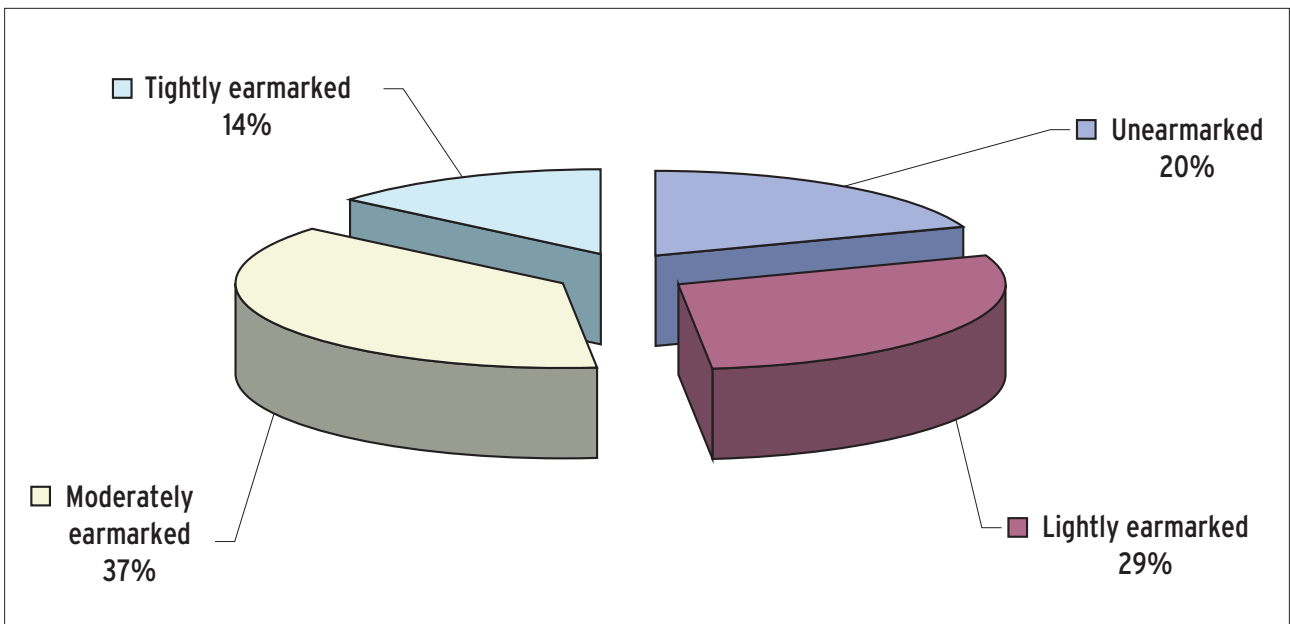
A trend towards less earmarking continued in 2004, with US\$ 11.7 million contributed with no earmarking at all. Several major donors gave a portion of their annual contribution unearmarked; and many of the governments who are not among OHCHR's major donors did not earmark at all.

The following governments, listed in descending order of amount, provided unearmarked contributions or provided a portion of their contribution unearmarked:

Netherlands	New Zealand	Hungary	Mauritania	San Marino	Morocco
Denmark	Italy	Algeria	Monaco	Bhutan	Nigeria
Spain	France	Indonesia	Chile	Serbia and	Guatemala
Canada	Mexico	Qatar	Bahrain	Montenegro	Egypt
Ireland	Austria	Greece	Oman	Nicaragua	Sudan
Norway	Sweden	South Africa	Costa Rica	Croatia	Armenia
Finland	Luxembourg	Thailand	Cameroon	Pakistan	Bulgaria

The table and pie chart below represent earmarking and is divided into four categories (unearmarked, lightly earmarked, moderately earmarked and tightly earmarked), showing how funds are made available to the Office.

Earmarking trend in 2004



EARMARKING TREND IN 2004 FOR PLEDGED CONTRIBUTIONS BY DESCENDING ORDER

Donor	Total pledge US\$	Unearmarked US\$	Lightly earmarked US\$	Moderately earmarked US\$	Tightly earmarked US\$
United States of America	10,343,950		1,691,150	8,552,800	100,000
European Commission	5,872,627				5,872,627
Netherlands	5,794,225	4,408,448	663,130	722,646	
United Kingdom	5,702,595		3,773,585	1,774,010	155,000
Norway	5,135,966	566,572	2,932,011	1,637,383	
Sweden	3,501,775	61,816	1,792,580	1,647,379	
Denmark	3,184,474	2,079,900		452,338	652,236
Ireland	3,157,960	621,891	1,741,294	794,776	
Canada	2,493,129	847,458		1,645,672	
Germany	2,453,382		832,059	1,621,323	
Spain	2,170,016	1,061,263	198,939	909,814	
Switzerland	1,808,700		1,400,000	379,200	29,500
France	1,778,324	240,784	593,131	184,178	760,231
Finland	1,526,566	498,026	512,485	337,010	179,045
Belgium	1,309,213		525,543	585,894	197,775
Italy	1,225,490	245,098		980,392	
Austria	350,896	132,626	179,195	39,076	
New Zealand	344,828	344,828			
Mexico	261,500	200,000		61,500	
Japan	166,397		147,197	19,200	
Korea, Rep.of	160,000		100,000	10,000	50,000
Australia	149,254			74,627	74,627
Luxembourg	106,574	55,419		24,631	26,525
UNAIDS	105,420				105,420
Portugal	95,000			45,000	50,000
Algeria	65,000	50,000		15,000	
South Africa	57,718	21,644	14,430	21,644	
Greece	55,000	25,000	6,000	24,000	
Hungary	51,195	51,195			
Saudi Arabia	50,000		50,000		
Indonesia	50,000	50,000			
Qatar	50,000	50,000			
UNESCO	45,000				45,000
United Arab Emirates	30,000			30,000	
Estonia	25,428			25,428	
Venezuela	25,000			25,000	
India	20,000		20,000		
Monaco	20,000	10,000		10,000	
Thailand	20,000	20,000			
Chile	17,000	10,000		7,000	
Poland	15,000		5,000	10,000	
Andorra	14,616			14,616	
Czech Republic	12,076			12,076	
Mauritania	11,168	11,168			
Cyprus	10,369			10,369	
Bahrain	10,000	10,000			
Serbia and Montenegro	10,000	5,000		5,000	
Oman	10,000	10,000			
Nicaragua	8,273	5,000			3,273
Liechtenstein	7,813			7,813	
San Marino	6,361	6,361			
Bhutan	5,207	5,207			
Croatia	5,000	5,000			
Pakistan	5,000	5,000			
Morocco	5,000	5,000			
Nigeria	5,000	5,000			
Guatemala	4,989	4,989			
Egypt	4,000	4,000			
Sudan	2,500	2,500			
Philippines	2,500			2,500	
Holy See	2,500			2,500	
Tunisia	1,659			1,659	
Armenia	1,096	1,096			
Bulgaria	1,000	1,000			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	608			608	
Other (private donors)	57,125	9,479		45,962	1,684
Total	59,998,462	11,747,767	17,177,729	22,770,025	8,302,942

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. support to human rights organs and bodies, support to special procedures, field offices, technical cooperation, global projects, democracy, development and human rights, groups in focus, follow-up to the WCAR and strengthening the capacity of OHCHR).

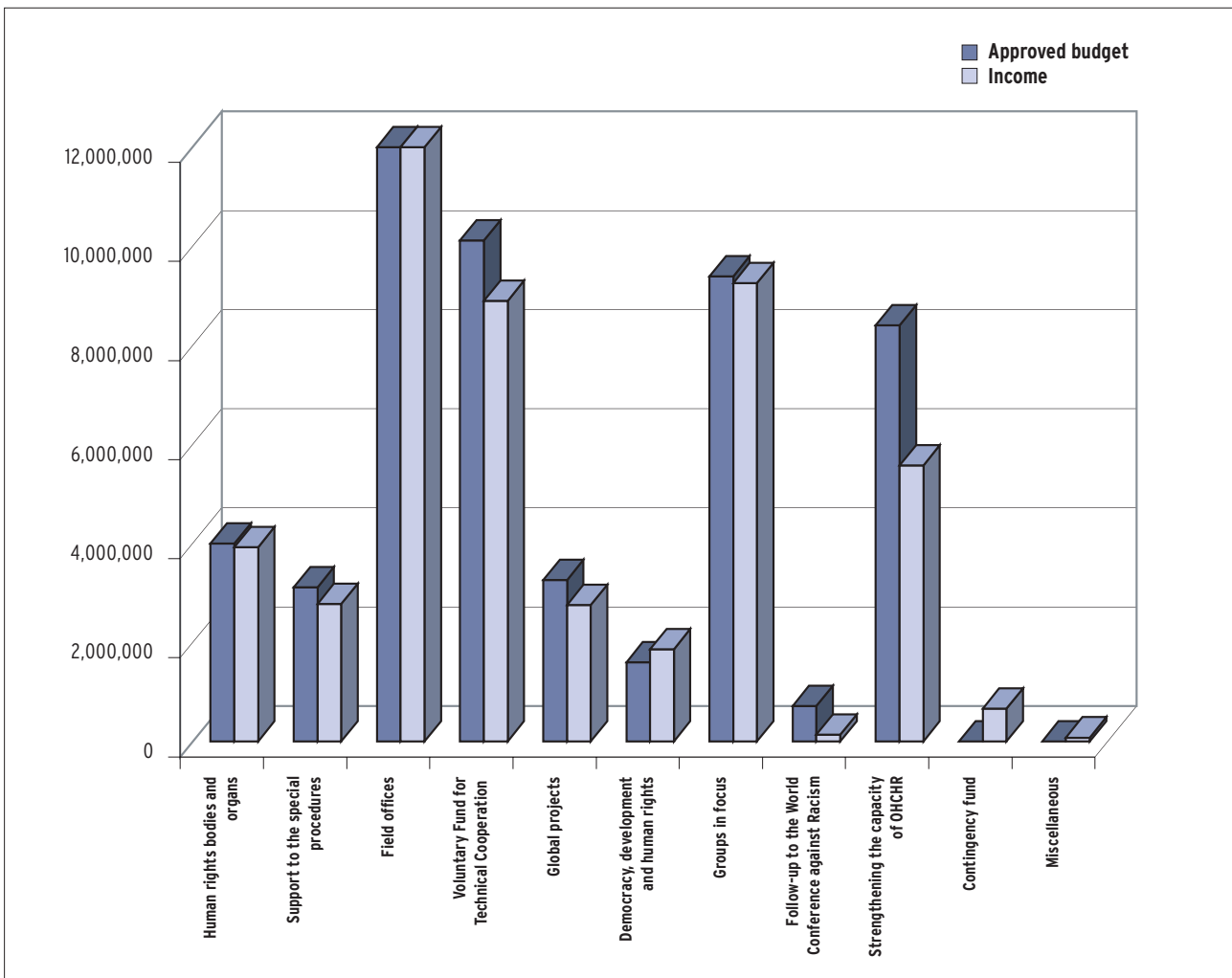
Moderately earmarked: this column includes earmarked contributions to the Human Rights Trust Funds and earmarked contributions to projects within field offices, within technical cooperation, within global projects, within groups in focus and within strengthening the capacity of OHCHR.

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

Budget versus income

Pledges fully covered the initial budget of US\$ 54.9 million and 97.6 per cent of the revised mid-year budget of US\$ 61.5 million. While OHCHR's extra-budgetary requirements grew considerably throughout the 1990s, they have remained fairly stable at an average of US\$ 55 million per year since the publication of the first Annual Appeal in 2000.

Budget versus income in 2004



◆ HOW DONORS CAN HELP

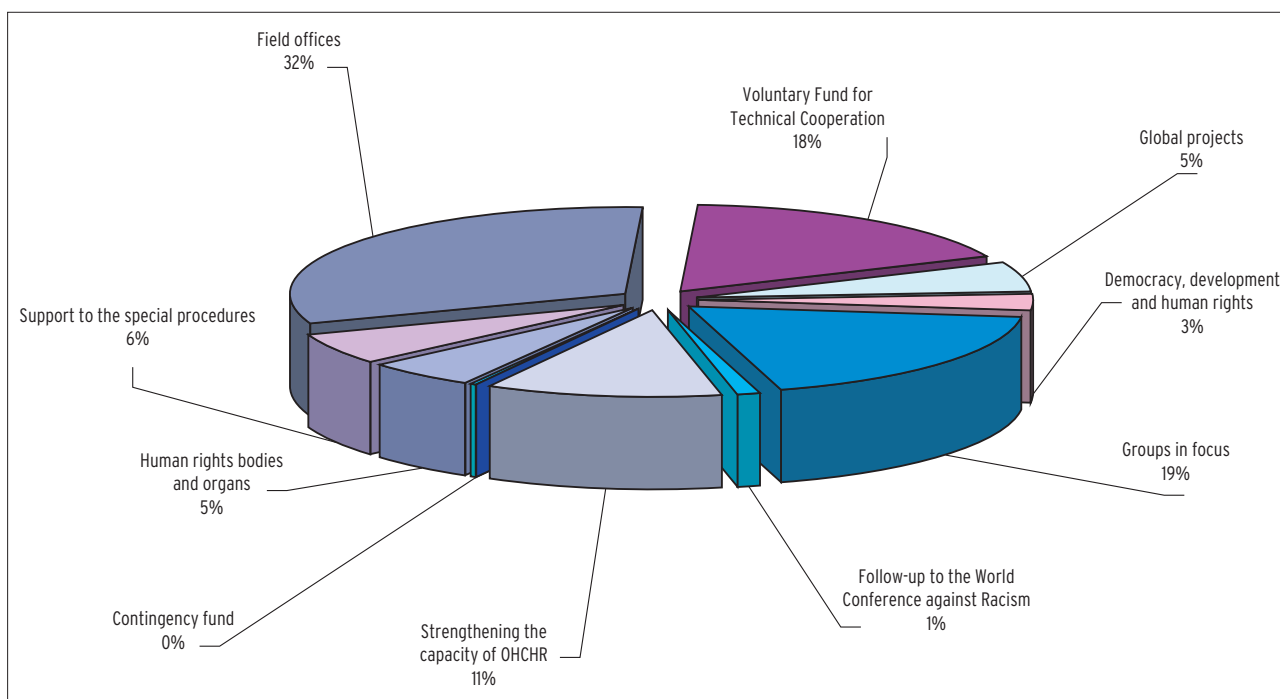
OHCHR encourages donors to provide adequate, timely and predictable funding. While OHCHR works to improve management, planning and prioritization, the way in which donors provide their contributions greatly affects the Office's performance and efficiency. Donors can help the Office improve its performance by providing multi-year contributions, pledging and paying annual contributions early in the year, earmarking to major headings listed in the Annual Appeal, and by providing some funds with no earmarking at all. The efforts made by several major donors to pledge and pay their contributions early in the year are greatly appreciated; however, more can be done. Out of all contributions pledged in 2004, 31 per cent (4 per cent in 2003) were paid in the first quarter, 26 per cent (55 per cent in 2003) were paid in the second quarter, and 43 per cent (41 per cent in 2003) were paid during the second half of the year. First-quarter pledges and payments made by several major donors could help improve programme planning and management. Earlier pledges and payments would also improve the contractual situation for field-based staff, help to avoid delays in implementation of activities, and reduce the need for substantial carry-over funds to start activities in the beginning of the year.

◆ FINANCIAL SITUATION

OHCHR's rate of implementation during the reporting period was similar to that of 2003. On the basis of the initial budget of US\$ 54.9 million, the overall expenditure rate was close to 95 per cent (it was 84 per cent compared to the revised budget presented during the 2004 mid-year review). Total expenditure from extra-budgetary activities as at 31 December 2004 amounted to US\$ 51.8 million, consolidating expenditure reported by UNOG and UNOPS on behalf of OHCHR. While this represents a minor decrease over the previous year, when US\$ 52.5 million was spent on extra-budgetary activities, a certain balance has now been achieved in the spending patterns of the OHCHR. For the first time since the introduction of the Annual Report, income has slightly exceeded the Office's spending capacity. This constitutes a sign of healthy financial management and control, in particular since the Office is so highly dependent on cash deposits to recruit personnel and engage in activities.

The graph below shows the percentage share of total expenditure (US\$ 51.8 million) for each main activity described in this report.

Expenditure by main activity in 2004



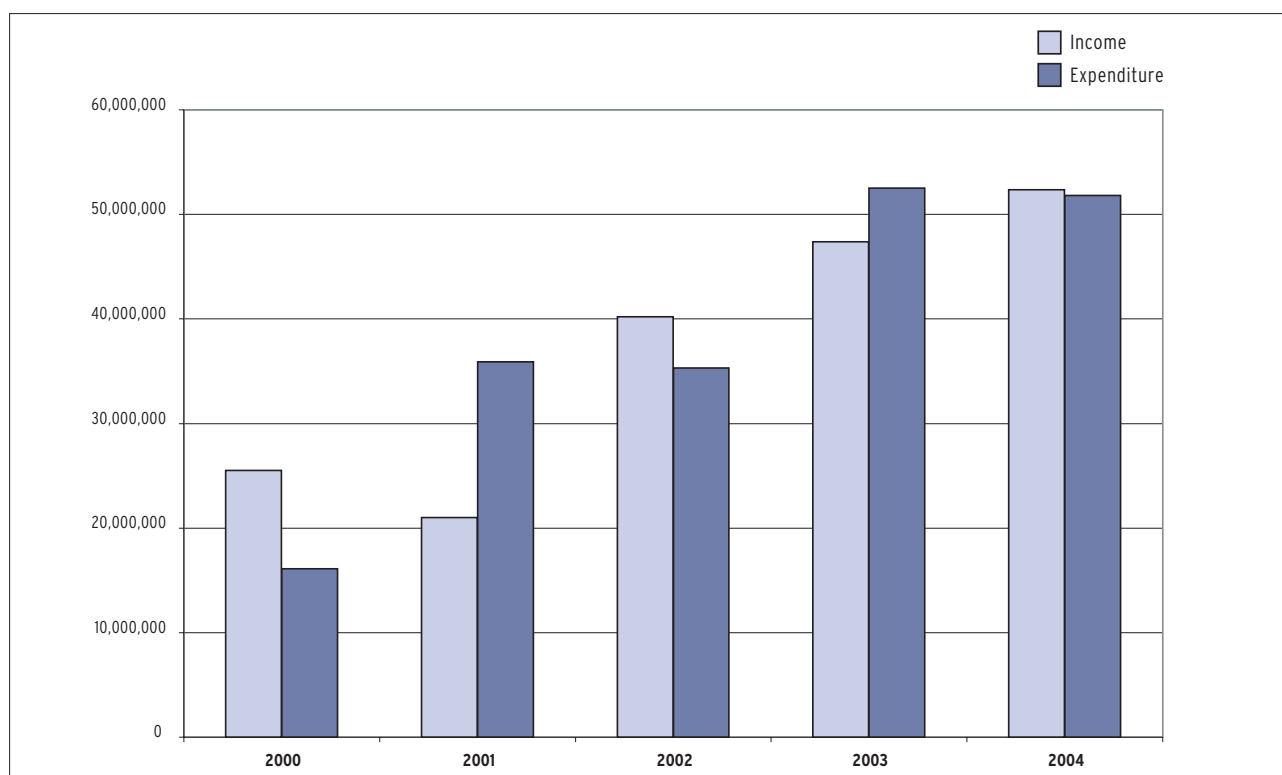
A reasonable carry-over is essential for the effective functioning of any international organization, particularly those, like OHCHR, that are dependent on voluntary contributions and that cannot spend funds before they are received. Without an adequate carry-over, which, at a minimum, should cover needs arising during the first four to six months of the year, OHCHR would be unable to ensure the continuation of many staff contracts and would be incapable of carrying out planned activities during the first months of the year. The fact that about 31 per cent of the contributions provided to the Office in 2004 were paid in the first quarter of the year is a positive development, however, it also illustrates the need for a substantial carry-over.

The net carry-over into 2005 amounted to US\$ 35.8 million. This was US\$ 4.4 million higher than the net carry-over into 2004, which was US\$ 31.4 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 that are not available for implementing activities. In 2004, these cash reserves amounted to US\$ 7.2 million and have been deducted from the above net amount.

The financial rules and regulations to which OHCHR is subject require that funds be allotted (i.e., “locked in” and not available for other activities) for the duration of a staff member’s contract. Hence, if a 12-month contract is awarded to a staff member, an allocation for 12 months is usually required. Although this secures staff members’ contracts, resulting cash-flow problems early in the year make it especially difficult for the Office to implement its activities. The intermediate solution has been to, in some cases, allot funds for staff salaries for a six-month period, then to request the remainder at mid-year, thus ensuring the availability of funds for activities as early in the year as possible.

The graph below illustrates the comparison between funds received and those spent during the 2000-2004 period. The gap that existed between income and expenditure in a given year has been steadily reduced.

Income versus expenditures 2000-2004



◆ FINANCIAL MONITORING AND CONTROL

Monthly reports on projects implemented through UNOG are now provided to all project managers so they can review their projects' financial status. The implementation rate of the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation is reviewed quarterly. Funds reserved for projects that have low implementation rates are released for use by those with higher implementation rates. The results of the mid-year review process, which was introduced in 2001 for the first time, were shared with donors in September 2004. The enhanced procedures for tracking and following up on voluntary contributions and related information-sharing with project managers ensures that donors' wishes are fully respected and that project managers have comprehensive financial information available when they make decisions about their projects.

The development of a new computerized system, containing functions for more effective project management, financial management, contributions management and reporting on extra-budgetary resources made considerable progress in 2004. The new system which is web-based and thus accessible to all OHCHR staff on the intranet has already replaced some of the manual procedures that existed previously for contributions tracking and reporting. The system will be further developed in 2005 to also include expenditures, budgets and other project-related information. A separate module to track and follow-up

on grants will also be included. The section entitled "Strengthening the capacity of OHCHR" has more details on this activity (see page 229).

OHCHR's activities are administered by the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) and by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). Most activities are administered by UNOG whereas UNOPS is primarily responsible for administering field office activities. 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 funds. UNOG's budget, finance and personnel sections provide the Office with various administrative and financial services to support project implementation, including the approval of budget and allotments, allocation of funds to UNOPS, processing of reports from UNDP field offices, recruitment and administration of headquarters-based staff.

The statement of income and expenditure tables below present (i) a financial statement of overall expenditure from UNOPS and UNOG; (ii) a more detailed financial statement of overall expenditure from UNOG; and (iii) a more detailed financial statement of overall expenditure from UNOPS. The table below summarizes all OHCHR activities at headquarters and in the field.

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

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2004, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2004 and total balance as at 31 December 2004.

Summary ¹	Activities implemented through UNOG US\$	Activities implemented through UNOPS US\$	Total US\$
Opening balance ²	38,063,376	1,029,861	39,093,237
Adjustment ³	2,531,343	162,948	2,694,291
Income from contributions ⁴	52,340,074	0	52,340,074
Other funds available ⁵	861,946	40,186	902,132
Allocations from UNOG to UNOPS ⁶	(14,242,686)	14,242,686	0
Total funds available ⁷	79,554,053	15,475,681	95,029,734
Expenditure ⁸	38,178,703	13,634,447	51,813,150
Closing balance⁹	41,375,350	1,841,234	43,216,584

¹ All figures are subject to audit.

² The opening balance reflects the situation as at 1 January 2004.

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

⁴ Includes all contributions received in UNOG accounts in 2004.

⁵ Includes interest income and miscellaneous income in 2004.

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 2004.

⁹ Includes operating cash reserves of US\$ 7.2 million which were not available for activities in 2004. Therefore, the net closing balance for 2004 was US\$ 36 million

FUNDING OF OHCHR

The table below summarizes the financial situation of OHCHR's trust funds as at 31 December 2004. All activities presented in this table are carried out through UNOG. One trust fund covers OHCHR's technical cooperation activities in the field, which are carried out through UNDP and UNICEF and, in some cases, through regional commissions of the United Nations Secretariat. 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 carried out by UNOG and UNOPS. All contributions received for UNOPS-implemented activities are recorded by UNOG against this trust fund. The money is then allocated to UNOPS, which administers the projects.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

ACTIVITIES ADMINISTERED BY THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA - UNOG

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2004, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2004 and total balance as at 31 December 2004.

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 support activities of OHCHR	Total UNOG trust funds
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Opening balance ¹	1,786,552	372,014	663,997	136,115	404,555	1,568,504	7,570,585	1,748,859	23,812,195	38,063,376
Adjustment ²	531,982	3,430	226,372	0	49,357	(456,396)	1,175,217	358,095	643,286	2,531,343
Income from contributions ³	8,108,927	338,870	219,713	0	225,103	136,173	10,321,217	337,753	32,652,318	52,340,074
Other funds available ⁴	111,296	9,112	13,864	(136,685)	7,387	18,670	214,526	39,599	584,179	861,946
Allocations to UNOPS ⁵	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(14,242,686)	(14,242,686)
Total funds available ⁶	10,538,757	723,426	1,123,946	(570)	686,402	1,266,951	19,281,545	2,484,306	43,449,292	79,554,055
Expenditure ⁷	7,893,881	248,588	486,330	0	352,242	651,439	10,933,283	638,821	16,974,119	38,178,703
Closing balance⁸	2,644,876	474,838	637,616	(570)	334,160	615,512	8,348,262	1,845,485	26,475,173	41,375,350

¹ Corresponds to the closing balance reported for the activity in the Annual Report 2003.

² Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure, savings, transfers and refunds.

³ Includes all contributions received in UNOG accounts during 2004

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 2004. Does not include any expenditure incurred by UNOPS.

⁸ Corresponds to all funds held by UNOG as at 31 December 2004 including operating cash reserves of US\$ 7.2 million and reserves for allocations of US\$ 34.2 million which were not available for activities in 2004.

* Due to an error in financial recording, this Trust Fund shows a negative balance. UNOG Finance Unit will take action to offset this negative balance in early 2005.

The table below summarizes the financial situation of activities implemented by UNOPS as at 31 December 2004. The funds reported as part of the closing balance for 2004 were mostly earmarked, however, some funds were earmarked to the major headings of the Annual Appeal 2004 and allocated to projects by OHCHR.

**STATEMENT OF INCOME
AND EXPENDITURE**
ACTIVITIES ADMINISTERED BY UNOPS
UNDER THE TRUST FUND
FOR SUPPORT ACTIVITIES OF OHCHR

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2004, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2004 and total balance as at 31 December 2004.

Summary	US\$
Opening balance ¹	1,029,861
Adjustment ²	162,948
Income from contributions ³	0
Other funds available ⁴	40,186
Allocations from UNOG	14,242,686
Total funds available	15,475,681
Expenditure ⁵	13,634,447
Closing balance⁶	1,841,234

¹ Corresponds to the closing balance reported for all UNOPS-implemented activities in the Annual Report 2003.

² Includes adjustments to prior period contributions and refunds.

³ No contributions were paid directly to UNOPS in 2004.

⁴ Includes interest income earned on funds held by UNOPS during 2004 and miscellaneous income.

⁵ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

⁶ Includes funds held by UNOPS as at 31 December 2004.

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE OVERALL SUMMARY

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planning activities as per the Annual Appeal 2004 and mid-year revised budgetary requirements versus actual expenditures incurred in 2004.

	Annual Appeal budget 2004 US\$	Mid-Year Review budget 2004 US\$	Income 2004 US\$	Expenditure 2004 US\$
<i>UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS</i>				
Support to human rights treaty bodies, the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission	3,992,942	4,097,536	3,918,802	2,787,147
Response to allegations of human rights violations:				
Support to the special procedures	3,116,500	3,478,805	2,779,110	2,976,219
Sub-total	7,109,442	7,576,341	6,697,912	5,763,366
<i>IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD</i>				
<i>Human rights support for peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building activities</i>				
Burundi	2,208,906	2,141,695	2,212,068	2,171,398
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,528,959	2,694,204	1,629,373	1,916,326
Colombia	4,719,437	5,965,023	4,160,076	5,466,133
Cambodia	1,000,000	1,096,953	337,753	638,821
Bosnia and Herzegovina	608,500	413,313	469,790	460,142
Serbia and Montenegro	1,002,050	709,124	963,121	393,944
Croatia	0	0	0	-29,511
Afghanistan	169,464	160,000	326,525	73,669
Angola	1,179,764	1,242,424	418,598	1,100,877
Côte d'Ivoire (Commission of Inquiry)	0	0	235,348	134,594
Guatemala	0	525,337	910,933	0
Sudan (Darfur plan of action)	0	2,214,950	2,347,652	1,489,273
Sudan (Darfur Commission of Inquiry)	0	0	652,236	498,648
Iraq	263,000	612,524	0	327,310
Timor-Leste	0	0	50,000	0
Support to the Sierra Leone Truth and Reconciliation Commission	0	892,367	292,542	874,802
Follow-up to the Sierra Leone Truth and Reconciliation Commission	520,633	141,250	577,617	0
Headquarters support to field presences	0	950,000	838,854	726,849
Sub-total	14,200,713	19,759,164	16,422,486	16,243,275
<i>Technical cooperation activities</i>				
Board of trustees/project development, formulation and evaluation	225,000	225,000		165,259
Africa	2,314,762	2,446,925		2,255,733
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,999,925	2,046,304		1,961,198
Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus	1,590,600	1,528,600		1,209,764
Asia and the Pacific	2,070,286	2,052,144		1,811,438
Arab region	1,988,064	1,988,064		1,738,837
Sub-total	10,188,637	10,287,037	8,897,630	9,142,229

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE OVERALL SUMMARY (cont.)

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planning activities as per the Annual Appeal 2004 and mid-year revised budgetary requirements versus actual expenditures incurred in 2004.

	Annual Appeal budget 2004 US\$	Mid-Year Review budget 2004 US\$	Income 2004 US\$	Expenditure 2004 US\$
<i>THEMATIC HUMAN RIGHTS CHALLENGES</i>				
<i>Global projects</i>				
UN Decade for human rights education	855,900	1,348,200	243,938	858,128
Gender mainstreaming and women's rights	415,425	201,763	546,817	151,979
Human rights and counter-terrorism	190,200	203,600	121,315	177,845
Human rights training for peacekeepers	411,300	411,300	298,200	378,000
Support to national institutions	997,710	1,404,099	986,220	1,045,321
Trafficking in persons	391,300	313,040	560,134	200,539
<i>Democracy, development and human rights</i>	1,343,229	1,511,994	1,664,276	1,403,780
Support to UN Country Teams	257,400	257,400	200,000	152,997
<i>Groups in focus</i>				
Persons living with disabilities	242,410	263,297	50,000	108,144
People affected by HIV/AIDS	156,400	151,533	0	143,631
Minorities	360,388	356,264	168,596	228,859
Indigenous peoples	234,358	161,109	140,000	150,170
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations	350,000	473,165	219,713	486,330
Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People	300,000	448,271	225,103	352,242
Victims of slavery	250,000	264,646	338,870	248,588
Victims of torture	7,500,000	7,500,000	8,108,927	7,893,881
<i>Follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance</i>				
	719,000	970,443	136,173	651,439
Sub-total	14,975,020	16,240,123	14,008,282	14,631,874
<i>STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF OHCHR</i>				
Executive office	520,670	529,744	300,564	350,613
External relations	273,670	0	0	0
Resource mobilization	968,783	968,319	754,648	841,206
Media relations	499,700	364,171	322,695	378,742
Communications and NGO partnerships	247,120	305,476	322,696	31,927
Resource management	1,841,222	1,587,443	1,074,337	1,418,586
Information technology and management	2,529,868	2,258,450	1,887,238	1,806,447
Documentation centre and library	164,450	130,402	140,000	139,113
Policy analysis and methodology	374,310	487,900	0	306,714
Publications	552,569	419,578	380,000	228,161
Staff security	432,910	599,798	388,125	449,530
Sub-total	8,405,272	7,651,281	5,570,303	5,951,039
Contingency fund	0	0	663,130	0
Miscellaneous	0	0	80,334	81,369
Total	54,879,084	61,513,946	52,340,074	51,813,150

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGES AND PAYMENTS IN 2004

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Pledge US\$	Income US\$	Donor	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments and intergovernmental organizations</i>					
United States of America	10,343,950	10,058,915	Serbia and Montenegro	10,000	0
European Commission	5,872,627	540,436	Oman	10,000	10,000
Netherlands	5,794,225	5,789,699	Bahrain	10,000	10,000
United Kingdom*	5,702,595	5,656,500	Nicaragua	8,273	8,273
Norway	5,135,966	5,303,485	Liechtenstein	7,813	7,813
Sweden	3,501,775	3,422,675	San Marino	6,361	0
Denmark	3,184,474	3,182,194	Bhutan	5,207	5,207
Ireland	3,157,960	3,157,960	Morocco	5,000	5,000
Canada	2,493,129	1,711,054	Pakistan	5,000	5,000
Germany	2,453,382	2,430,914	Croatia	5,000	5,000
Spain*	2,170,016	968,134	Nigeria	5,000	4,982
Switzerland	1,808,700	1,834,711	Guatemala	4,989	10,000
France	1,778,324	1,065,037	Egypt	4,000	3,982
Finland	1,526,566	1,502,242	Sudan	2,500	4,476
Belgium	1,309,213	1,377,189	Philippines	2,500	2,500
Italy	1,225,490	1,356,852	Holy See	2,500	2,500
Austria	350,896	420,810	Tunisia	1,659	1,659
New Zealand	344,828	347,600	Armenia	1,096	1,096
Mexico**	261,500	256,000	Bulgaria	1,000	1,000
Japan	166,397	166,397	Bosnia and Herzegovina	608	608
Korea, Rep. of	160,000	160,000	Libya	0	500,000
Australia	149,254	151,904	Costa Rica	0	9,754
Luxembourg	106,574	106,574	Cameroon	0	9,199
UNAIDS	105,420	0			
Portugal	95,000	95,000	<i>Private donors</i>		
Algeria	65,000	65,000	All for Reparations and Emancipation (AFRE)	30,000	30,000
South Africa	57,718	57,718	Dietmembers' Association for Cooperation with UN Human Rights Activities	9,434	0
Greece	55,000	65,300	National Commission of Netherlands Jurists	8,706	8,706
Hungary	51,195	53,677	Other individual donors	3,185	3,185
Saudi Arabia	50,000	50,000	St. John Willey	1,742	1,742
Qatar***	50,000	0	Iona College	1,684	1,684
Indonesia	50,000	50,000	Students of Archway School	911	911
UNESCO	45,000	45,000	Instituto Tecnico Commerciale Statal	797	797
United Arab Emirates	30,000	29,961	Livera Brooklin	273	273
Estonia	25,428	25,429	Corpus Christi College	213	213
Venezuela	25,000	40,000	Gale Group Inc.	180	180
Thailand	20,000	20,000	St. David Wales	0	100
Monaco	20,000	20,000			
India	20,000	20,000			
Chile	17,000	17,000			
Poland	15,000	15,000			
Andorra	14,616	14,318			
Czech Republic	12,076	12,076			
Mauritania	11,168	11,168			
Cyprus	10,369	10,305			
			Total	59,998,462	52,340,074

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.

* These contributions were pledged in late 2004 and payments, or last instalments, were received in early January 2005.

** Includes 2003 contribution, pledged and paid in 2004.

*** This contribution was paid in late 2004 but registered as income in early 2005 due to OHCHR's administrative procedures.

◆ VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OHCHR IN 2004 FROM THE TOP 20 DONORS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
Field offices ¹	1,391,850	1,391,815
Darfur (plan of action)	600,000	300,000
Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation	1,491,150	1,231,150
Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation ²	0	275,000
Victims of trafficking and other groups at risk ³	795,200	795,200
Human Rights training of peacekeepers	298,200	298,200
Seminar on good governance	100,000	100,000
Rule of law and democracy	200,000	200,000
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	5,467,550	5,467,550
Total	10,343,950	10,058,915

¹ Allocated to: Burundi US\$ 600,000; DRC US\$ 591,815; Guatemala US\$ 50,000 and HQ support to field operations US\$ 150,000.

² Last instalment of a contribution pledged in 2003.

³ Allocated to: trafficking in persons US\$ 400,000; VFTC (trafficking related activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the Asia and the Pacific Region) US\$ 245,200; and support to the special procedures mandate on trafficking in persons US\$ 150,000.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
Russian Federation ¹	0	64,474
Nicaragua ²	0	252,204
Transitional justice ³	0	204,490
Democratic Republic of the Congo		
- Human Rights Ministry ⁴	0	19,269
Colombia - Fiscalía project	722,022	0
Mexico	763,359	0
Guatemala	962,696	0
Indigenous populations	1,017,812	0
Treaty bodies - complementary phase	2,406,739	0
Total	5,872,627	540,436

¹ Last instalment of a contribution pledged in 2000.

² Second instalment of a contribution pledged in 2000.

³ Second instalment of a contribution pledged in 2001.

⁴ Last instalment of a contribution pledged in 2001.

NETHERLANDS

	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
Unearmarked ¹	3,745,318	3,731,344
Unearmarked ²	663,130	663,130
Voluntary Fund on Contemporary		
Forms of Slavery	222,646	232,095
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	500,000	500,000
Contingency fund	663,130	663,130
Total	5,794,225	5,789,699

¹ Allocated to: VFTC US\$ 1,000,000; Burundi US\$ 200,000; DRC US\$ 200,000; Colombia US\$ 200,000; Guatemala US\$ 300,000; Bosnia and Herzegovina US\$ 150,000; Serbia and Montenegro US\$ 381,343; democracy, development and human rights US\$ 300,000; support to special procedures US\$ 300,000; gender mainstreaming US\$ 100,000; persons living with disabilities US\$ 50,000; information technology and management US\$ 180,000; documentation center US\$ 40,000; publications US\$ 180,000; and staff security US\$ 150,000.

² Additional unearmarked contribution, allocated to: Angola US\$ 100,000; Burundi US\$ 200,000; Colombia US\$ 263,130; and national institutions US\$ 100,000.

UNITED KINGDOM

	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
Colombia	182,482	181,750
Darfur (plan of action)	458,716	453,721
Sierra Leone TRC	91,241	90,785
Timor Leste (Commission of Experts)	40,000	0
Arab regional office	182,482	181,570
Mexico	54,745	54,471
Nepal	206,900	206,900
Sudan	91,241	90,785
Liberia	50,000	50,000
National institutions	182,842	182,900
National institutions	0	45,100
UN study on violence against children	50,000	50,000
Seminar on rule of law and democracy	50,000	50,000
Seminar on good governance	15,000	15,000
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	273,723	272,355
Strengthening the capacity of OHCHR	3,773,585	0
IT support to treaty bodies	0	500,000
Support to UN Country Teams in integrating HR	0	200,000
Resource mobilization	0	552,397
Core management systems	0	828,946
Information technology and management ¹	0	900,000
Media, communications and NGO partnerships ²	0	750,000
Total	5,702,595	5,656,500

¹ Allocated to: information technology and management US\$ 700,000; publications programme US\$ 100,000; and library and documentation centre US\$ 100,000.

² Allocated to: media relations US\$ 275,000; communications and NGO partnerships US\$ 275,000; and executive office US\$ 200,000.

FUNDING OF OHCHR

NORWAY

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Unearmarked ¹	566,572	581,564
Human rights bodies and organs	382,436	392,556
Field offices ²	849,858	872,347
Angola	296,736	318,598
Burundi	70,822	72,696
Colombia	357,698	377,886
Darfur (plan of action)	104,478	100,524
Darfur (plan of action)	244,816	271,145
Democratic Republic of the Congo	70,822	72,696
Guatemala	70,822	72,696
Balkans ³	708,215	722,022
Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation	708,215	726,956
Mexico	70,822	72,696
Nepal	70,822	72,696
Sudan	70,822	72,696
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations	42,493	43,617
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations	24,590	23,924
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	141,643	145,391
Strengthening the capacity of OHCHR ⁴	283,286	290,782

Total 5,135,966 5,303,485

¹ Allocated to: democracy, development and human rights US\$ 150,000; support to special procedures US\$ 85,000; VFTC-support to Latin America and the Caribbean regional office US\$ 96,000; UN study on violence against children US\$ 150,000; and executive office US\$ 100,564.

² Allocated to: Burundi US\$ 200,000; Guatemala US\$ 100,000; Colombia US\$ 422,347; and HQ support to field operations US\$ 150,000.

³ Allocated to: Serbia and Montenegro US\$ 513,935 and Bosnia and Herzegovina US\$ 208,087.

⁴ Allocated to: external relations US\$ 95,391; resource management US\$ 95,391; and information technology and management US\$ 100,000.

DENMARK

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Unearmarked ¹	2,079,900	2,079,900
Darfur (Commission of Inquiry)	652,236	652,236
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations	49,917	49,000
Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People	74,875	73,512
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	327,546	327,546

Total 3,184,474 3,182,194

¹ Allocated to: human rights bodies and organs US\$ 479,977; UN study on violence against children US\$ 150,000; support to special procedures US\$ 319,985; VFTC US\$ 319,984; Colombia US\$ 219,985; HQ support to field operations US\$ 100,000; national institutions US\$ 150,000; information technology and management US\$ 239,969; and resource management US\$ 100,000.

SWEDEN

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Unearmarked ¹	61,618	60,678
Human rights bodies and organs / special procedures ²	762,362	748,330
Cambodia	343,407	337,752
Colombia	686,813	674,171
Guatemala	404,313	388,237
VFTC / national institutions ³	556,318	546,078
Democracy, development and human rights	123,626	121,351
Strengthening the capacity of OHCHR ⁴	350,274	343,827
Resource mobilization	206,044	202,251
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations	6,803	0

Total 3,501,775 3,422,675

¹ Allocated to: HQ support to field operations US\$ 42,785; minorities US\$ 10,000; and VF for Victims of Torture US\$ 7,893.

² Allocated to: human rights bodies and organs US\$ 374,164 and support to special procedures US\$ 374,166.

³ Allocated to: VFTC US\$ 274,147 and national institutions US\$ 271,931.

⁴ Allocated to: resource management US\$ 50,000; publications US\$ 100,000; information technology and management US\$ 155,702; and staff security US\$ 38,125.

IRELAND

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Unearmarked ¹	621,891	621,891
Human rights bodies and organs	435,323	435,323
Support to special procedures	373,134	373,134
Field offices ²	310,945	310,945
Great Lakes region ³	248,756	248,756
Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation	435,323	435,323
AIDS, disability, gender, rule of law ⁴	359,453	359,453
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	186,567	186,567
Strengthening the capacity of OHCHR ⁵	186,567	186,567

Total 3,157,960 3,157,960

¹ Allocated to: Sierra Leone TRC US\$ 162,860; HQ support to field operations US\$ 100,000; Côte d'Ivoire (Commission of Inquiry) US\$ 235,348; and staff security US\$ 123,683.

² Allocated to: Colombia US\$ 150,000 and DRC US\$ 160,945.

³ Allocated to: Burundi US\$ 124,378 and DRC US\$ 124,378.

⁴ Allocated to: gender mainstreaming US\$ 179,726 and democracy, development and human rights US\$ 179,727.

⁵ Allocated to information technology and management.

CANADA

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Unearmarked ¹	847,458	0
Experts' workshop on best practices to combat impunity ²	0	19,205
Independent expert's study on impunity ³	0	3,178
Experts' meeting on the mandate of the SR on violence against women ³	0	1,700
Colombia ⁴	381,679	371,504
Colombia ⁵	418,796	418,796
Darfur (plan of action)	763,359	784,991
Sierra Leone TRC ⁶	0	29,842
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations	23,564	23,564
Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People	11,044	11,044
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	47,229	47,229
Total	2,493,129	1,711,054

¹ Allocated in 2005 to: human rights bodies and organs US\$ 255,022; support to special procedures US\$ 280,524; national institutions US\$ 51,004; VF for Indigenous Populations US\$ 10,079; executive office US\$ 107,894; and resource management US\$ 142,935.

² First and second instalment of a contribution pledged in 2003.

³ Last instalment of a contribution pledged in 2003.

⁴ Second instalment of a three-year contribution pledged in 2003.

⁵ Advance payment of the last instalment of a three-year contribution pledged in 2003.

⁶ Last instalment of a contribution pledged in 2002.

GERMANY

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Support to special procedures	220,588	219,245
Support to special procedures	47,745	47,745
Field offices ¹	269,608	267,966
Colombia	98,039	97,442
Sierra Leone - follow-up to the TRC ²	599,251	577,617
Darfur (plan of action)	61,275	59,855
Darfur (plan of action)	184,729	190,840
Afghanistan	184,729	190,840
Voluntary Fund for Technical cooperation	294,118	292,326
National institutions	122,549	120,337
Trafficking in persons	98,039	95,768
Trafficking in persons	24,631	25,445
Human rights and counter-terrorism	49,020	47,884
Gender mainstreaming	36,765	35,913
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	162,297	161,692
Total	2,453,382	2,430,914

¹ Allocated to: Burundi US\$ 100,000 and DRC US\$ 167,966.

² 2004 portion of a two-year agreement signed in 2003.

SPAIN

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Unearmarked ¹	1,061,263	498,928
Human rights bodies and organs	92,838	0
Support to special procedures	106,101	0
Afghanistan	17,241	0
Colombia	265,252	212,202
Iraq	17,241	0
Gender mainstreaming	198,939	46,419
Gender mainstreaming	0	124,378
Human rights and counter-terrorism	13,263	13,263
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	397,878	72,944
Total	2,170,016	968,134

Spain paid its 2004 contribution in two instalments. The first instalment (US\$ 968,134) was paid in December 2004 and was allocated as presented in the above table. The second instalment (US\$ 1,356,852) was received in early January 2005 and will therefore be reflected, in accordance with UN financial rules and regulations, in OHCHR's Annual Report 2005. Allocation will be as follows: human rights bodies and organs US\$ 94,980; support to special procedures US\$ 108,548; Afghanistan US\$ 17,639; Colombia US\$ 54,274; Iraq US\$ 17,639; gender mainstreaming US\$ 156,038; VF for Victims of Torture US\$ 332,429 and unearmarked US\$ 575,305 (for allocation see below footnote).

¹ The income amount consists of the first instalment of the unearmarked portion of the contribution, which was received in 2004 and allocated to: human rights bodies and organs US\$ 200,000; support to special procedures US\$ 198,928; and Colombia US\$ 100,000. The second portion was received in early 2005 and allocated to: indigenous peoples US\$ 100,000; development and human rights US\$ 100,000; staff security US\$ 175,305; and resource management US\$ 200,000.

SWITZERLAND

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Human rights bodies and organs	80,000	80,620
Support to special procedures	80,000	85,800
Colombia	160,000	166,667
Bosnia and Herzegovina	40,000	43,860
Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation ¹	1,200,000	1,200,000
Mexico / Guatemala ²	80,000	83,333
Workshop on the set of principles to combat impunity	29,500	29,475
Protection of minorities	35,200	38,596
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	64,000	62,500
Follow-up to the WCAR (anti-discrimination unit)	40,000	43,860
Total	1,808,700	1,834,711

In addition, an "in kind" contribution of CHF 76,000 was paid for the production of the movie "The pain of others", offered and broadcasted during the 60th session of the Commission on Human Rights.

¹ 2004 portion of the multi-year contribution pledged in 2003.

² A contribution of CHF 60,000 for human rights activities in Guatemala was paid directly to UNDP in the field.

FRANCE

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Unearmarked ¹	240,784	244,704
Human rights bodies and organs	29,621	31,270
UN study on violence against children	23,697	25,016
Support to special procedures	82,938	87,556
Field offices ²	243,605	240,674
Darfur (plan of action)	48,135	50,891
Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation	236,967	250,159
Voluntary Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	36,541	36,101
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	99,502	98,667
3rd instalment of the multi-year partnership with DGCID	736,534	0
Total	1,778,324	1,065,037

¹ Allocated to: HQ support to field operations US\$ 77,033; rule of law US\$ 30,000; VF for Victims of Torture US\$ 61,354; and staff security US\$ 76,317.

² Allocated to: Burundi US\$ 100,000 and DRC US\$ 140,674.

FINLAND

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Unearmarked ¹	498,026	489,036
Human rights bodies and organs	122,549	120,337
UN study on violence against children	179,045	179,045
Support to special procedures	122,549	120,337
Activities in Africa ²	61,275	60,168
Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation	206,113	202,392
Human rights and counter-terrorism	61,275	60,168
Gender mainstreaming	61,275	60,168
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations	35,539	34,898
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	178,922	175,692
Total	1,526,566	1,502,242

¹ Allocated to: HQ support to field operations US\$ 189,036 and information technology and management.

² Allocated to Burundi.

BELGIUM

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Human rights bodies and organs	123,153	132,625
UN study on violence against children	123,153	132,625
Support to special procedures	217,662	215,514
Burundi	307,882	331,563
Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation	184,729	198,938
UN Decade on Human Rights Education	184,729	198,938
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	93,284	92,363
Follow-up to WCAR ¹	74,622	74,622
Total	1,309,213	1,377,189

¹ Paid in early 2004 to cover the costs of a seminar held in Brussels in December 2003.

ITALY

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Unearmarked ¹	245,098	271,370
Afghanistan	122,549	135,685
Democratic Republic of the Congo	122,549	135,685
Bosnia and Herzegovina	61,275	67,843
Serbia and Montenegro	61,275	67,843
Darfur (plan of action)	122,549	135,685
VFTC - Africa (Addis Ababa and Pretoria)	245,098	271,370
Child protection and trafficking ²	245,098	271,370
Total	1,255,490	1,356,852

¹ Allocated to: support to special procedures US\$ 200,000 and anti-discrimination unit US\$ 71,370.

² Allocated to: human rights bodies and organs US\$ 237,449 and trafficking in persons US\$ 33,921.

AUSTRIA

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Unearmarked ¹	132,626	132,626
Burundi ²	0	67,592
Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation	46,569	47,549
Rule of law and democracy ³	132,626	132,626
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	39,076	40,417
Total	350,896	420,810

¹ Allocated to Colombia.

² Last instalment of a contribution pledged in 2001.

³ Was paid in late 2004 to support activities in 2005.

NEW ZEALAND

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Unearmarked ¹	344,828	347,600
Total	344,828	347,600

¹ Allocated to: human rights bodies and organs US\$ 50,000; Colombia US\$ 137,600; national institutions US\$ 40,000; indigenous peoples US\$ 100,000; VF for Decade of Indigenous People US\$ 10,000 and VF for Indigenous Populations US\$ 10,000.

MEXICO

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Unearmarked*	200,000	200,000
Committee on the rights of Migrant Workers	16,000	16,000
Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples*	40,000	40,000
VFTC - Mexico	5,500	0
Total	261,500	256,000

* Half of these contributions consists of 2003 contributions, pledged and paid in 2004.

JAPAN

	Pledge	Income
	US\$	US\$
Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation	147,197	147,197
Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People	11,520	11,520
Decade to combat racism	7,680	7,680
Total	166,397	166,397

2004 VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS - TOP 20 DONORS

PLEDGES TO OHCHR BY THE MAIN HEADINGS OF THE ANNUAL APPEAL 2004

The distribution of funds in this table reflects earmarking by donors.

Earmarking (as per major headings of the Annual Appeal)	United States of America	European Commission	Netherlands	United Kingdom	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Ireland	Canada	Germany	Spain	Switzerland
Unearmarked			4,408,448		566,572	61,816	2,079,900	621,891	847,458		1,061,263	
Support to human right bodies and organs		2,406,739		50,000	382,436	381,180		435,323			92,838	80,000
Support to the special procedures						381,182		373,134		268,334	106,101	80,000
Field offices	1,991,850	1,684,717		772,439	2,774,266	1,434,532	652,236	559,701	1,563,834	1,397,631	299,735	200,000
Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation	1,491,150	763,359		585,367	920,680	279,287		435,323		294,118		1,280,000
Global projects	298,200			182,482		277,030				331,003	212,202	
Democracy, development and human rights	300,000			65,000		123,626						29,500
Groups in focus	6,262,750	1,017,812	722,646	273,723	208,726	6,803	452,338	186,567	81,838	162,297	397,878	99,200
Follow-up to the WCAR												40,000
Strengthening the capacity of OHCHR				3,773,585	283,286	556,318		186,567				
Contingency fund			663,130									
Other*								359,453				
Total pledges by donor	10,343,950	5,872,627	5,794,225	5,702,595	5,135,966	3,501,775	3,184,474	3,157,960	2,493,129	2,453,382	2,170,016	1,808,700

This table indicates contributions received as per the major headings of the Annual Appeal 2004 and earmarking per donor.

* The "other" category refers to contributions received by donors with earmarkings which include more than one activity/category.

2004 VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS - TOP 20 DONORS

PLEDGES TO OHCHR BY THE MAIN HEADINGS OF THE ANNUAL APPEAL 2004

The distribution of funds in this table reflects earmarking by donors.

Earmarking (as per major headings of the Annual Appeal)	France	Finland	Belgium	Italy	Austria	New Zealand	Mexico	Japan	Other donors	Total pledges by activity	Initial budget (Annual Appeal)	Revised budget (Mid Year Review)
Unearmarked	240,784	498,026		245,098	132,626	344,828	200,000		439,058	11,747,767		
Support to human right bodies and organs	53,318	301,594	246,305				16,000		26,525	4,472,259	3,992,942	4,097,536
Support to the special procedures	82,938	122,549	217,662				40,000			1,671,899	3,116,500	3,478,805
Field offices	291,740	61,275	307,882	490,196					75,000	14,557,034	14,270,999	19,759,164
Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation	236,967	206,113	184,729	245,098	46,569		5,500	147,197	157,114	7,278,571	10,118,351	10,287,037
Global projects		122,549	184,729						124,840	1,733,035	3,261,835	3,882,001
Democracy, development and human rights					132,626				127,900	778,652	1,600,629	1,769,394
Groups in focus	136,043	214,461	93,284		39,076			11,520	436,010	10,802,971	9,393,556	9,618,285
Follow-up to the WCAR			74,622					7,680	5,000	127,302	719,000	970,443
Strengthening the capacity of OHCHR									25,000	4,824,756	8,405,272	7,651,281
Contingency fund										663,130		
Other*	736,534			245,098						1,341,085		
Total pledges by donor	1,778,324	1,526,566	1,309,213	1,225,490	350,896	344,828	261,500	166,397	1,416,447	59,998,462	54,879,084	61,513,946

In 2004, OHCHR had 36 junior professional officers (JPOs) who were supported by the following governments: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF), Spain, Switzerland and Sweden. Of the total number of JPOs, seven were non-nationals supported by Belgium, Italy and the OIF. The table below indicates the distribution of JPOs by government sponsor.

Government sponsor	Number of JPOs	Number of non-nationals
Austria	1	0
Belgium	3	1
Denmark	4	0
Finland	2	0
France	2	0
Germany	2	0
Italy	4	2
Korea, Republic of	1	0
Netherlands	1	0
Norway	2	0
Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	4	4
Spain	2	0
Switzerland	7	0
Sweden	1	0
	36	7



UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

INTRODUCTION

OHCHR is mandated to serve and support conventional and Charter-based human rights mechanisms. In particular, it organizes the numerous meetings of the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the treaty bodies. Staff members assist experts appointed by these bodies to investigate and report on human rights, providing research, expertise and administrative services for the mechanisms.

◆ THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE SUB-COMMISSION ON THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

OHCHR serviced the 60th session of the Commission on Human Rights from 15 March – 25 April. It is the main United Nations body concerned with human rights. Representatives of its 53 Member States gather in Geneva for six weeks each year to discuss, study, elaborate and monitor human rights standards; several thousand delegates from Member States, observers and NGOs participate in the meeting. As a functional body of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the Commission adopts resolutions, decisions and statements on a wide range of human rights issues. The Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights is a subsidiary body of the Commission; with 26 experts, it undertakes research and makes recommendations to the Commission.

◆ HUMAN RIGHTS TREATY BODIES

Human rights treaties are essential for protecting human rights. Once adopted by States, treaties become documents that are legally binding. Treaty bodies are committees made up of 10 to

23 independent experts who serve in their personal capacities. As “guardians” of the treaties, they are mandated to monitor how well States implement their obligations under the human rights instruments. States submit regular reports to the treaty bodies describing how they implement the treaties. Some committees have the authority to examine complaints of human rights violations submitted by individuals; some have the authority to conduct inquiries based on reliable information indicating rights violations in States Parties. In 2004, OHCHR serviced six of the seven treaty bodies.

◆ THE SPECIAL PROCEDURES OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Special procedures are mechanisms established by the Commission on Human Rights to address either country situations or thematic issues. Special procedures mandate-holders have the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the main international human rights instruments as their fundamental reference framework. The mandates, established by the Commission, are global in scope and do not require formal ratification of a treaty from a State. Through their mandates, the special procedures examine, monitor, advise and publicly report on human rights situations in specific countries and on major human rights themes, trends and phenomena worldwide.

Special procedure mandate-holders are independent experts appointed by the Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights, by the Secretary-General or by the High Commissioner, selected from prominent human rights experts with various backgrounds. In their selection, attention is paid to geography and gender balance. Mandate-holders serve in their personal

capacities, and not as staff of the United Nations; they have an independent status to fulfill their functions and to consider human rights issues without interference. OHCHR provides substantive, administrative and operational support to the activities of the special procedures. OHCHR staff assist mandate-holders in investigating and reporting on human rights situations and cases, providing research, expertise and administrative services.

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planning activities as per the Annual Appeal 2004 and mid-year revised budgetary requirements versus actual expenditures incurred in 2004.

	Annual Appeal Budget US\$	Revised Budget US\$	Expenditure US\$
Support to human rights treaty bodies, the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission (incl. United Nations Study on Violence against Children)	3,992,942	4,097,536	2,787,147
Response to allegations of human rights violations:			
Support to the special procedures	3,116,500	3,478,805	2,976,219
Total	7,109,442	7,576,341	5,763,366



SUPPORT TO HUMAN RIGHTS TREATY BODIES, THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE SUB-COMMISSION

BACKGROUND

The Treaties and Commission Branch (TCB) of OHCHR supports the Commission on Human Rights (Commission), the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (Sub-Commission), the human rights treaty bodies and the Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture. The Branch is responsible for processing all documentation prepared by the Office, and for providing substantive support to an independent expert appointed by the Secretary-General to study violence against children.

The Commission is the United Nations inter-governmental body with prime responsibility for human rights. The Sub-Commission of 26 independent experts is a subsidiary body of the Commission. The treaty bodies are committees of independent experts in a field covered by a relevant treaty; they monitor implementation of the core human rights treaties and optional protocols by reviewing reports submitted by States Parties, and by considering individual complaints and conducting inquiries.

During 2004, OHCHR provided technical and substantive support to six of the seven human rights treaty bodies in operation: The Human Rights Committee; the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; the Committee against Torture; the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. The Division for the Advancement of Women in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs supports the work of the seventh human rights treaty body, and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

OBJECTIVES

- Improve the support provided to the Commission substantively and technically by establishing an automated system to control workflows and by enhancing information-sharing about the Commission's mandates among OHCHR staff.

- Develop workable proposals to streamline and rationalize the treaty-body reporting system.
- Reduce the average time to 18 months between receipt of an individual complaint and final decision by the relevant committee.
- Implement initiatives to ensure compliance with reporting obligations to improve States Parties' follow-up to treaty-body recommendations and observations.
- Develop systems to streamline and rationalize documentation.
- Initiate implementation of the recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services with respect to the Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture.
- Provide support to the independent expert directing the Secretary-General's study on violence against children.

IMPLEMENTATION

Activities in 2004 focused on implementing the Secretary-General's reform proposals to streamline reporting to treaty bodies. Following consultations with treaty bodies, States, United Nations entities, NGOs and other parts of civil society, draft guidelines for an expanded core document and consolidated guidelines for reporting were prepared for consideration by the third inter-Committee meeting and the 16th meeting of chairpersons of human rights treaty bodies. These meetings welcomed the guidelines and appointed a rapporteur to gather the comments of individual treaty bodies on the draft with a view to finalizing the guidelines during 2005. The treaty bodies were encouraged to adopt common working methods based on best practices and to continue reducing the time between receipt of reports and their consideration. Induction courses for new Committee members were held, and an informal meeting of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families was convened in order to facilitate that Committee's preparation of reporting guidelines and discussion of working methods.

The Petitions Team continued efforts to ensure consistency in procedures for processing individual complaints to the Human

Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and the Committee against Torture, as well as the jurisprudence of these treaty bodies. The backlog in processing Russian-language correspondence was almost eliminated, and complaints received in English, French and Spanish have been handled within three weeks. Work to ensure cross-fertilization of jurisprudence among treaty bodies, regional human rights bodies and national courts and tribunals was also undertaken, and during 2004, a number of them explicitly invoked treaty body jurisprudence in their judgements.

There have been a number of activities designed to facilitate and enhance implementation of treaty-body recommendations at the country level. Four national workshops and two training sessions in Geneva were held for representatives of NGOs, national human rights institutions and the media to encourage engagement with the human rights treaty body system. The third workshop on follow-up to concluding observations of treaty bodies was held in Bangkok, Thailand, in November, and preparations began for similar follow-up workshops to be held in 2005. A staff member of the TCB was seconded to support the OHCHR's representative for Latin America and the Caribbean in Santiago, Chile, and another staff member was deployed to OHCHR's Beirut office for one month to provide support to treaty-related activities.

In line with Action 2 of the Secretary-General's reform proposals, tools and training programmes for the United Nations Country Teams were developed to help disseminate information on treaty-body recommendations throughout the United Nations system. The results of the treaty body sessions, including general comments, recommendations and decisions relating to petitions are disseminated through an automatic electronic list-serve.

Following recommendations by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) in its evaluation of the United Nations Fund for Victims of Torture (E/CN.4/2005/55), the Fund has resumed its practice of funding training activities and seminars. The Fund's secretariat has also implemented several of OIOS' recommendations. In particular, it has taken a more proactive approach to identifying potential Fund grantees by encouraging United Nations field presences to select suitable applicants from Africa and Asia. During 2004, projects put forward by new applicants were evaluated by OHCHR staff members or field presences before a grant was released. Visits to projects in Albania,

Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Guatemala, Ireland, Kenya, Lebanon, Morocco, the Philippines, Romania, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Turkey, the Russian Federation, Uganda, the United Kingdom and the United States were also conducted by the secretariat or field presences during 2004. For further information, see page 219.

The CD-ROM on the work of the 59th session of the Commission on Human Rights has been produced in 1,000 copies. The user-friendly format of the CD-ROM, which is accessible on OHCHR's website, provides easy access for governments and NGOs to all the documentation of the session, including reports, resolutions and decisions, NGO written statements, summary records and audio files.

Coordination of the planning, submission and processing of OHCHR documentation and publications by the Documents Processing Unit (DPU) has strengthened compliance with United Nations norms and procedures in keeping with the Secretary-General's recommendations on rationalizing documentation. OHCHR's document database provides an overview of documentation already in circulation and documentation to be produced, allowing managers to make informed decisions to streamline production.

Substantive and technical support was provided to the independent expert appointed by the Secretary-General to lead his study on violence against children. The independent expert reported to the Commission on Human Rights on the progress of the study, and provided an oral progress report to the General Assembly. TCB coordinated the first meeting of the editorial board for the study in December 2004.

CONSTRAINTS

A number of planned activities were not implemented because of insufficient human and financial resources. A system for compiling and updating information on best practices in implementing human rights recommendations was not established, and the updating of the reporting manual was postponed, pending finalization of the recommendations made in the Secretary-General's plan to reform reporting under human rights treaties.

COORDINATION

A joint meeting between special procedures mandate-holders and the chairpersons of human rights treaty bodies is held annually. TCB also collaborates with the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization to support the Secretary-General's study on violence against children. TCB works jointly with the Capacity Building and Field Operations Branch in organizing training activities both in Geneva and at the national level, and worked with the Resource Mobilization Unit to ensure sufficient resources for activities.

BENEFICIARIES

The work of the human rights treaty bodies has benefited from induction courses for new members. Individuals, States, NGOs and other stakeholders have benefited from dissemination of the output of treaty bodies and follow-up activities which have been convened at the national level. Victims of human rights violations benefited from the timely processing of their complaints. Finally, States parties have also benefited from the adoption by treaty bodies of similar procedures and working methods.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

There has been broad support for the draft guidelines for the expanded core document, as well as for efforts to harmonize the working methods of treaty bodies. States parties, United Nations system entities, NGOs and others have found the treaty-body process more predictable and easier to access. There are currently almost 4,000 subscribers to the human rights treaty-body list-serve.

The individual complaints database provides an up-to-date picture of the number and status of complaint-related correspondence and complaints formally pending before the treaty bodies. A complaints manual has been prepared, and the petitions unit has created templates designed to streamline, expedite and harmonize the drafting of decisions. A number of treaty-body fact sheets (Human Rights Committee, Committee against Torture, Committee on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families) have been revised,

and a new fact sheet has been issued providing a general survey of treaty body procedures.

More than half of the documents mandated by the Commission on Human Rights were submitted in compliance with United Nations rules and procedures, including the rule that documents must be made available 10 weeks before the relevant meeting. Less than two per cent of the documents exceeded the length limit.

Within the framework of strengthening national-level implementation of human rights treaty-body recommendations and national protection systems generally, two workshops for NGOs, national human rights institutions and the media were held in Geneva, with activities convened at the national level for participants in preparation of the second workshop. One hundred individuals, representing NGOs, national human rights institutions and the media from ten countries from all regions participated in these activities, developing a human rights action plan to be followed up at the national level. TCB also organized the first in-country follow-up seminar to the first of these workshops, held in 2003 in Geneva. The follow-up seminar provided an opportunity for participants and government representatives to assess national activities put in place to implement the recommendations of treaty bodies and those contained in the human rights action plan.

These activities have been well received by participants and by governments from which participants have been drawn. Networks of national actors have been created which actively follow up the implementation of treaty-body recommendations. Government capacity to implement the various recommendations of the treaty bodies has also been enhanced. Interaction with the secretariats of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and the African Union has deepened, and joint training programmes and staff exchanges are planned.

The OIOS evaluation of the Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture highlighted its positive impact on the thousands of victims of torture who are assisted by the Fund annually. The evaluation also identified best practices and lessons learned, and suggested changes in policy and practice with a view to strengthening the Fund's effectiveness and impact. Recommendations were directed at strengthening the role of the Board of Trustees of the Fund as a policy-making organ, deepening relations with donors to the Fund, and increasing the level of

staffing. Strengthening of management-information systems was also recommended partly so that the secretariat could generate statistics based on information provided by beneficiary organizations.

In 2006, OHCHR will publish a book commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fund. The book will contain testimonies from torture victims, health professionals, lawyers and social workers who have received assistance from the Fund highlighting its impact, as well as contributions from current and former members of the Board of Trustees of the Fund.

FUNDING

As at the end of 2004, the United Nations regular budget provided for 26 professionals and 16 general service staff. Voluntary contributions provided for 21 professionals and 4 general service staff. The regular budget provided for the travel costs of experts and Branch staff; further travel and activities were provided for by voluntary contributions

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

SUPPORT TO HUMAN RIGHTS TREATY BODIES, THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE SUB-COMMISSION

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2004, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2004 and total balance as at 31 December 2004.

Summary	US\$
Opening balance	2,565,067
Adjustement ¹	0
Income from contributions	3,205,591
Other funds available ²	4,001
Total funds available	5,774,659
Expenditure ³	2,787,147
Closing balance⁴	2,987,512

¹ Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure, savings and refunds to donors.

² Includes interest income.

³ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

⁴ Includes all funds held as at 31 December 2004.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

SUPPORT TO HUMAN RIGHTS TREATY BODIES, THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE SUB-COMMISSION

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	1,670,501
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	3,923
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	178,071
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	347,274
Contractual services	25,210
General operating expenses	2,098
Supplies and acquisitions	64,557
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	174,868
Sub-total	2,466,502
Programme support costs	320,645
Total	2,787,147

The Treaties

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965)

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (1966)

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979)

Convention against Torture and Other Forms of Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984)

Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (1990)

The Treaty Bodies

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)

Human Rights Committee (HRC)

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

Committee against Torture (CAT)

Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

Committee on the Convention of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (CMW)

**SUPPORT TO HUMAN RIGHTS TREATY BODIES, THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
AND THE SUB-COMMISSION**

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS
SUPPORT TO HUMAN RIGHTS BODIES AND ORGANS
(INCL. UNITED NATIONS STUDY ON VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN)

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

	Earmarking/allocation	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Unearmarked contributions</i>			
Cameroon*	Human rights bodies and organs	0	9,199
Canada	Human rights bodies and organs	255,022	0
Costa Rica*	Human rights bodies and organs	0	5,000
Denmark	Human rights bodies and organs	479,997	479,977
Denmark	United Nations study on violence against children	150,000	150,000
Hungary	Human rights bodies and organs	40,971	40,971
Indonesia**	Human rights bodies and organs	50,000	50,000
Mexico	Human rights bodies and organs	40,000	40,000
New Zealand	Human rights bodies and organs	49,601	50,000
Norway	United Nations study on violence against children	146,133	150,000
Oman	Human rights bodies and organs	10,000	10,000
Qatar***	Human rights bodies and organs	25,000	0
Spain	Human rights bodies and organs	200,000	200,000
Private	Human rights bodies and organs	0	100
<i>Earmarked to human rights bodies and organs</i>			
Belgium	Human rights bodies and organs	123,153	132,625
Finland	Human rights bodies and organs	122,549	120,337
France	Human rights bodies and organs	29,621	31,270
Ireland	Human rights bodies and organs	435,323	435,323
Norway	Human rights bodies and organs	382,436	392,556
Spain	Human rights bodies and organs	92,838	0
Sweden	Human rights bodies and organs	381,180	374,164
Switzerland	Human rights bodies and organs	80,000	80,620
<i>Specific earmarking</i>			
Belgium	United Nations study on violence against children	123,153	132,625
Finland	United Nations study on violence against children	179,045	179,045
France	United Nations study on violence against children	23,697	25,016
Italy	Activities related to child protection and trafficking	214,461	237,449
Luxembourg	United Nations study on violence against children	26,525	26,525
Mexico	Committee on the rights of migrant workers	16,000	16,000
United Kingdom	United Nations study on violence against children	50,000	50,000
	IT support to treaty bodies	0	500,000
European Commission	Treaty bodies - complementary phase	2,406,739	0
Total		6,133,424	3,918,802

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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.

* Pledged and paid in late 2003 and recorded as income by OHCHR in 2004.

** Pledged and paid in late 2004 for activities in 2005.

*** Pledged and paid in late 2004 and recorded as income by OHCHR in 2005.



RESPONSE TO ALLEGATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS: SUPPORT TO THE SPECIAL PROCEDURES

BACKGROUND

The special procedures of the Commission on Human Rights respond to allegations of human rights violations, bridging the United Nations human rights mechanisms with the international community, individual governments, civil society and actual and potential victims of human rights abuses. After receiving information on alleged human rights violations, experts appointed by the Commission on Human Rights as “special procedure mandate-holders” work with the governments involved to address the allegations and to identify means to fight impunity and take remedial action. Thematic experts also identify and analyze best practices within their areas and make recommendations to governments.

Forty special procedures mandates are operational since the 60th session of the Commission on Human Rights in 2004; 26 are thematic and 14 geographic.

The Secretary-General, in his 2002 report, “Strengthening of the United Nations: An agenda for further change”, described special procedures as vital instruments for advancing human rights, and called on OHCHR to strengthen its support to special procedures. OHCHR has devoted additional regular and extra-budgetary resources to strengthening and improving support to special procedures over recent years. The majority of resources allocated to special procedures mandates are devoted to staff so that each mandate is serviced by at least one staff member, thereby maintaining continuity and ensuring provision of information and managerial support.

OBJECTIVES

OHCHR's main objective was to continue to support the special procedures mandates by ensuring that they are adequately and effectively serviced. The current level of staff support must therefore be maintained and reinforced in some areas, and the comprehensive review of the special procedures should be pursued. The review was launched two years ago to develop common methodologies.

Another objective was to enhance the effective coordination of the special procedures work and support their collaboration with other relevant human rights mechanisms and United Nations bodies, in line with Action 2 of the Secretary General's reform proposals.

In the medium term, this will have a positive impact on the effectiveness of the work of special procedures for improving the promotion and protection of human rights, as it will, in particular facilitate follow-up and implementation at the country-level of special procedures actions and recommendations.

IMPLEMENTATION

◆ DOCUMENTATION

Ninety-two reports were submitted by special procedures for consideration by the Commission on Human Rights at its 60th session in 2004. As in previous years, edited versions of the reports were available on OHCHR's website in advance of the Commission on Human Rights. Sixteen reports were submitted to the General Assembly's 59th session.

◆ FACT-FINDING MISSIONS

Between the 60th and 61st sessions of the Commission on Human Rights, special procedure mandate-holders undertook 52 fact-finding missions that would be reported (in written and oral forms) during the 61st session of the Commission. Since mid-2004, country assessments that consolidate all available information on the human rights situation in a concerned country have been prepared by the Special Procedures Branch for mandate-holders prior to their fact-finding missions.

◆ COMMUNICATIONS AND URGENT ACTION

1,356 communications were sent to governments, out of which 53 per cent were sent jointly by two or more mandate-holders. These communications addressed 4,448 individual situations in 142 countries. All communications with governments were processed by the Quick Response Desk through the urgent action database, which greatly facilitates coordination, reduces the possibility of duplication and allows detailed analysis of specific situations.

◆ ANNUAL MEETING OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS

The 11th annual meeting of special rapporteurs/representatives, experts and chairpersons of working groups of the special procedures was held in June 2004. A major part of the meeting was devoted to discussing ways to enhance the effectiveness of the special procedures. Mandate-holders also exchanged experiences. Several concrete recommendations, such as the request to prepare country assessments, to compile annual recommendations by country or to issue joint statements on the occasion of Human Rights Day, were issued at the end of the meeting and later implemented; they will be documented and reviewed at the next annual meeting in June 2005.

◆ INFORMATION SHARING

An electronic discussion forum was started in 2004 to facilitate communications among mandate-holders. The forum, along with a list-serve established in 2003, enables easier and more effective information sharing. Induction sessions were organized for the 18 mandate-holders appointed in 2004, where they received briefings on the United Nations human rights mechanisms and OHCHR, and met with representatives from OHCHR, NGOs and Member States. During the year, the web page on special procedures was reviewed and developed, and individual web pages for each thematic special procedure were created. A table providing all country-visit related information and pending requests was posted and has been updated monthly. A brochure on the special procedures communications procedure was also published, and made available in the United Nations six official languages.

◆ STRENGTHENED SUPPORT TO SPECIAL PROCEDURES

The creation of the Special Procedures Branch (SPB) in May 2003 has enabled a more focused management of personnel and financial resources for special procedures. The creation of SPB also facilitated ongoing discussions and exchange of experience on strengthening the work of special procedures and strategic planning. Increases in regular and extra-budgetary resources over the past few years have resulted in additional staff support to service the mandates. Each mandate is now serviced by at least one full-time professional staff; mandates with a more demanding workload (i.e. due to additional reporting obligations or more communications) receive additional support from part-time staff.

In addition, an increase in resources for external expertise has permitted mandate-holders to undertake more thematic research on technical or very specific human rights issues linked to their mandates. Additional resources allocated to travel have allowed the newly appointed mandate-holders to attend induction sessions, greater participation in seminars, meetings and conferences, and more invitations for fact-finding missions were accepted.

A "common services" approach has contributed to enhancing all the special procedures. An information and management team created within the Branch in January 2004 has been responsible for the management of the Quick Response Desk and urgent action database. It provided support in areas of personnel, administrative and regular and extra-budgetary resources management. It has also developed information, awareness-raising and training, web sites on special procedure mandates and common methodologies for mandate-holders.

◆ REVIEW OF SPECIAL PROCEDURES

A review of the special procedures was launched in 2002 to consider the effectiveness under Action 4 of the Secretary-General reform programme. In this context, SPB undertook a comprehensive review of special procedures working methods, with a focus on communications, coordination among mandate-holders, and follow-up to their recommendations after country visits. Discussions were organized among OHCHR's special procedures staff and mandate-holders, and initiatives were launched such as encouraging follow-up to country visits and

communications. These will be documented and reviewed at the 12th meeting of mandate-holders in 2005 to encourage their adoption of common methodologies.

◆ INTERACTIVE DIALOGUE DURING THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

At its 60th session, the Commission on Human Rights held an interactive dialogue with special procedures mandate-holders for the second year. Such a dialogue, it was again noted, improved the communication and exchange between mandate-holders and States. During the 11th meeting of mandate-holders, a meeting was organized with the Bureau of the Commission, to review the outcome of the Commission's 60th session, and discuss possible further improvement of the interactive dialogue at the Commission's next session.

In 2004, three additional countries extended a standing invitation to thematic special procedures, bringing the total number of countries that had issued such invitations to 51.

◆ COLLABORATION WITH HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS AND THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

In 2004, SPB began systematically debriefing OHCHR colleagues after each special procedures fact-finding mission. Briefing and debriefing meetings were organized between mandate-holders and members of the United Nations Country Teams at the beginning and at the end of each fact-finding mission, to improve coordination and cooperation. Inputs from special procedures have now been systematically integrated in country profiles prepared by OHCHR for United Nations Country Teams in the context of Action 2 of the Secretary-General second reform programme report.

CONSTRAINTS

Principal constraints were a lack of adequate human and financial resources to properly service special procedures. Sufficient professional time could not be devoted to reviewing and developing special procedures methodologies, documenting good practices and identifying new initiatives to enhance special procedures work. The ad hoc nature of special procedures,

moreover, has led to the development of parallel and varying working methods. Obligations also continued to be imposed on OHCHR to support new mandates without additional resources. While most of these constraints have been addressed in recent years, it has not yet been possible to achieve the required level of support to special procedures.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Out of the 40 special procedures mandates, 16 were serviced in the Special Procedures Branch (SPB), 10 in the Research and Right to Development Branch (RRDB) and 14 in the Capacity Building and Field Operations Branch (CBB). In January 2004, three teams were established in SPB: a civil and political rights team, a groups in focus team and an information and management team.

Some 52 professional staff members were funded by both regular and extra-budgetary resources to service the special procedures mandates in SPB, CBB and RRDB.

Each year, the regular budget provides funds for two to three field visits by mandate-holders; two visits to Geneva to report to the Commission on Human Rights and hold consultations, and one visit to New York for those reporting to the General Assembly. In 2004, extra-budgetary resources were used to cover additional visits, to organize induction sessions for newly appointed mandate-holders, to allow OHCHR geographic desk officers to participate in field missions by thematic mandate-holders and to allow mandate-holders to participate in conferences and seminars. A number of consultants, hired on an ad hoc basis, assisted in conducting specific in-depth research for studies on human rights issues related to various thematic mandates.

COORDINATION

In performing their daily work, special procedure mandate-holders coordinate and consult with governments, OHCHR staff, NGOs and United Nations departments and agencies, in particular during their field visits. They also collaborate with governments, NGOs and victims of human rights violations when sending and following up on urgent communications on

individual cases; and with NGOs, academic institutions and governments when undertaking thematic studies.

The annual meeting of special rapporteurs provides a forum for better coordination among the mandate-holders where views and experiences are shared in order to devise more effective working methods.

BENEFICIARIES

By seeking to provide strengthened and improved support to special procedures, the project has as its direct and short-term beneficiaries the special procedures mandate-holders. Through improved support to mandate-holders, the special procedures have become more effective and their impact at the country-level (i.e. individuals and victims of human rights abuses) is greater.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Steady reinforcement of support to special procedures has over the years resulted in an improvement in their servicing, leading in turn to enhanced efficiency and impact of their work. The allocation of additional personnel and financial resources to servicing special procedures mandates has resulted in better coordination among them and their partners. It has also strengthened capacity to verify allegations of violations prior to sending communications to governments, improved substantive and logistical preparation for fact-finding missions, increased thematic research capacity and identification of innovative channels for follow-up to country visit recommendations and individual communications.

These improvements have already increased the volume of communications and studies that special procedures can process and undertake. More time can be devoted to improved collaboration with governments in identifying concrete and effective ways to follow up on individual cases and country visit recommendations, and to greater interaction with other partners such as United Nations Country Teams. While difficult to measure precisely, such improvements have also had a positive impact on specific human rights situations. A further improvement of tools for adequate follow-up will help in this respect in the future.

FUNDING

Resources from the regular budget still do not adequately cover all requirements for the special procedures. Fewer than half of the professionals servicing special procedures are funded by the regular budget; the balance is funded through voluntary contributions and activities to build the capacity of the special procedures. Carry-over funds into 2005 were required for the extension of staff contracts.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SPECIAL PROCEDURES

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2004, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2004 and total balance as at 31 December 2004.

Summary	US\$
Opening balance	3,477,911
Adjustment ¹	0
Income from contributions	2,779,110
Other funds available ²	6,045
Total funds available	6,263,066
Expenditure ³	2,976,219
Closing balance⁴	3,286,847

¹ Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure, savings and refunds to donors.

² Includes interest income.

³ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

⁴ Includes all funds held as at 31 December 2004.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN SUPPORT TO THE SPECIAL PROCEDURES

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	2,376,759
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	37,937
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	141,125
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	49,962
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	8,246
Supplies and acquisitions	19,793
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	2,633,822
Programme support costs	342,397
Total	2,976,219

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS SUPPORT TO THE SPECIAL PROCEDURES

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Earmarking/allocation		Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Unearmarked contributions</i>			
Canada	Special procedures	280,524	0
Denmark	Special procedures	319,985	319,895
Italy	Special procedures	180,637	200,000
Norway	Special procedures	82,809	85,000
Qatar*	Special procedures	25,000	0
Spain	Special procedures	198,928	198,928
<i>Earmarking to special procedures</i>			
Belgium	Special procedures	217,662	215,514
Finland	Special procedures	122,549	120,337
France	Special procedures	82,938	87,556
Germany	Special procedures	268,333	266,990
Ireland	Special procedures	373,134	373,134
Netherlands	Special procedures	301,124	300,000
Spain	Special procedures	106,101	0
Sweden	Special procedures	381,182	374,166
Switzerland	Special procedures	80,000	85,800
<i>Specific earmarking</i>			
Canada	SR on violence against women	0	1,700
United States of America	Victims of trafficking and other groups at risks	150,000	150,000
Total		3,170,906	2,779,110

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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.

* Pledged and paid in late 2004 and recorded as income by OHCHR in 2005.

Thematic mandates

Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances (1980)
Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (1982)
Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (1985)
Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of religion or belief (1986)
Special Rapporteur on the use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (1987)
Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (1990)
Working Group on arbitrary detention (1991)
Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression (1993)
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (1993)
Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers (1994)
Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences (1994)
Special Rapporteur on the adverse effects of the illicit movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights (1995)
Independent expert on human rights and extreme poverty (1998)
Special Rapporteur on the right to education (1998)
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (1999)
Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders (2000)
Special Rapporteur on the right to food (2000)
Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing (2000)
Independent expert on structural adjustment policies and foreign debt (2000)
Special Rapporteur on human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples (2001)
Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (2002)
Working Group of experts on people of African descent (2002)
Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children (2004)
Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons (2004)
Independent expert on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (2004)
Independent expert to update the set of Principles for the protection and promotion of human rights through action to combat impunity (2004)

Country mandates

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (1992)
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 (1993)
Personal Representative of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Cuba (2003)
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Democratic People's Republic of Korea (2004)
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus (2004)
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan (2003)
Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia (1993)
Independent expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia (1993)
Independent expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti (1995)
Independent expert on technical cooperation and advisory services in Liberia (2003)
Independent expert on the situation of human rights in Chad (2004)
Independent expert on the situation of human rights in Burundi (2004)
Independent expert on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2004)
Independent expert on the situation of human rights in Sudan (2004)



IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD

INTRODUCTION

OHCHR implements activities at the field level through a range of different modalities from country to regional offices. In 2004, OHCHR was present in some 40 countries through:

- OHCHR offices with full mandates in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Colombia, Cambodia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia and Montenegro;
- Technical cooperation offices or projects in Azerbaijan, China, Croatia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Islamic Republic of Iran, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Mexico, Morocco, Palestine, the Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sudan and Uruguay;
- Regional and sub-regional representatives in Addis Ababa, Almaty, Bangkok, Beirut, Pretoria, Santiago and Yaoundé;
- Human rights advisers within United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) in Guyana, Haiti, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Uganda; and
- Human rights components of United Nations peace missions in Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia/Eritrea, Georgia/Abkhazia, Iraq, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan and Timor-Leste.

OHCHR supported technical cooperation activities at the request of Member States. These focused primarily on constitutional and legislative reform, national institutions, administration of justice, human rights education, training of key professional groups (judges, lawyers, prosecutors, police and prison administrators) and support to national parliaments. Some of these projects have a field-based programme manager (often located within UNDP), or are undertaken in cooperation with UNCT members. For further details, see page 102.

In 2004, OHCHR sought to align further its field work to implement the Secretary-General's second reform report on strengthening the United Nations. A priority was therefore to enhance links between international standards, international machinery (i.e. treaty bodies and the mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights) and activities undertaken at country level by the United Nations system. OHCHR focused on working more closely with partners such as UNCTs, national human rights institutions and national partners.

Field offices became more active within UNCTs. They facilitated integration of human rights into United Nations development and humanitarian action at the country level, focused on protection issues and OHCHR's unique comparative advantage in humanitarian contexts, participated in thematic working groups on human rights within the UNCT, and promoted country profiles on human rights produced by OHCHR. They also developed a matrix on the human rights work of individual UNCT members, ensured integration of a human rights approach to the Common Country Assessment and United Nations Development Assistance Framework process (CCA-UNDAF), and contributed to peace and reconciliation efforts.

OHCHR significantly increased its efforts in 2004 to mainstream human rights and work more closely with United Nations partners in integrated United Nations peacekeeping missions. The human rights components of peace missions monitored and reported on human rights situations to the Security Council and investigated massacres. The components also started to work on developing national human rights capacities and infrastructure with UNCTs, a trend that is likely to continue and be consolidated in the coming years. Effective national human rights protection systems are crucial to ensuring success and sustainability of United Nations efforts beyond peace missions.

In mid-2004, the United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB) was established with an integrated human-rights component in the mission. OHCHR took immediate steps to consolidate its field-office activities and transferred qualified personnel to the peace mission. OHCHR Burundi concentrated its efforts on technical cooperation and capacity-building activities while ONUB worked on monitoring and investigating human rights violations. Similar arrangements were made in the Democratic Republic of the Congo between OHCHR's office and the United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC). In both cases, a memorandum of understanding was signed to set the parameters of co-operation. In the Balkans, sub-regional strategies were developed to enhance collaboration with regional partners and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Council of Europe.

In Haiti, a human rights adviser based within UNDP was integrated within the human rights component of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). The human-rights section of this mission has both promotion and protection functions and works closely with OHCHR and the UNCT to develop national human-rights capacities and infrastructures in line with recommendations made by the Independent Expert for Haiti.

In Sudan, OHCHR's technical cooperation project re-focused its work to provide human rights advisory services within the UNCT, and provided substantive input for the peace mission established in early 2005. The deployment of human rights observers in Darfur in mid-August 2004, part of a plan of action supported by the Security Council to address serious human rights violations, was a major undertaking by the Office and was also integrated into the United Nations Mission in Sudan.

OHCHR will maintain stand-alone missions when they support wider efforts of the United Nations, either when addressing a pertinent human rights gap or when requested by United Nations partners. While OHCHR is committed to the concept of integrated missions, a proliferation of human-rights units within United Nations peace missions (e.g. rule of law, protection, children, gender) must not result in a weakening of the support for core human-rights protection activities. This remains OHCHR's unique comparative advantage.

In 2004, the field presences web page on the OHCHR website (www.ohchr.org) was redesigned to facilitate access to quarterly reports and other information from field offices. A section with highlights concerning OHCHR's field work was created and regularly updated. The handbook for human rights field officers, in draft form, was handed to heads of field offices at their annual meeting in November 2004 and will be finalized and produced in 2005.

OHCHR regional and sub-regional offices

Addis Ababa (East Africa)*
 Almaty (Central Asia)*
 Bangkok (Asia-Pacific)*
 Beirut (Arab region)*
 Pretoria (South Africa)*
 Santiago de Chile (Latin America)*
 Yaoundé (Central Africa)

OHCHR stand-alone offices

Bosnia and Herzegovina*
 Burundi*
 Cambodia*
 Colombia*
 Democratic Republic of the Congo*
 Serbia and Montenegro*

OHCHR technical cooperation offices and activities

Angola*
 Azerbaijan*
 China *
 Croatia*
 El Salvador*
 Guatemala*
 Iran (Islamic Republic of)*
 Mexico*
 Morocco*
 Palestine*
 Russian Federation*
 Sierra Leone*
 Solomon Islands*
 Sudan*
 The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*
 Uruguay*

Human rights advisors

Guyana*
 Haiti*
 Nepal*
 Sri Lanka*
 Uganda*

Human rights components of United Nations peace missions

Afghanistan (UNAMA)*
 Central African Republic (BONUCA)
 Côte d'Ivoire (MINUCI)
 Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)
 Ethiopia/Eritrea (UNMEE)
 Georgia/Abkhazia (UNOMIG)
 Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS)
 Iraq (UNAMI)*
 Liberia (UNMIL)*
 Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)*
 Tajikistan (UNTOP)
 Timor-Leste (UNMISSET)*

*Financially supported by OHCHR

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

2004 - VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Earmarking/allocation		Pledge	Income
		US\$	US\$
<i>Unearmarked contributions</i>			
Austria	Colombia	132,626	132,626
Bhutan	Burundi	5,207	5,207
Denmark	Colombia	219,985	219,985
	HQ support to field operations	100,000	100,000
Finland	HQ support to field operations	198,026	189,036
France	HQ support to field operations	78,539	77,033
Greece	Burundi	25,000	25,000
Hungary	Colombia	2,506	2,506
Ireland	Côte d'Ivoire (Commission of Inquiry)	235,348	235,348
	HQ support to field operations	100,000	100,000
	Sierra Leone TRC	162,860	162,860
Luxembourg	Burundi	55,419	55,419
Mexico	Burundi	60,000	60,000
	HQ support to field operations	20,000	20,000
Monaco	HQ support to field operations	10,000	10,000
Morocco	Colombia	5,000	5,000
Netherlands	Angola	100,000	100,000
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	150,562	150,000
	Burundi	400,749	400,000
	Colombia	463,879	463,130
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	200,749	200,000
	Guatemala	301,124	300,000
	Serbia and Montenegro	382,771	381,343
New Zealand	Colombia	136,503	137,600
Pakistan	Colombia	5,000	5,000
South Africa	Colombia	21,644	21,644
Spain	Colombia	100,000	100,000
Sweden	HQ support to field operations	43,596	42,785
Thailand	Burundi	10,000	10,000
Private donors	Burundi	45	45
<i>Earmarked to field offices</i>			
France	Burundi	101,218	100,000
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	142,387	140,674
Germany	Burundi	100,613	100,000
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	168,995	167,966
Ireland	Burundi	124,378	124,378
	Colombia	150,000	150,000
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	285,323	285,323
Norway	Burundi	194,844	200,000
	Colombia	411,459	422,347
	Guatemala	97,422	100,000
	HQ support to field operations	146,133	150,000
Saudi Arabia	Democratic Republic of the Congo	15,945	15,945
	Sierra Leone TRC	9,055	9,055
United States of America	Burundi	600,000	600,000
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	591,850	591,815
	Guatemala	50,000	50,000
	HQ support to field operations	150,000	150,000

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

2004 - VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Earmarking/allocation		Pledge	Income
		US\$	US\$
<i>Specific earmarking</i>			
Austria	Burundi ¹	0	67,592
Belgium	Burundi	307,882	331,563
Canada	Colombia ²	800,475	790,300
	Sierra Leone TRC ³	0	29,842
	Sudan (Darfur plan of action)	763,359	784,991
Denmark	Sudan (Commission of Inquiry)	652,236	652,236
European Commission	Colombia	722,022	0
	Democratic Republic of the Congo ¹	0	19,269
	Guatemala	962,696	0
Finland	Activities in Africa	61,275	60,168
France	Sudan (Darfur plan of action)	48,135	50,891
Germany	Afghanistan	184,729	190,840
	Colombia	98,039	97,442
	Sierra Leone - Follow-up to the TRC	599,251	577,617
	Sudan (Darfur plan of action)	246,004	250,695
Italy	Afghanistan	122,549	135,685
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	61,275	67,843
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	122,549	135,685
	Serbia and Montenegro	61,275	67,843
	Sudan (Darfur plan of action)	122,549	135,685
Norway	Angola	296,736	318,598
	Balkans ⁴	708,216	722,022
	Burundi	70,822	72,696
	Colombia	357,698	377,886
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	70,822	72,696
	Guatemala	70,822	72,696
	Sudan (Darfur plan of action)	349,294	371,669
Portugal	Timor-Leste (Commission of Experts)	50,000	50,000
Spain	Afghanistan	17,241	0
	Colombia	265,252	212,202
	Iraq	17,241	0
Sweden	Cambodia	343,407	337,753
	Colombia	686,813	674,171
	Guatemala	404,313	388,237
Switzerland	Bosnia and Herzegovina	40,000	43,860
	Colombia	160,000	166,667
United Kingdom	Colombia	182,482	181,570
	Sierra Leone TRC	91,241	90,785
	Sudan (Darfur plan of action)	458,716	453,721
	Timor-Leste (Commission of Experts)	40,000	0
United States of America	Sudan (Darfur plan of action)	600,000	300,000
Total		18,284,176	16,422,486

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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.

¹ Last instalment of a contribution pledged in 2001.

² Consists of the second instalment and an advance payment of the last instalment of a three-year contribution pledged in 2003.

³ Last instalment of a contribution pledged in 2002.

⁴ Allocated to Bosnia and Herzegovina (US\$ 208,087) and Serbia and Montenegro (US\$ 513,935).

IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE
IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD
Activities administered by UNOPS and UNOG

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planning activities as per the Annual Appeal 2004 and mid-year revised budgetary requirements versus actual expenditures incurred in 2004.

	Annual Appeal Budget US\$	Revised Budget US\$	Expenditure US\$
<i>Global projects</i>			
Board of Trustees/Project development, formulation and evaluation	225,000	225,000	165,259
HQ support to field offices	0	950,000	726,849
Sub-total:	225,000	1,175,000	892,108
<i>Africa</i>			
Technical cooperation	2,314,762	2,446,925	2,255,733
Burundi	2,208,906	2,141,695	2,171,398
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,528,959	2,694,204	1,916,326
Angola	1,179,764	1,242,424	1,100,877
Côte d'Ivoire (Commission of Inquiry)	0	0	134,594
Sudan (Darfur plan of action)	0	2,214,950	1,489,273
Sudan (Commission of Inquiry)	0	0	498,648
Support to the Sierra Leone TRC	0	892,367	874,802
Follow-up to the Sierra Leone TRC	520,633	141,250	0
Sub-total:	8,753,024	11,773,815	10,441,651
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>			
Technical cooperation	1,999,925	2,046,304	1,961,198
Colombia	4,719,437	5,965,023	5,466,133
Guatemala	0	525,337	0
Sub-total:	6,719,362	8,536,664	7,427,332
<i>Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus</i>			
Technical cooperation	1,590,600	1,528,600	1,209,764
Bosnia and Herzegovina	608,500	413,313	460,142
Serbia and Montenegro	1,002,050	709,124	393,944
Croatia	0	0	-29,511
Sub-total:	3,201,150	2,651,037	2,034,339
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>			
Technical cooperation	2,070,286	2,052,144	1,834,983
Cambodia	1,000,000	1,096,953	638,821
Afghanistan	169,464	160,000	73,669
Sub-total:	3,239,750	3,309,097	2,547,473
<i>Arab region</i>			
Technical cooperation	1,988,064	1,988,064	1,738,837
Iraq	263,000	612,524	327,310
Sub-total:	2,251,064	2,600,588	2,066,146
Total	24,389,350	30,046,201	25,409,049



HUMAN RIGHTS SUPPORT FOR PEACE-MAKING, PEACEKEEPING AND PEACE-BUILDING ACTIVITIES

INTRODUCTION

OHCHR has stand-alone offices in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Colombia, Cambodia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia and Montenegro. They combine protection and promotion work and are all based on memoranda of understanding signed with the respective host governments. These offices report directly to OHCHR and are funded from voluntary contributions provided to OHCHR, apart from the office in Cambodia which also spent US\$ 1,223,960 from the United Nations regular budget.

In addition, OHCHR was responsible for substantive human rights activities in Afghanistan, Angola, Darfur and Iraq, and undertook commissions of inquiry to Côte d'Ivoire and Sudan to investigate gross violations of human rights. Support was also provided to the Sierra Leone Truth and Reconciliation Commission to finalize its report and submit recommendations to the Government of Sierra Leone. These activities are described in greater detail below.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FIELD ACTIVITIES ADMINISTERED BY UNOG*

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2004, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2004 and total balance as at 31 December 2004.

Summary	Guatemala US\$	Afghanistan US\$	Côte d'Ivoire (Commission of Inquiry) US\$	Timor-Leste (Commission of Experts) US\$	HQ support to field offices US\$	Total US\$
Opening balance	0	0	0	0	-225,848	-225,848
Adjustment ¹	0	0	281,627	0	0	281,627
Income from contributions	910,933	326,525	235,348	50,000	838,854	2,361,660
Other funds available	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total funds available	910,933	326,525	516,975	50,000	613,006	2,417,439
Expenditure ²	0	73,669	134,594	0	726,849	935,112
Closing balance³	910,933	252,856	382,381	50,000	-113,843	1,482,327

* Activities in Cambodia are administered by UNOG under a separate trust fund and therefore do not appear in this statement (see page 70 for the statement of income and expenditure for Cambodia).

¹ Includes transfers and/or refunds.

² Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

³ Includes funds held by UNOG as at 31 December 2004.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FIELD ACTIVITIES ADMINISTERED BY UNOPS*

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2004, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2004 and total balance as at 31 December 2004.

Summary	Burundi US\$	Democratic Rep. of the Congo US\$	Colombia US\$	Bosnia and Herzegovina US\$	Serbia and Montenegro US\$	Croatia US\$	Angola US\$	Sudan (Darfur plan of action) US\$	Sudan (Commission of Inquiry) US\$	Iraq US\$	Total US\$
Opening balance	51,574	563,370	2,233,575	425,360	85,901	34,528	1,034,055	0	0	822,881	5,251,244
Adjustment ¹	224,607	300,000									524,607
Income from contributions	2,212,068	1,629,373	4,160,076	469,790	963,121	0	418,598	2,347,652	652,236	0	12,852,914
Other funds available ²											0
Total funds available	2,488,249	2,492,743	6,393,651	895,150	1,049,022	34,528	1,452,653	2,347,652	652,236	822,881	18,628,765
Expenditure ³	2,171,398	1,916,326	5,466,133	460,142	393,944	-29,511	1,100,877	1,489,273	498,648	327,310	13,794,540
Closing balance⁴	316,851	576,417	927,518	435,008	655,078	64,039	351,776	858,379	153,588	495,571	4,834,225

¹ Includes transfers and/or refunds.

² Includes interest income earned on funds held by UNOPS in 2004.

³ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

⁴ Includes funds held by UNOPS as well as relevant contributions held by UNOG as at 31 December 2004.

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE ACTIVITIES ADMINISTERED BY UNOPS AND UNOG

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planning activities as per the Annual Appeal 2004 and mid-year revised budgetary requirements versus actual expenditures incurred in 2004.

	Annual Appeal Budget US\$	Revised Budget US\$	Expenditure US\$
Burundi	2,208,906	2,141,695	2,171,398
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,528,959	2,694,204	1,916,326
Colombia	4,719,437	5,965,023	5,466,133
Bosnia and Herzegovina	608,500	413,313	460,142
Serbia and Montenegro	1,002,050	709,124	393,944
Croatia	0	0	-29,511
Angola	1,179,764	1,242,424	1,100,877
Guatemala ¹	0	525,337	0
Iraq	263,000	612,524	327,310
Sudan (Darfur plan of action)	0	2,214,950	1,435,972
Sudan (Commission of Inquiry)	0	0	498,648
Sub-total UNOPS projects:	12,510,616	16,518,594	13,741,239
Cambodia	1,000,000	1,096,953	638,821
Afghanistan	169,464	160,000	73,669
Côte d'Ivoire (Commission of Inquiry)	0	0	134,594
Sudan (Darfur plan of action)	0	0	53,301
Support to the Sierra Leone TRC	0	892,367	874,802
Follow-up to the Sierra Leone TRC	520,633	141,250	0
HQ support to field offices	0	950,000	726,849
Sub-total UNOG projects:	1,690,097	3,240,570	2,502,036
Total	14,200,713	19,759,164	16,243,275

¹ OHCHR planned to open a field office in Guatemala during 2004. These plans were postponed due to delays in the signing of a memorandum of understanding between OHCHR and the Government of Guatemala. The corresponding narrative on Guatemala technical cooperation activities can be found on page 125.

BURUNDI

BACKGROUND

There was significant political progress in the peace process in 2004, including progressive implementation of agreements signed between the transitional Government and armed groups. Burundi's political parties signed a power-sharing agreement on 5 August 2004 in South Africa, balancing the representation of Hutus and Tutsis in State institutions.

A constitution entered into force on 1 November 2004 with a popular referendum. The heads of Burundi's states and the electoral commission, the *Commission Electorale Nationale Indépendante* (CENI), agreed to extend the transition period from

October 2004 to April 2005 to cover elections. The CENI's composition was unanimously approved by the Parliament on 31 August 2004, following the Arusha Accord for Peace and Reconciliation in Burundi in 2000. Other legislations were adopted to create and organize the National Commission for Truth and Reconciliation, the national defense force and the national police.

The United Nations ceased negotiations with the armed group *Parti pour la Libération du Peuple Hutu et Forces Nationales de la Libération* (PALIPEHUTU-FNL), which claimed responsibility on 14 August 2004 for an attack that killed 152 people in a refugee transit camp in Gatumba, at the border of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

OHCHR human rights monitoring work was gradually passed on to the human rights section of the United Nations Operation in

Burundi (ONUB), as mandated in Security Council resolution 1545. OHCHR began working more specifically on promoting human rights and strengthening national capacities, and will be involved in monitoring any massive or severe human rights violations.

Human rights challenges persisted along with massive human rights violations. Large-scale massacres decreased, but frequent summary and extra-judiciary killings, sexual violence and rapes, arbitrary arrests and illegal detentions, torture and ill-treatments, and acts of armed banditry continued. The situation was aggravated by land-ownership questions and a proliferation of light weapons.

OBJECTIVES

The overall objective was to assist the Government to promote and protect human rights by:

- Monitoring the human rights situation including massive human rights violations, detention conditions, the functioning of the administration of justice, the situation of internally displaced persons and refugees, and the situation of women and children;
- Strengthening national capacity, emphasizing reinforcement of the judicial system; and
- Enhancing human rights education through a vast programme of sensitization.

IMPLEMENTATION

◆ MONITORING OF SEVERE, MASSIVE AND REPETITIVE VIOLATIONS

OHCHR registered an average of 35 individual complaints each month in 2004. It followed up cases mainly related to abuse of power and theft committed by authorities against people living in difficult conditions.

OHCHR observers investigated 373 cases concerning breaches to the right to life. More than 81 per cent involved arbitrary, summary, extra-judicial killings, and 18 per cent involved people accused of witchcraft killed by angry mobs. Inconclusive investigations were also conducted on two alleged mass graves in Bujumbura-Rural province that reportedly contained more

than 250 people. OHCHR investigated the killing of 152 refugees in a transit camp in Gatumba, Bujumbura-Rural, on 13 August 2004. The preliminary commission of inquiry, composed of MONUC, ONUB and OHCHR, produced its final report and it was submitted to the Security Council on 15 October 2004

OHCHR investigated accusations of witchcraft and poisoning in the provinces of Muramvya, Ruyigi, Kirundo, Muyinga, Gitega, Cankuzo, Karusi and Bujumbura-Rural. Sixty-eight cases were dealt with. Police officers, however, struggled to verify evidence when most poisoning accusations were made after burial.

OHCHR investigated several deaths caused by torture during imprisonment in legal detention centers. The Government has ratified the Convention against Torture, but torture remained widely practiced by police officers. In response, OHCHR worked to sensitize authorities about fair treatment of detainees and resort to detention as a last option.

Several cases of ill-treatment committed by members of the *Conseil National pour la Défense – Force de la Défense de la Démocratie* (CNDD-FDD) were registered. The victims were illegally detained for over nine months, beaten with wooden sticks, and forced to remain prostrate during the whole period in underground locations.

Sexual violence increased considerably throughout the year. Over 60 per cent of cases involved girls aged from 10 to 24. OHCHR followed up 70 cases between February and April 2004. Rape of men and minors is a new phenomenon.

A lack of infrastructure and human resources affected the legal status of detainees. Prisons remained overcrowded with 7,439 inmates occupying capacity for 3,650 detainees; 64 per cent were pre-trial detainees, 2 per cent minors and 2 per cent women. The largest prisons (Mpimba, Rumonge, Gitega, and Ngozi) held over 5,500 detainees. The vast majority of them waited an average of five years to be sentenced or released. OHCHR observers regularly visited eight of Burundi's 11 prisons to assess conditions and collect complaints from detainees. Regular visits were also conducted to the 16 police dungeons in Bujumbura-Mairie and secondary detention centers in other provinces.

OHCHR investigated 172 individual cases of arbitrary arrest and illegal detention; 106 people were subsequently released. Arrest and detention usually took place without regard to national and

international legal texts on detention norms. Pre-trial detention regularly exceeded the legal period for police custody.

OHCHR received reports of over 60 cases of people being held in illegal detention centers in Bujumbura-Mairie, Bujumbura-Rural, Muramvya and Ruyigi. A parallel administration and justice system set up by members of the CNDD-FDD in 2003 maintained illegal holding-cells in the capital and several provinces.

◆ SUPPORT TO SPECIAL MECHANISMS OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

OHCHR provided technical and logistical assistance to the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Burundi who visited from 4 to 13 October 2004. He met with top officials from the Government and representatives of political parties, NGOs and inter-governmental organizations. The Expert, with OHCHR observers, visited a camp for displaced persons in Bujumbura-Rural and the Gatumba transit camp where 152 Congolese refugees were killed in August 2004. At the central prison of Mpimba, he interviewed several detainees and conveyed a message of peace and respect for human rights to officials.

◆ LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

Implementation of the law-giving criminal jurisdiction to High Courts was severely delayed due to problems of organization and resource allocation. Detainees went on strike and refused to appear in court. More than 1,000 people in preventive detention remained in prison for five months, without appearing before a magistrate. Hearings at the High Courts could only be organized for March, six months after implementation of the law. Legal assistance programme activities were carried out with 16 of the High Courts, three appeal courts, military jurisdictions (the war council and the military court) in Bujumbura, and the appeal chamber of the Supreme Court. The 16 national lawyers working on the programme assisted 632 people, 562 defendants and 70 plaintiffs.

◆ STRENGTHENING NATIONAL CAPACITY

Civil society, Government and partners

- OHCHR provided training in human rights for 22 members of the Governmental Commission for Human Rights, the Centre for the Promotion of Human Rights and the Prevention of Genocide, and the Ministry for Human Rights.
- The office provided technical training in human rights for 47 chiefs, police officers from Bujumbura-Mairie, civil servants from the mayorship of Bujumbura and newly-recruited managerial staff from the Ministry for Human Rights.
- OHCHR launched the national network project of human rights observers: 200 national observers from all the communes received training in eight sessions on mechanisms of human rights protection; they will form a national network to promote human rights.
- Seven modules were presented in a training session for 50 trade union representatives from the *Confédération Syndicale Burundaise* (COSYBU) organized by the NGO Instituto Sindicale per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo.
- In partnership with ONUB, OHCHR trained over 1,000 peacekeepers (military observers, civilian police officers, members of the military contingents) in weekly sessions on human rights, international humanitarian law principles, rights of the child and monitoring techniques.
- OHCHR provided training in human rights monitoring to human rights observers from ONUB's human rights section and ONUB's rule of law section.
- OHCHR staff developed modules for high-ranking military officers on international humanitarian law, human rights, rights of children and women in armed conflict, sexual exploitation and abuses, human rights trafficking and norms for peacekeepers, in partnership with the Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO).
- The office provided training sessions on human rights-based approaches and on the right to development for the heads of United Nations agencies and United Nations focal points.
- The office participated in a training session, "Action for the rights of the child" organized by UNICEF and UNHCR for national and international staff of the United Nations system and partners.
- The office participated in OHCHR's delegation to the African Dialogue III in Addis Ababa, on "Strengthening national systems for human rights protection: the function of parliaments and justice".

- The office selected ten projects to receive an Assisting Communities Together (ACT) grant from 70 applicants; the grants are made to grassroots organizations, to facilitate implementation of their human rights activities.
- The partnership between OHCHR and the *Collectif des Associations Burundaises des Droits de l'Homme* (CABDH) continued through the exchange of training sessions and documents, and cooperation in the organization of various activities.

Strengthening the judiciary

- Requested by the Ministry of Justice, OHCHR commissioned and approved a translation of the internal rules for prisons in Burundi into Kirundi.
- The Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women was also translated into Kirundi.
- The office assisted a United Nations Security Council assessment mission which visited Burundi to consider the establishment of an international judiciary commission of inquiry.
- The office assisted in the juridical analysis of the massacre of Banyamulenge Congolese refugees on 13 August 2004.
- Human rights training in the administration of justice was provided for 32 judges from High Courts and prosecutors' offices.
- OHCHR trained 142 communal administrators and other justice partners on the right to justice, and the appearance of witnesses and plaintiffs before the courts.
- Information days were held for detainees in the 11 prisons, sensitizing around 80 per cent of the 7,500 detainees in sessions that focused on their rights under international norms and national laws.

◆ HUMAN RIGHTS PROMOTION

- A human-rights song contest was organized, and 10 songs were broadcast throughout the country, to promote a culture of peace and tolerance with fundamental liberties.
- The office, with UNESCO, organized days for peace, human rights and tolerance to sensitize 1,458 military personnel in a special unit for the protection of institutions, drawn from the Armed Forces of Burundi and CNDD-FDD.
- The office organized events around the theme of torture on the United Nations International Day for Support to Victims of Torture.
- Marking the 56th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a day of reflection on the independence of

judges was organized for 70 participants including magistrates, the Government, media, NGOs, human rights associations and UNESCO.

- A comic strip on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adapted for Burundi, was produced and distributed in 1,836 copies.
- OHCHR drafted questions and answers on human rights that were presented on *Radio Vacances* and in Kirundi on rural radio stations.
- A drama group, *Association des Jeunes pour la Promotion des Droits de l'Homme*, was commissioned to write scripts and direct fictional films on violence and abuse against women to be broadcast through the media.
- National radio and television agreed to produce human rights programmes to be broadcast through the media and used during human rights conferences; and produced a fictional film on the rights of women and children.
- A deck of cards on human rights was produced (3,000 in French and 3,000 in Kirundi).

CONSTRAINTS

- Insufficient human and financial resources constrained OHCHR's ability to satisfy all the expectations of beneficiaries; especially in monitoring human rights violations.
- Repeated strikes by detainees and magistrates greatly hampered the efficiency of court rulings and the legal assistance programme.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Activities were implemented by 8 international staff members (a director, 5 human rights officers, an administrative officer, and a security officer) and 29 national staff (21 in Bujumbura, four in the Ngozi sub-office and four in the Gitega sub-office). OHCHR worked closely with human rights actors throughout Burundi.

COORDINATION

OHCHR held weekly meetings with the Governmental Commission for Human Rights, to point out cases of human rights

violations and ensure effective follow-up. Joint field missions were conducted for further investigations. Regular working meetings were also held with key ministries such as the Ministry for Social Action and the Promotion of Women, the Ministry for Justice and the Ministry for Human Rights.

Various activities were undertaken with national and international partners, including CABDH, UNDP, UNESCO, OCHA, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, ONUB, UNFPA, international and national NGOs working on protection and promotion of human rights.

BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries included Government and administrative officials, the judiciary, civil society, journalists, national human rights observers, leaders of women's associations, and young people.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- The activities coincided with a decrease in human rights violations perpetrated by authorities, the police and the administration.
- An increased number of people, associations, NGOs and political parties requested OHCHR intervention after its involvement led to the release of 106 people arrested and detained arbitrarily and illegally; follow-up for detainees also improved.
- National authorities were sensitized on cases of human rights violations reported to OHCHR; the Governmental Commission for Human Rights ensured follow-up in relevant cases.
- Several legal instruments were adopted guaranteeing the right of appeal for detainees; capital sentences became less frequent, and were replaced by part-time prison sentences.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS BURUNDI

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Austria	Burundi ¹	0	67,592
Belgium	Burundi	307,882	331,563
Bhutan	Unearmarked	5,207	5,207
Finland	Activities in Africa	61,275	60,168
France	Field offices	101,218	100,000
Germany	Field offices	100,613	100,000
Greece	Unearmarked	25,000	25,000
Ireland	Field offices	124,378	124,378
Luxembourg	Unearmarked	55,419	55,419
Mexico	Unearmarked	60,000	60,000
Netherlands	Unearmarked	400,749	400,000
Norway	Field offices + Burundi	265,666	272,696
Thailand	Unearmarked	10,000	10,000
United States of America	Field offices	600,000	600,000
<i>Other donors</i>			
Private donor	Unearmarked	45	45
Total		2,117,452	2,212,068

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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.

¹ Last instalment of a contribution pledged in 2001.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

BURUNDI

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	1,702,179
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	57,270
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	(11,471)
General operating expenses	185,427
Supplies and acquisitions	(23,130)
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	11,316
Sub-total	1,921,591
Programme support costs	249,807
Total	2,171,398

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

BACKGROUND

Positive human rights developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) were offset by threats to the country's transition process and suspicion between the main actors. Attempts were made to overthrow the Government in March and June 2004. Political representatives from the *Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie* (RCD) threatened to abort the transition process after the killings in August of Congolese Tutsi refugees in Burundi. Important legislations were delayed amid a lack of consensus. Riots in Kinshasa followed the seizure of Bukavu by dissident Banyamulenge military officers in the RCD, and tensions grew between the Banyamulenge and other groups. An absence of State control over parts of the country allowed for violations of the arms embargo and illegal exploitation of the country's resources. An attempted rebellion in Katanga worsened security in the East, along with the killing of civilians, sexual violence against women and young girls, the discovery of hidden weapons by the *Force Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo* (FARDC), frequent fighting between armed

groups in Ituri, and repeated threats by Rwanda to take military action in North and South Kivu against Interahamwe Hutu militia and former Rwandan Armed Forces (ex-FAR).

The international community and religious leaders remained committed to supporting efforts by Congolese political actors to build a peaceful and democratic political order. Institutional support led to the enactment of statutory laws to support democracy, the adoption by Government of the draft legislation on electoral census and a law on nationality, and establishment of a national police and an integrated army. An international conference on peace, democracy and development in the Great Lakes region was held in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, and several meetings were held between the DRC, Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi to encourage dialogue and peaceful resolution of their security issues.

The Commission on Human Rights, at its 60th session, appointed an Independent Expert to assist the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to examine the human rights situation. OHCHR supported Governmental human rights and judicial institutions as well as local human rights NGOs. The field office launched a series of joint activities with United Nations agencies and the United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC), and facilitated missions for the Independent Expert as well as for the International Criminal Court (ICC).

OBJECTIVES

- Monitor human rights.
- Provide technical cooperation to strengthen the national protection system.
- Provide support to the human rights education campaign.
- Mainstream human rights with United Nations partners (Action 2).

IMPLEMENTATION

◆ MONITORING

The field office undertook 15 monitoring visits to six provinces. It carried out two joint missions with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) to monitor the situation of migrant workers

expelled from Angola and with UNCT/Ministry of Social Affairs in a pilot project on protection, reintegration and social reclassification of internally displaced persons (IDPs). It monitored two trials with human rights implications, namely the 'Alamba trial' and the Ankoro events trial. It monitored the trial of persons accused of assassinating the former Head of State, leading to improved detention conditions for those not covered by the amnesty law. It also drafted 34 reports on the human rights situation, and provided substantive and logistical assistance to the Independent Expert during two missions to the country.

◆ PROTECTION

The office recorded 184 complaints of human rights violations, four of them collective violations, and submitted these to national and provincial authorities. It found solutions for more than 60 cases. OHCHR also transmitted 30 urgent appeals to competent mechanisms, and 18 urgent appeals to the Ministry of Human Rights from the special procedures of the Commission on Human Rights. This led to the release of six children, a journalist and a political detainee. The office also participated in a joint mission by the UNCT, the Government and NGOs on the feasibility of the joint initiative on sexual violence against women and young girls, providing judicial assistance to victims. It participated in two joint missions of the pilot project for protection, reintegration and social reclassification of IDPs, and undertook more than 70 actions with judicial authorities for the protection of victims. The office also participated in a donor mission to audit the justice system, in special meetings with IOM, ICRC, UNHCR and the Ministry of Human Rights to handle the case of 15 vulnerable persons of Rwandan descent, and provided financial assistance to four local NGOs assisting victims of sexual violence.

◆ STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITIES OF TRANSITIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The office worked to strengthen the capacities of transitional institutions in the DRC. It provided material and logistical support to the inter-ministries committee for drafting timely periodical reports to treaty bodies. The office provided support to the Ministry on Human Rights to improve its working conditions, and trained 60 members of the Parliament and Senate on human rights and international humanitarian law and 36 others on the fight against torture. It also trained 140 law enforcement officials posted in Bas-Congo, Bandundu, Province Orientale,

Maniema, North and South Kivu, on human rights and administration of justice, organized a workshop on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and provided financial assistance to train members of the *Observatoire National des Droits de l'Homme* (ONDH) and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission at the Human Rights Institute in Strasbourg. Furthermore, the office provided financial assistance for the participation of 100 people in the workshop organized by ONDH on human rights and fight against impunity.

◆ PROMOTION OF A HUMAN RIGHTS CULTURE

The office worked to promote a culture of human rights in DRC, organizing monthly meetings with human rights NGOs. The office trained 37 representatives of local NGOs on human rights, advocacy and fund raising, and 35 human rights defenders in the East of DRC on human rights, gender and democracy. It sensitized 1,800 students from North and South Kivu, Maniema and Province Orientale on human rights, provided financial assistance and human rights training to eight drama groups in the East for the production of television programmes to educate the local populations on human rights, and funded 12 micro-projects on human rights education implemented by NGOs in the eastern provinces. Through its Human Rights Documentation Centre, the office distributed 22,000 copies of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 10 copies of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and 1,000 copies of documents prepared for various human rights workshops organized by the office. Furthermore, it supported the broadcast of programmes on the guarantees of fundamental freedoms during the transition period, bringing together members of the transition Government and human rights defenders.

◆ IMPROVING HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION

The office funded a project presented by the Ministry for Human Rights for teaching human rights through popular theatre. It also funded eight micro-projects presented by NGOs aimed at expanding human rights, the rights of women, the child, and vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities. It organized a workshop for 40 education professionals and experts aimed at setting the stage for launching a national programme to integrate the teaching of human rights in the school curriculum.

◆ INTEGRATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES' POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

The office worked to integrate human rights into United Nations programmes in the DRC. It trained United Nations agencies on the rights-based approach for the Common Country Assessment and United Nations Development Assistant Framework (CCA/UNDAF). The office also trained WHO project doctors on the right to health, coordinated theme group meetings on human rights and justice, and participated in the United Nations theme groups on HIV/AIDS, gender and forests. It worked with United Nations agencies in a joint initiative on sexual violence against women and young girls, and contributed to the 2004 Annual Report of the United Nations Resident Coordinator.

◆ RAISING HUMAN RIGHTS AWARENESS

The office acted to raise awareness of human rights in DRC. It distributed thousands of pamphlets and publications on human rights throughout the country, participated in the national book fair in Kinshasa, and organized two weeks of activities on human rights for Human Rights Day on 10 December. The events, organized with the French Cultural Centre, were attended by members of the diplomatic corps, the Parliament, the Government, NGOs, primary school students and the media.

CONSTRAINTS

Insecurity restricted staff movement, especially in Goma, and impeded implementation of scheduled activities.

COORDINATION

OHCHR directly implemented some activities and implemented others in partnership with human rights NGOs, the Ministry of Human Rights and United Nations agencies, especially MONUC. OHCHR worked closely with the MONUC human rights section to monitor human rights, organizing visits to prisons and providing information on the situation in provinces where it has sub-offices. OHCHR organized and chaired monthly meetings with local NGOs active in human rights to share valuable information on human rights violations throughout the country. It organized monthly meetings with representatives of

the diplomatic corps, human rights and justice theme groups, and donor representatives.

BENEFICIARIES

The beneficiaries included victims of human rights violations, civil servants in the human rights and justice ministries, civil society actors, members of the transitional parliament, education professionals, schoolchildren and university students, women, children, people with disabilities, migrant workers expelled from Angola, IDPs and the broader Congolese population.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Human rights training sessions for members of the transitional parliament resulted in the establishment of a human rights protection and promotion network. The training workshop on torture in Kisangani in June resulted in a draft bill on the penalization of torture sent to Parliament for consideration. Support given to the Inter-Ministerial Committee enabled the Government to meet its treaty body reporting obligations. Persistent monitoring work helped to guarantee the release of dozens of people from arbitrary arrest, and to improve prison conditions. A report from a mission to Mbuji-Mayi (Eastern Kasai) to investigate conflict between miners and street children helped to sensitize political authorities and the international community to the problems facing street children. Joint missions with United Nations agencies and Equateur province authorities sensitized the authorities about IDP rights. A workshop on integrating human rights into the school curriculum resulted in a plan of action and a follow-up committee set up to ensure its implementation. Training sessions organized for human rights NGOs reinforced their capacities, improved their effectiveness and increased their credibility vis-à-vis local authorities, donors and United Nations agencies. The funding of micro-projects for NGOs reinforced their management capacities and helped them address grassroots level human rights issues.

EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

The office undertook evaluation missions to Mbandaka in Equateur province, Lubumbashi in Katanga, Mbuji-Mayi in Eastern Kasai, and Kananga in Western Kasai. The missions evaluated the impact of training seminars conducted for police officers and law enforcement officials. They found that the training was successful; stressing an acute need for more training of new recruits who now outnumbered the trainees.

Monitoring in 2004 allowed the office to gauge weaknesses in the transitional institutions for human rights protection. Despite a transitional constitution that enshrines respect for all human rights and the Government's ratification of most international human rights instruments, a significant gap remains between theory and practice in the DRC. The lack of a democratic tradition and the survival of customs that conflict with international human rights norms, combined with poor working conditions for civil servants, complicate human rights promotion work. OHCHR must commit for the long-term to achieve sustainable outcomes. It will have to stress monitoring in the run-up to the elections, and develop technical assistance into permanent training structures for the police, army and law schools. It will

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	994,910
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	93,882
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	356,201
General operating expenses	275,848
Supplies and acquisitions	(30,518)
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	5,541
Sub-total	1,695,864
Programme support costs	220,462
Total	1,916,326

have to continue special training sessions for civil and military magistrates, prison personnel, and NGOs, and extend its support to the ministries of human rights and justice.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
France	Field offices	142,387	140,674
Germany	Field offices	168,995	167,966
Ireland	Field offices	285,323	285,323
Italy	DRC	122,549	135,685
Netherlands	Unearmarked	200,749	200,000
Norway	DRC	70,822	72,696
Saudi Arabia	Field operations	15,945	15,945
United States of America	Field offices	591,850	591,815
<i>Other donors</i>			
European Commission	DRC (support to Human Rights Ministry) ¹	0	19,269
Total		1,598,620	1,629,373

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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.

¹ Last instalment of a contribution pledged in 2001.

COLOMBIA

BACKGROUND

Established in 1996 the office of Bogotá, whose mandate was extended until 2006, is charged with observing and monitoring the human rights situation and the application of international humanitarian law and with assisting Government's authorities in formulating and implementing policies, activities and measures to promote human rights. During its 59th session, the Commission on Human Rights encouraged the establishment of a third field sub-office in addition to those already located in Cali and Medellín; this new sub-office was opened in Bucaramanga on 30 March 2004.

The human rights situation in Colombia remained critical throughout 2004. Reports increased of extrajudicial executions attributed to members of the security forces and public officials, levels of torture and forced disappearances remained high, and unlawful arrests and unlawful mass searches by members of the army and the Attorney-General's Office (*Fiscalía*) were reported. There were also cases of tampering with evidence and witnesses, and links continued between public officials and illegal armed groups, particularly paramilitaries. Furthermore, a precarious economic, social and cultural rights situation persisted, undermining rights to employment, education, health care and housing.

Illegal armed groups, particularly the *Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia* (FARC-EP) and paramilitaries, continued to commit serious and numerous attacks on civilian populations, indiscriminate attacks, homicides, massacres, hostage-taking, acts of terrorism, forced displacements, use of antipersonnel mines, recruitment of minors, slavery, and sexual violence against women and girls. Members of the security forces, particularly the army, were accused of homicides, indiscriminate attacks, forced displacements, and sexual violence. The paramilitary groups failed to respect the cessation of hostilities.

However, in comparison to 2003, there was a greater interest during the second half of 2004 in implementing the 27 recommendations proposed by the High Commissioner to the Government, national authorities, sectors of the civil society and the illegal armed groups.

OBJECTIVES

OHCHR's long-term objective is to assist in strengthening the capacity of national institutions responsible for promotion and protection of human rights and the rule of law.

Between 2004 and 2006, the Bogotá office is to focus on:

- Observing and monitoring respect for human rights and international humanitarian law;
- Advising the authorities on formulating and implementing activities to promote and protect human rights, providing technical assistance to authorities and NGOs so as to implement the High Commissioner's recommendations;
- Providing technical assistance to support the implementation of the Secretary's General reform programme, under Action 2; and
- Developing publications and campaigns to raise awareness of human rights.

IMPLEMENTATION

OHCHR prioritized its work according to the High Commissioner's 27 recommendations. The recommendations cover prevention and protection; armed conflict; the rule of law and impunity; economic and social policies; the promotion of a culture of human rights; and the provision of advice and technical cooperation. 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.

OHCHR's activities in Colombia fit into four thematic areas:

- Observation of human rights and international humanitarian law;
- Legal advice;
- Technical cooperation; and
- Public information and human rights promotion.

◆ OBSERVATION AND MONITORING

- OHCHR staff conducted 226 field visits to civil and military authorities, Ombudsmen, public prosecutors, municipal representatives, representatives of the judiciary and civil

society, in regions and departments where the human rights situation was most precarious, such as Arauca, Chocó, Cauca, Tolima and Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

- OHCHR received 1,211 complaints by the end of the year, of which 827 were taken up for further investigation.
- OHCHR opened a sub-office in Bucaramanga on 30 March 2004, to cover the departments of Norte de Santander, Arauca and Magdalena Medio.
- The office conducted several missions to the northern region of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and La Guajira, where serious human rights violations were reported by indigenous communities, and collected first hand information on mass displacements.
- OHCHR conducted a mission in June to the Macizo Colombiano area, in the south eastern region of Cauca, which was recently recovered by the Colombian Government after more than 20 years; local counterparts reported new abuses since the arrival of the army.
- OHCHR conducted a mission in November to strengthen its understanding of the human rights situation of indigenous communities in the departments of Caldas and Risaralda.

◆ LEGAL ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE

- OHCHR continued its dialogue with authorities on the legislative agenda of the Congress, the national legal system and other State policies relevant to its mandate.
- Legal advice was provided to different State entities and civil society organizations on the application and interpretation of international instruments for human rights and international humanitarian law.
- OHCHR participated in meetings to analyze Government policies and programmes and their conformity with international principles and rules, preparing analytical documents on democracy, justice and impunity, the impact of demobilization, the rights of victims to truth, justice and reparations, focus on gender in guaranteeing human rights, and the content of economic, social and cultural rights.
- Comments on the constitutional reform 02 of 2003 were provided, outlining Colombia's human rights obligations, recommendations made by international human rights bodies, and the incompatibility of several reform provisions with international human rights principles.
- OHCHR participated in a public hearing organized by the Senate in February, and working meetings on draft legislation, the *Ley de Alternatividad Penal*, offering observations

that led to Government changes. The office prepared an analytical paper in May 2004, with observations and advice on the amendments, noting that the draft legislation did not yet comply with international standards on human rights and international humanitarian law.

- Support to Government programmes was provided in the areas of judicial independence, the fight against impunity, and on the Attorney-General's investigation into human rights or humanitarian law cases. It supported the Inter-institutional Committee on the conduct of investigations into human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law.
- OHCHR, with UNIFEM support, strengthened the inclusion of a gender perspective in its work and participated in the United Nations roundtable on gender; it also facilitated workshops to develop gender indicators and basic tools for gender communications work.
- A strategy was developed to prepare the High Commissioner's recommendations on Colombia.
- Assistance was provided to two special rapporteurs during their country visits: the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people. The office issued two publications on their mandates.

◆ TECHNICAL COOPERATION

The Bogotá office published important tools for the protection of human rights and international humanitarian law in 2004: a manual for classification of conducts that violate human rights, a practical guide for evidence in disciplinary investigations on violations of human rights and breaches of international humanitarian law, a publication on international law on human rights, and basic documents on human rights protection for persons deprived of their liberty.

Throughout the year, the office held meetings with a team from the Presidential Programme for human rights, to help it adopt a national plan of action on human rights and international humanitarian law. Its analysis played an important role in the plan of action design, which required consultation and agreement with broad sectors of civil society. An agreement was signed in December 2004, between OHCHR and the Office of the Vice-President for technical cooperation.

The office provided technical support to the Inter-institutional Committee charged with drawing up the plan of action. The Committee was chaired by the Ombudsman's office and composed of representatives from the Office of the Vice-President, the Ministry of Education, an NGO representing civil society and UNDP. The office worked to ensure that the plan of action incorporated international recommendations, such as those by the Special Rapporteur on the right to education. Planning matrices were drawn up for the plan, with indicators to measure results.

OHCHR provided institution strengthening support to the Office of the Attorney-General (*Fiscalía*) from November 2003. It provided advice on implementing a career structure for prosecutors and officials from the Attorney-General's Office, and on strengthening the national unit for human rights and international humanitarian law. The office analyzed the draft basic statute of the Attorney-General's Office and regulations on examinations. New regulations on the performance and evaluation of prosecutors from the technical investigation unit (*Cuerpo Técnico de Investigaciones - CTI*) were being designed. The regulations and the basic statute would provide the Attorney-General's Office with tools to respond appropriately to the challenges of the new accusatory system in accord with international standards. An evaluation of the national unit on human rights and international humanitarian law began in August 2004, carried out jointly with the Vice-President's Programme for the Fight against Impunity. An assessment will be submitted to the Attorney-General's Office in February 2005 with recommendations aimed at strengthening the unit.

Given the grave situation in Colombia's prisons, activities have been developed to address the human rights situation of persons deprived of their liberty. National institutions were encouraged to tackle the penitentiary crisis in a programmatic and coherent manner. There was continual follow-up and an external monitoring mission. The office collaborated with the Ministry of the Interior and Justice, the *Instituto Nacional Penitenciario y Carcelario de Colombia* (INPEC), the Ombudsman's office and the Prosecutor-General's office. It also encouraged participation by the Government authorities responsible for health care and civil society. The INPEC administration made a formal commitment to implement recommendations relating to the general operation of the prison system, and to the specific operation of its six regional branch centers. The recommendations would contribute to guaranteeing humane treatment to persons

deprived of their liberty. The office also presented an educational programme to develop a specific curriculum on human rights and to integrate human rights into the other courses of the national penitentiary school.

◆ TRAINING

Several courses were organized to strengthen institutional capacity by developing networks of trainers. Courses to develop networks were organized for 29 judges and magistrates with the Rodrigo Lara Bonilla School for legal professionals, for 38 employees at the Military Criminal Justice School, and for 36 employees at the Colombian Family Welfare Institute. Two courses on human rights and international humanitarian law were organized for 57 prosecutors and judicial employees in the department of Antioquia. The office provided a course on human rights and international humanitarian law at the Office of the President for 25 security personnel. Two courses were organized with the Ombudsman's office for 40 officials, to help them classify conducts that violate human rights and international humanitarian law.

A third training programme for municipal ombudsmen provided training for 1,800 municipal ombudsmen, strengthening their commitment to the *Ministerio Público*. The Prosecutor-General began discussions on transforming the role of municipal ombudsmen; the Institute for Studies of the Public Affairs Ministry, supported by OHCHR, will train them in human rights and international humanitarian law.

A process to train trainers was developed among priests, nuns, and missionary and lay agents in Caquetá, a department most affected by the armed conflict. Two courses were held in Florencia and in San Vicente del Caguán for almost 100 participants. In 2005, the ecclesiastical districts should provide support for the networks of trainers to replicate their knowledge, and to bolster the Colombian Catholic Church's ability to defend and promote human rights. Two basic human rights training activities were carried out with NGOs benefiting from projects entitled Assisting Communities Together (ACT), one in Cali and one in Medellín.

◆ ACTIVITIES WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

The office encouraged the implementation of Action 2. A follow-up group was set up, composed of the heads of agencies, to supervise implementation of the work plan proposed by a technical team of delegates from the agencies. The technical team met every month from September 2004, to ensure the gradual integration of the human rights dimension in policies, programmes, projects and activities of the United Nations system by the end of 2006. For this programme, the office carried out four basic courses on human rights for 110 United Nations employees in Bogotá, Cali and Medellín.

The office supported the preparation of a humanitarian plan of action for 2005. It formulated technical observations to clarify components in the plan and its activities. It also assisted in selecting proposals submitted within the framework: 140 proposals qualified and 22 were given high priority.

◆ PUBLIC INFORMATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

- The office issued and disseminated the High Commissioner's recommendations for Colombia (20,000 copies in Spanish and 1,000 in English), the report on the human rights situation in Colombia in 2003 (5,000 copies), and handbooks on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adapted for children (20,000 copies). It also printed the 2005 calendar in 10,000 copies, for distribution throughout the country.
- The office participated in promotion and dissemination activities (seminars, forums, workshops and conferences) including the Bogotá Book Fair, where its publications were made available to the general public.
- The office organized 10 workshops with journalists and two workshops with media directors of the United Nations system on promoting women's rights. It issued 22 papers and 46 press releases, and organized 10 press conferences in November. One thousand articles on the work of the office appeared in the national press, along with 350 in the international press; 400 items were broadcast on the radio and 270 on television. The office gave 32 interviews to the mass media. The office's web page received 141,153 visits.
- Marking International Human Rights Day on 10 December, a free concert "Voices that sing for our rights", was organized by OHCHR with the Office of the Mayor of Bogotá and Radio

y Televisión de Colombia. Some 20,000 people attended the concert, which was televised and broadcast nationally.

- The office worked with the Newell Sanford Colombia Company, an organization that donated 6,000 coloured pencils for workshops to promote human rights in public and private schools in Bogotá; approximately 740 packages of coloured pencils were delivered for workshops in other cities of the country.
- The office distributed four CDs containing children's stories about human rights, under a technical cooperation agreement signed with Radio Nederland Training Centre, through the radio programme *Naciones Unidas Manos Amigas* ("United Nations Friendly Hands"); the programme was disseminated among 184 community radio stations and broadcast by 300 of them throughout Colombia.
- The office prepared a book of photographs containing images of the human rights situation in Colombia, in a joint initiative with the *Fundación Dos Mundos* and the publisher Villegas Editores; the photographs were selected from a national photojournalism contest entitled "Images and Realities" held in 2003 by the *Fundación Dos Mundos*.

CONSTRAINTS

The ongoing conflict led to increasing requirements for security measures to observe the human rights situation. Several technical cooperation activities were disrupted by threats against beneficiaries such as representatives of the Office of the Attorney-General, judges and municipal representatives. Some of OHCHR's primary interlocutors were forced to flee their homes after threats by armed actors against officers of public institutions, human rights defenders, trade unionists and NGOs.

Ongoing discussions in the Congress on a constitutional amendment for the re-election of the President delayed other draft legislation, including that relevant to the promotion and protection of human rights and the draft statute to establish a career structure for prosecutors.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Under the leadership of the Director and Deputy Director, the office works in four interdependent areas:

- Observation: consolidating data concerning cases and situations, and identifying situations for follow-up and themes requiring further analysis;
- Legal support: analyzing legal and thematic aspects of human rights and international humanitarian law;
- Technical cooperation: identifying, formulating, monitoring and evaluating projects; and
- Public information and human rights promotion: raising awareness about OHCHR's mandate and activities, international standards, and recommendations on human rights and humanitarian law.

The sub-offices in Bucaramanga, Cali and Medellín work under the four categories and are supervised by the Director and Deputy-Director of OHCHR's Bogotá office. By the end of the year, the office in Colombia had 63 staff, including 26 international staff and 35 national staff. There were also 15 national consultants and two international consultants.

COORDINATION

The office works closely with the Office of Colombia's Vice President, the Ombudsman, the Prosecutor General, the Attorney General, the Supreme Judicial Council, the armed forces and national universities. Civil society partners include human rights NGOs, churches, journalists, opinion-makers, members of Congress, trade union activists and representatives of the private sector. International partners include United Nations agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross, international financial institutions, the diplomatic missions, and international NGOs. OHCHR also works closely with the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General for Colombia and implemented several projects jointly with UNHCR.

The office participates in working groups in three of the six priority areas for cooperation in Colombia: strengthening the rule of law; regional development and peace programmes; and forced displacement and humanitarian assistance.

BENEFICIARIES

Direct beneficiaries included 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, indigenous minority groups, women and children; national media and journalists; and national NGOs including women's organizations and other civil society organizations were also direct beneficiaries. All Colombians benefit indirectly from measures and policies that foster respect for human rights.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

OHCHR's presence in different regions of Colombia contributed towards protection of vulnerable populations, local organizations of human rights defenders, trade union activists and journalists. It also strengthened relationships with the authorities and civil society at local and regional levels. The opening of the Bucaramanga sub-office in March 2004, after the opening of the Cali and Medellín sub-offices in January 2002, will enable OHCHR to obtain better information quickly and improve its cooperation with local counterparts. The office also serves as a bridge between State entities and civil society organizations, and supports efforts to design and implement regional public policies in human rights and humanitarian law.

OHCHR's advice on draft legislation stimulated discussion among Government, Congress and civil society about the consequences of adopting legislation incompatible with international standards. Through ongoing work with State entities and civil society organizations, the Bogotá office is in a strong position to identify areas that need further strengthening to implement the High Commissioner's recommendations, and opportunities for the office and donors to directly support entities and organizations.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS COLOMBIA

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Austria	Unearmarked	132,626	132,626
Canada	Colombia ¹	800,475	790,300
Denmark	Unearmarked	219,985	219,985
Germany	Colombia	98,039	97,442
Hungary	Unearmarked	2,506	2,506
Ireland	Field offices	150,000	150,000
Morocco	Unearmarked	5,000	5,000
Netherlands	Unearmarked	463,879	463,130
New Zealand	Unearmarked	136,503	137,600
Norway	Field offices + Colombia	769,157	800,233
Pakistan	Unearmarked	5,000	5,000
South Africa	Unearmarked	21,644	21,644
Spain	Unearmarked + Colombia	365,252	312,202
Sweden	Colombia	686,813	674,171
Switzerland	Colombia	160,000	166,667
United Kingdom	Colombia	182,482	181,570
<i>Other donors</i>			
European Commission	Colombia (Fiscalia project)	722,022	0
Total		4,921,383	4,160,076

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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.

¹ Consists of the second instalment and an advance payment of the last instalment of a three-year contribution pledged in 2003.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN COLOMBIA

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	3,904,632
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	215,424
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	76,243
General operating expenses	540,905
Supplies and acquisitions	100,082
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	4,837,286
Programme support costs	628,847
Total	5,466,133

CAMBODIA

BACKGROUND

The field office in Cambodia and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia were established in 1993 at the end of the mandate of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia pursuant to resolution 1993/6 of the Commission on Human Rights. Their mandates combine monitoring and protecting human rights with technical assistance and advisory services.

The 61st session of the Commission on Human Rights, in resolution 2004/79, invited the Secretary-General and the international community to continue assisting the Government of Cambodia to ensure the protection and promotion of human rights

of all people in Cambodia. It asked the Government to strengthen efforts to establish the rule of law, including through adopting and implementing essential laws and codes for establishing a democratic society; to ensure the independence, impartiality and effectiveness of the judicial system; and to address the climate of impunity and enhance its efforts to investigate and prosecute all those who have perpetrated serious crimes, including violations of human rights. The Commission called for steps to meet obligations under international human rights instruments; combat human trafficking, domestic violence and sexual exploitation of women and children; continue to create a conducive environment for the conduct of legitimate political activity; and to support the role of non-governmental organizations in order to solidify democratic development in Cambodia.

A new two-year memorandum of understanding between the Royal Government of Cambodia and OHCHR for the implementation of a technical cooperation programme on human rights was agreed to in December and came into force in January 2005.

The office assisted the Special Representative in carrying out his mandate, to maintain contact with the Government and people of Cambodia and to assist the Government in the promotion and protection of human rights. It regularly provided briefings on political and human rights developments, and helped in the preparation of his public statements and reports. The office facilitated the Special Representative's eleventh mission to Cambodia in November 2004 and assisted in the preparation of his report to the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/2005/116). The Special Representative paid particular attention to problems of impunity and corruption, rule of law and the criminal justice system, and the impact of land use and management practices on the human rights of the rural poor; at the end of his mission he issued a report on land concessions for economic purposes from a human rights perspective.

OBJECTIVES

The longer-term objective is to help establish and strengthen institutions to safeguard and ensure respect for human rights. Immediate objectives included:

- Support the Special Representative in carrying out his mandate;

- Enable individuals, groups and associations working for human rights to fulfill their responsibilities, and citizens to participate safely in public and political life;
- Promote transparent, accountable Government and encourage informed, effective and meaningful participation of citizens in political and public life;
- Contribute to reform of the justice sector, focusing on essential laws, measures to build an independent judiciary and access to justice for the poor;
- Contribute to safeguarding the human rights and livelihoods of rural populations and indigenous peoples by working on natural resource questions from a human rights perspective;
- Clarify, integrate and operationalize human rights and rights-based approaches to development in the work of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), the Consultative group of donors, NGOs and civil society;
- Promote the realization of economic, social and cultural rights; and
- Foster a positive environment for human rights work, including through improved dissemination of information and public outreach.

IMPLEMENTATION

◆ PROTECTION

- The office monitored the overall human rights situation, investigated complaints of human rights violations, and regularly raised its concerns with national and local authorities, requesting their intervention.
- The office focused on freedoms of assembly and association, regularly raising its concerns about restrictions and the excessive force used to disperse unauthorized demonstrations.
- The office followed up cases of human rights violations since the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, and submitted unresolved cases to the Government in February 2004, receiving a detailed reply from the Ministry of Interior in November.
- The office continued to develop a database to record reported human rights violations.

◆ HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED APPROACHES TO DEVELOPMENT

- The office worked with the UNCT to develop the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2006 to 2010 to develop common "messages" and priorities which focus on participation and freedoms of expression, association and assembly, and on impunity; it contributed to an advisory group on the Millennium Development Goals, promoting the centrality of human rights.
- The office worked with the Resident Coordinator's office and UNICEF to organize training workshops for NGOs, Government officials and United Nations staff on human rights approaches to development programming.
- The office worked with international financial institutions, development agencies and donors to promote international human rights norms in their programmes. Contributions were made to the Consultative Group for Cambodia meeting in December and to the formulation of joint monitoring indicators. Staff participated in technical working groups on legal and judicial reform and land established as part of a restructured consultative process.

◆ LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- Land concessions for economic purposes were continually studied to understand the impact of large-scale agricultural plantations on the human rights and livelihoods of affected local populations. The Special Representative prepared a report on economic land concessions from a human rights perspective.
- The office investigated and documented disputes over land and land-grabbing, often involving conflicts between local populations and those with political and economic influence. A detailed study of these cases helped to document and raise recurring problems both in the management of natural resources and the mechanisms for addressing disputes.

◆ LEGAL AND JUDICIAL REFORM

- The office continued to contribute to the reform of the justice sector, focusing on building an independent and effective judiciary.
- The office maintained a presence in the Municipal Court of Phnom Penh, and worked closely with other courts, observed

key trials, and monitored police-court relations. The office also provided the courts with advice and resource materials, and cooperated with the Bar Council and legal aid organizations.

- The office participated in the legal and judicial reform process through the Council for Legal and Judicial Reform. It focused on the Supreme Council of Magistracy, underlining issues relating to its composition and appointment of its members. It continued to cooperate with the Royal School for Judges and Prosecutors, helping to develop the human rights content of the curriculum.
- Advise on draft laws and regulations to promote compliance with international human rights standards was provided. These included the law on the Status of Judges and Prosecutors and sub-decrees necessary to implement the Land Law. It emphasized the inclusion in the reform agenda of freedom of information legislation, and revision of the draft anti-corruption law in line with international standards.
- The Government was assisted in preparing State reports to the treaty bodies, and promoted follow-up action to observations and recommendations made by the treaty bodies, particularly the Committee against Torture.

◆ TRIALS OF SENIOR LEADERS OF THE KHMER ROUGES

A watching brief on preparations for the trials of those responsible for crimes committed during the period of Democratic Kampuchea was maintained. The National Assembly passed a law on 4 October 2004 approving ratification of an Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Cambodia on the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia for the prosecution of crimes committed. New amendments were adopted to bring the 2001 Law into compliance with the Agreement.

◆ IMPLEMENTING ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

The office supported the establishment of a task force in January 2004 to help prevent violations of housing rights in urban areas, providing an interim secretariat for the task force. Through dialogue with the authorities, the task force helped to prevent forced evictions and documented potential forced evictions. On World Habitat Day in October, an event was organized with the Phnom Penh Municipality involving United Nations-HABITAT, the United Nations Resident Coordinator, the Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing and NGOs. The

task force prepared a "Declaration of Principles for Best Practices in Housing and Pro-Poor Development in Cambodia" in cooperation with the Municipality.

The sub-office in Battambang conducted training courses for villagers, local and district authorities on economic, social and cultural rights. It focused on districts affected by land disputes.

◆ PUBLIC INFORMATION

- The office distributed publications and materials to the general public, NGOs, students and Government officials, regularly translating reports, statements and resolutions into Khmer.
- A fourth edition of the Compilation of Cambodian Laws in Khmer was prepared. The 2,500-page publication will be distributed free of charge to the courts, members of the National Assembly, Government officials, and NGO.
- The office started to develop its website to make all public documents issued since its establishment available.
- The office provided training and advice to Cambodian NGOs, and its staff regularly participated in workshops and seminars.
- The office published and widely distributed a revised translation of the International Bill of Human of Rights.
- The chief's of office was responsible for overall policy and management. This included coordinating support to the Special Representative, fostering an enabling environment for human rights work and working with international agencies, NGOs and donors.
- Technical cooperation activities helped to develop the institutional capacity, laws, policies and practices necessary to implement international human rights agreements and instruments.
- The protection activities focused on safeguarding human rights through monitoring, research and analysis, and reporting on the human rights situation.
- The administration unit provided personnel, administrative, financial, and logistical support, and served as the security focal point.

CONSTRAINTS

Some activities were delayed due in part to a restructuring of the office following an external evaluation, and a protracted recruitment process for international staff which continued throughout the reporting period. Activities were also delayed by the political deadlock since the National Assembly elections in July 2003 until a new Government was formed in July 2004.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

OHCHR implemented activities through its main office in Phnom Penh and a regional sub-office in Battambang. The proceedings of the municipal court of Phnom Penh were also closely followed. The management structure consisted of the chief's office, an administration unit, and protection and technical cooperation activities.

COORDINATION

OHCHR carried out its activities in cooperation with national institutions and NGOs. Institutions with important human rights responsibilities included: the governmental Cambodian Human Rights Committee, the Commissions on Human Rights of the National Assembly and the Senate; the Supreme Council of Magistracy; the courts; the Office of the Prosecutor General; the Department of Prisons; the Ministries of Justice, Interior, Land Management, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and Women's Affairs.

The office was a member of the United Nations Country Team. It worked with the other United Nations agencies on common concerns and to integrate human rights standards into development programmes. It cooperated with the World Bank, donors and development agencies on judicial and legal reform, the social sector, and management of natural resources within the framework of the consultative group of donors on Cambodia.

The office provided regular briefings to diplomats, international organizations, liaised with the media, and hosted meetings to discuss common concerns.

BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries included: the Ministries of Justice, Interior, Land Management, Women's Affairs, judges, prosecutors and the courts, the National Assembly and Senate, NGOs and civil society organizations, training centers for judges and lawyers, universities and students, and victims of violations of human rights.

EVALUATION

An external evaluation of the office was finalized in February 2004. It assessed the impact, relevance and efficiency of the office's activities, identified major human rights issues and made recommendations for the future role and structure of the office. Following the recommendations in the evaluation report, the office:

- Restructured its work into two areas: protection and technical cooperation;
- Moved to smaller premises in September 2004, resulting in considerable reductions in rental and operating expenses; and
- Implemented most recommendations from an audit undertaken in December 2003.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE CAMBODIA

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2004, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2004 and total balance as at 31 December 2004.

Summary	US\$
Opening balance	1,748,859
Adjustment ¹	333,276
Income from contributions	337,753
Other funds available ²	64,418
Total funds available	2,484,305
Expenditure ³	638,821
Closing balance⁴	1,845,484

¹ Includes adjustments/savings to prior period expenditure.
² Includes interest income of US\$ 39,599.
³ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.
⁴ Includes US\$ 95,823 in operating cash reserves. These amounts were not available for activities in 2004.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS CAMBODIA

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<u>Governments</u>			
Sweden	Cambodia	343,407	337,753
Total		343,407	337,753

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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 CAMBODIA

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	191,234
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	133,594
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	54,300
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	3,572
Contractual services	81,194
General operating expenses	64,900
Supplies and acquisitions	22,566
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	13,970
Sub-total	565,330
Programme support costs	73,491
Total	638,821

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

BACKGROUND

The field office in Bosnia and Herzegovina operates under a human rights monitoring mandate stipulated in Annex VI of the General Framework Agreement for Peace. As a priority, it supports the work of the Government and civil society in the following areas:

- Impunity and the rule of law;
- Human rights frameworks for development, including poverty reduction strategies;
- Human trafficking, gender and gender-based violence, exploitation and discrimination;
- Human rights frameworks for movement of people, and finding durable solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs); and
- Human rights education and promotion.

Many of the human rights violations occurring in Bosnia and Herzegovina have their origins in the 1990s conflict. Alleged war criminals still exert strong political and economical power, in particular through organized crime. The constitutional framework has also contributed to institutionalizing discrimination on ethnic and gender grounds, constituting a legal and structural obstacle to good governance and equality. The framework also fails to address the specific needs of vulnerable groups such as IDPs and victims of war crimes.

During the emergency situation, laws were adopted through non-transparent procedures, without any public debate and thereby reducing respect for the rule of law and human rights. Legal reform has largely been conducted without a clear strategy, resulting in legislation without efficient monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

In 2004, institutions responsible for human rights protection were further degraded when the human rights Chamber ceased to exist on 31 December 2003. The constitutional court's mandate is restricted in human rights protection. In September, the Bosnia and Herzegovina House of Representatives adopted laws enabling prosecution of war crimes in the War Crimes Chamber of the State Court, which comprises both national and international judges and prosecutors; this highlighted the problem of witness protection.

OBJECTIVES

The field office seeks to ensure that the legal framework is improved and incorporates a human rights perspective with effective implementation. Priority is placed on the protection of the rights of the most vulnerable, assistance to the Government in fulfilling its human rights obligations and working with civil society to increase its capacity both to cooperate with the Government, and to hold it accountable.

The immediate objectives of the field office remained to fulfill its mandate under the General Framework Agreement for Peace which consists of closely monitoring the human rights situation in the country and serving as an operative and resource basis for activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina within the framework of the sub-regional strategy for South Eastern Europe.

IMPLEMENTATION

◆ HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED APPROACHES TO DEVELOPMENT

Following the Secretary General's reform agenda and the need for United Nations agencies to integrate human rights into their programmes, the field office provided training in human rights and rights-based approaches to the agencies present in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This was particularly welcomed by UNICEF. OHCHR also assisted in an assessment of UNICEF programmes from a human rights perspective.

◆ RIGHTS-BASED MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT AND PLANNING PROJECT (RMAP)

During the reporting period, 18 human rights-based municipal assessments were completed. A consolidated report of the 16 first assessments was produced and widely distributed. The assessments are used by UNDP and selected municipalities, as a basis to design municipal development plans. They also constitute a resource for Government institutions, the State Court Registrar's office, embassies, and other international and national NGOs. Extensive training was also provided to RMAP staff to build national human rights capacity. A full evaluation and lessons learned of RMAP will be conducted in 2005.

The RMAP "Methodology and Tools for Human Rights-Based Assessment and Analysis" was published by the UNDP office in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in English and in Serbo-Croat. This publication fulfils one important objective of the project: to design and test methodologies for human rights-based development. It has been immediately useful to the RMAP Project, and may also serve as a basis for developing tools for other organizations to apply a human rights-based approach. It will be used for further training and presentations to organizations and universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and possibly in the region.

◆ TRAFFICKING

OHCHR produced its Annual Report on Trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina, analyzing the impact and extent of implementation of the national plan of action. The findings of the report have contributed greatly to the revision of the latter plan. The serious interventions of the office in the prosecution of a trafficker from Prijedor produced lessons learned, particularly on

witness protection. The lead role played by OHCHR has been transferred to governmental institutions (Witness Protection Unit within the State Investigation and Protection Agency and the Registry of the State Court) and NGOs.

The office provided legal expertise to the Government in drafting various laws, including amendments to the Criminal Code and the by-law on the protection of victims of trafficking attached to the law on movement and stay of aliens and asylum. The by-law was adopted in July 2004 and includes most of the recommendations put forward by the field office, ensuring improved protection. Extensive training on the legal framework, particularly the by-law on protection of victims of trafficking and of human rights issues related to trafficking, was given to the European Union Police Mission (EUPM), the Stabilization Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina (SFOR) and its successor from December 2004, the European Union Force (EUFOR), NGOs and the judiciary, local police and prosecutors. The NGO "Vasa Prava", which has been mandated by the State Ministry of Security to provide legal aid to victims of trafficking, received specific training on legal representation of victims of trafficking.

At the regional level, the field office continued to collaborate with UNICEF and the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) of the OSCE in the production of the annual SEERIGHTs report (South East European Regional Initiative against Human Trafficking). The 2003 report on protection was launched in early 2004, providing vital information on trends and the effectiveness of Government and inter-governmental organization activities. It was used by the Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings to help design a methodology. The 2004 report, to be launched in early 2005, focuses on prevention. The office continued to play a leading role in providing human rights expertise within the Stability Pact Task Force. With the creation of the OSCE Special Anti-Trafficking Mechanism, the Task Force was replaced by the Alliance against Trafficking. The field office was also requested to participate in the Project against Trafficking and Sex and Gender Based Violence (PATS) in Slovenia by providing assistance and information to persons in asylum and irregular migrant reception facilities. The office has supported the entry of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Croatia into the programme.

◆ GENDER

The office worked with the Gender Group of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in setting up the implementing bodies for the gender law. Training on the law and on how to conduct a gender analysis was provided to the Government and NGOs. NGOs have increasingly used this law in their local advocacy work, although the long-term impact has yet to be evaluated. Attempts to ensure compliance by responsible bodies, including international organizations, have not yet proved successful due to general reluctance to address gender discrimination. However, active legal interventions by the field office resulted in the adoption of the law on protection from domestic violence and a new family law in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which aims to ensure full protection for victims of domestic violence.

◆ RULE OF LAW AND IMPUNITY

Legal expertise was offered to the Government for drafting numerous laws which now incorporate human rights provisions: the criminal code package, the family law, the law on minor offences, the law on movement and stay of aliens, the law on social protection and employment of aliens.

The office continued to raise the issue of police officers decertified by the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina without due process in 2002. After providing thorough explanation and analyses, the office obtained support from the European Union and the Council of Europe, and encouraged the Government to seek an opinion from the Venice Commission. This opinion should be released in early 2005 and indicate the need to review cases where no appeal was allowed or held.

The office continued work on the Bosnian citizens detained in Guantanamo with lawyers from the United States of America that represent the detainees and also advised the Government. Requests have been made for their return to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The field office has been increasingly involved in supporting victims of war crimes, camp survivors, victims of sexual violence and families of missing persons. It assisted in the creation of a wide network of partners actively involved in working with these groups. The network includes Entity and cantonal Ministries, municipal institutions, three umbrella associations of former camp inmates (associations of civilian victims of war,

women civilian victims of war and families of missing persons), and international organizations. On the basis of various organizations' contributions, the field office finalized reports on families of missing persons and on torture victims, assessing the national legal framework and the level of enjoyment of rights by these groups. The analyses will serve as a basis for further advocacy for their rights. On this subject the office has also been involved in the process to reform laws on social protection and civilian war victims.

Through the field office's mediation and support, NGOs from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and Montenegro developed a joint project to improve health care and provide support to torture victims in remote areas. This project has been funded by the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and NGO grantees have also been involved in rehabilitation.

◆ HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION AND PROMOTION

A series of lectures on human rights have been delivered at the universities of Mostar and Sarajevo, and requests have been made for field office inputs to the 2005 curriculum.

◆ TREATY-BODY REPORTING

The treaty-body reporting capacity of the governmental institutions has been increased through general support and training provided by OHCHR. In 2004, Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted reports on the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and the Committee against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The Government has started work on its report to the Human Rights Committee and will be further supported by OHCHR Geneva in 2005.

CONSTRAINTS

Principal structural constraints were difficulties of human rights institutions and the constitutional framework to act as effective mechanisms to protect human rights. Unless these mechanisms are reformed, discriminatory practices may be institutionalized in the legal system. The lack of a unified strategy for a continued

international presence in Bosnia and Herzegovina, furthermore, is creating confusion and apprehension.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The field office retains primary responsibility for implementing human rights activities under the mandate granted by the General Framework Agreement for Peace. Activities were carried out with support from the Council of Europe, UNICEF and UNDP. Overall financial implementation is conducted by UNDP.

Activities within the RMAP were implemented in cooperation with UNDP in Bosnia and Herzegovina. A memorandum of understanding with the OHCHR field office defined the respective division of roles and responsibilities in this regard.

In 2004, the field office was composed of a head of office, one national professional officer, three short-term international consultants, one national consultant, one junior professional officer and three national support staff.

COORDINATION

The field office worked with the Government and NGOs to implement a new law and support treaty reporting. Thematic working groups were the main coordinating mechanism with international partners and included participation from the OSCE, the Office of the High Representative (OHR), the Council of Europe, the European Union, the EUPM, the UNCT and particular United Nations agencies - mainly UNHCR and UNICEF, as well as embassies and international NGOs. The office also participated in the Working Groups on Trafficking, on Gender, in the Rule of Law Task Force, and chaired the Working Group on Human Rights.

Regional activities were undertaken with the goal of improving regional cooperation in assisting trafficking victims, focusing on identifying obstacles, particularly through the relevant Stability Pact Task Force and other regional forums.

BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries included the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina at State, entity and municipality levels as well as civil society organizations, victims of trafficking and of war crimes other vulnerable groups, the United Nations Country Team and international organizations.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- The findings of the field office annual report on trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina have contributed to the revision of the national plan of action against trafficking.
- The interventions of the Office in the prosecution of a trafficker from Prijedor produced lessons learned, particularly for witness protection.
- Specific training on legal representation of victims of trafficking given to the NGO "Vasa Prava" has had a positive impact on victims.
- The field office's role within the Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings resulted in recognition by participating States that human rights must be at the core of anti-trafficking strategies.
- The law on protection of domestic violence and the new family law were adopted after active intervention from the field office.
- Assessments from the Rights-Based Municipal Assessment and Planning Project (RMAP) provided valuable information on the situation of human rights in selected municipalities for Government institutions at both the national and local level, embassies and other international and national organizations.
- The RMAP "Methodology and Tools for Human Rights-Based Assessment and Analysis" publication contributes to the sharing of good practices with other organizations, development agencies and governmental institutions.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Italy	Bosnia and Herzegovina	61,275	67,843
Netherlands	Unearmarked	150,562	150,000
Norway	Balkans	204,108	208,087
Switzerland	Bosnia and Herzegovina	40,000	43,860
Total		455,945	469,790

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	337,641
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	9,558
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	32,171
General operating expenses	38,422
Supplies and acquisitions	(10,587)
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	407,205
Programme support costs	52,937
Total	460,142

SERBIA AND
MONTENEGRO

BACKGROUND

OHCHR established a field office in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in March 1996, with a mandate to monitor, promote and protect human rights; the mandate was formalized through a status agreement with the Government in 1998. When the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro was formed in January 2003, a memorandum was signed between its Council of Ministers and OHCHR, reaffirming the terms of the earlier agreement and expanding the mandate to include advisory services and technical support to strengthen national capacities and institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights. The field office implements activities in support of the Government and civil society under the framework of the South Eastern Europe sub-regional strategy in the following priority areas:

- Impunity and the rule of law;
- Human rights frameworks for development, including poverty reduction strategies;
- Human trafficking, gender and gender-based violence, exploitation and discrimination;
- Human rights frameworks for movement of people, and durable solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs); and
- Human rights education and promotion.

In 2004, OHCHR continued to operate throughout the country with offices in Serbia (Belgrade), Montenegro (Podgorica) and Kosovo (Pristina).

Serbia and Montenegro regained full and active membership in the United Nations after its readmission in November 2000, and it was admitted in the Council of Europe in April 2003. The European Union has prepared a feasibility study on the possible accession of Serbia and Montenegro; released in April 2005, it assesses the readiness of Serbia and Montenegro to negotiate a stabilisation and association agreement with the EU. Substantive improvement in human rights and the rule of law are required, and lack of progress remains a major concern in Serbia and Montenegro.

While the country is a party to the core international human rights treaties, the challenge is the integration of norms by the judiciary and the effective implementation of obligations. The development of independent national human rights institutions also appears crucial. Coming to terms with impunity remains most important, through the recognition and prosecution of war crimes. Little progress has yet been achieved to create conditions where the State can address this matter effectively, and only few perpetrators have been brought before national courts. In fact, the investigation of the assassination of Premier Djindjic in March 2003 revealed the strength and extent of organized crime networks in the country, and the urgent need to reform the judiciary and law enforcement institutions. Another challenge for Serbia and Montenegro is to ensure constructive participation of civil society: despite positive achievements in the NGO sector, its support base remains very fragile and the notion of human rights remains abstract for most of society.

In Kosovo, the human rights situation remains problematic, especially for the non-Albanian minority populations. Discrimination, security threats, limited freedom of movement and lack of access to services persist. In March 2004, Kosovo experienced a serious outbreak of violence against minorities, leading to the displacement of 4,500 people; about 2,000 of them remained displaced at the end of 2004. Moreover, understanding of human rights concepts and their application by the executive, the courts and the population at large is still limited. The adoption of legislation on gender equality and anti-discrimination in 2004, however, is a positive development.

In Montenegro, despite efforts to improve the human rights record, some critical issues persist: cases of police violence were reported, albeit fewer than before. The independent media is not directly censored by the Government but faced libel suits brought by Government officials. The situation of displaced persons and minorities remains a major concern. Of some 17,000 IDPs from Kosovo, some 1,300 are Roma who suffer widespread discrimination. Harassment remains a serious problem and vulnerability of the Roma community is acute; many do not have identity documents or knowledge of the local language, and 70 per cent are reportedly illiterate. Trafficking is also an issue, and Montenegro continues to follow a widely-known sex trafficking case that allegedly involves officials.

OBJECTIVES

OHCHR's objective is to contribute to the development of a stable democratic society with a solid legal and implementation framework that protects rights holders, offers strong national redress mechanisms and promotes the development of a human rights culture that fosters diversity and tolerance.

The immediate objectives are to monitor and report on the human rights situation, and to support the effective implementation of international human rights standards as the Government undertakes institutional reform programmes. These objectives are pursued through a strategy of practical cooperation on human rights issues with relevant Government authorities, international organizations, including other United Nations agencies and representatives of civil society at the community level.

IMPLEMENTATION

◆ TREATY REPORTING AND COOPERATION WITH THE SPECIAL PROCEDURES

- OHCHR has assisted the Government in preparing a report for the Committee on the Rights of the Child. The office also assisted national NGOs working on shadow reports to the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- The office organized two roundtables to introduce the concluding observations of the Human Rights Committee, in cooperation with the World Organization Against Torture,

Anti-Trafficking Action (ASTRA), the Child Rights Centre and the Humanitarian Law Centre.

- OHCHR called for the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Inspector General of the Public Security Police (Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia) to abide by the decisions of the Committee against Torture, in particular in the case of *Dimitrijevic vs. Serbia and Montenegro*.
- In Kosovo, the sub-office supported the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) in preparing reports to the Council of Europe on the implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, and prepared for future reports to United Nations treaty monitoring bodies.

In October, the office facilitated the mission of the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression, through logistical support, briefings and assistance in identifying and meeting key partners, and in raising issues with the authorities. The Kosovo sub-office also translated documents of the Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances for a local NGO that expressed interest in submissions.

◆ IMPUNITY AND THE RULE OF LAW

Monitoring and analysis related to war crimes

The office cooperated with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) to help advance work on crime cases. In particular, the office monitored organized crime and war crimes trials with a view to identifying key obstacles to the rule of law. The only War Crime trial taking place in the War Crimes Court in Belgrade was the trial of 19 persons accused of crimes committed in November 1991 against more than 250 Croatian civilians in Ovchara, Croatia. The office has also pushed continuously for progress in investigations of mass graves in Serbia, and for the police to identify suspects.

Police violence

The office undertook research on torture and ill-treatment by the police in Serbia and Montenegro with a view to preparing a report examining how individual cases alleging torture or ill-treatment are handled and how far they go in the justice system, analyzing the trends and failures in procedures, and then offering recommendations.

Legislative reform and implementation in Kosovo

In Kosovo, OHCHR provided human rights analysis and recommendations on draft legislation supporting UNMIK and its OSCE component in the Inter-Pillar Working Group on Human Rights. The recommendations have resulted in amendments that improved the legislation. OHCHR also identified systematic human rights issues and led sub-groups to analyze and make recommendations. The Kosovo sub-office supported the adoption of the Anti-Discrimination Law and advised UNMIK and the provisional institutions of self-government on human rights issues taking into account the creation of the Ministry of Communities and Returns. Advice and technical support was provided to the Office of the Prime Minister in the implementation of the law and assistance in the organization of workshops and meetings to allow consultation between Government, international and civil society actors. Close contacts were maintained with other human rights actors outside the UNMIK structure, including the Council of Europe.

◆ TRAFFICKING, GENDER AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE, EXPLOITATION AND DISCRIMINATION

OHCHR continuously monitored and analyzed cases where serious human rights violations were reported and not adequately investigated. The office also took part in discussions and roundtables on the Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings.

OHCHR provided the United Nations Development Fund for Women's (UNIFEM) with views on reporting under the Committee on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, support to NGOs working on gender equality and gender based violence, human rights education in formal education, lobbying for most vulnerable groups in the poverty reduction strategy process and on the Assisting Communities Together (ACT) project that provides grants to grassroots organizations.

◆ MAINSTREAMING HUMAN RIGHTS

Following the Secretary General's reform agenda and the need for United Nations agencies to integrate human rights into their programmes, the office consistently brought the most critical human rights issues in the country to the attention of the United

Nations agencies. The office actively contributed to the work of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) to strengthen the human rights framework in joint programming and training. It helped UNDP, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNEP, IOM and UNHCR to develop human rights-based approaches to development. It provided a human rights perspective in the preparation of the Government's first Millennium Report, co-sponsored workshops, training sessions and other meetings with United Nations agencies, and provided written comments on the UNDP Regional Programme relating to human rights goals.

After the outbreak of violence in Kosovo in March 2004, the office promoted a coordinated approach in UNMIK to analyze and address the emerging human rights issues. It supported the adoption of a human rights approach within the United Nations agencies to assist UNMIK and the provisional institutions of self-government in responding to the crisis. The office also took part in legislative reforms contributing to the integration of human rights.

Human rights frameworks for refugees and internally displaced persons

- In Kosovo, the office worked with UNHCR to organize workshops on implementing the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement in Kosovo. Five workshops in the regions were followed by a central level workshop where the Prime Minister and the Special Representative of the Secretary General endorsed the principles. In the regions, municipal staff, civil society representatives and international staff analyzed local problems concerning IDPs and their return, and learned to apply the guiding principles.
- In Serbia, the office was involved, together with domestic and foreign actors, in the search for a solution for 24 Roma families who were displaced from Kosovo and evicted from their temporary accommodations in Belgrade. Consequently, the Office of the Mayor of Belgrade intervened to postpone the eviction until 2005.
- In Montenegro, OHCHR closely monitored developments in cases of forced evictions, in cooperation with local NGOs and UNDP. The office advocated for clear regulations on legalization of settlements to be adopted, as well as codes of conduct on forced evictions and eviction impact assessment procedures. OHCHR issued a press statement summarizing Montenegro authorities' human rights obligations relating to forced evictions and the right to adequate housing.

◆ HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION AND PROMOTION

- OHCHR assembled more than 20 NGOs from 20 local communities in Serbia to celebrate the International Human Rights Day, and organized additional events for the promotion of human rights.
- OHCHR made an agreement with the newly established Protector of Human Rights in Montenegro to support its human rights capacity work.
- OHCHR supported the development of national capacity to introduce human rights education into the curriculum in formal education (primary and secondary schools).
- OHCHR staff gave lectures, interviews and press conferences on a wide range of issues: International human rights standards for minority rights; United Nations mechanisms for the prevention of torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; decisions of the Committee against Torture on individual cases; the International Day in Support of Victims of Torture; advocating for the signature of the Optional Protocol to the relevant Conventions; introduction of the Poverty Reduction Strategy to the public.
- OHCHR introduced comments on employment policy-making and human rights in South Eastern Europe, at a regional conference organized by the UNDP. It attracted the attention of participants and political leaders on the implementation of the poverty reduction strategy adopted by the Republic of Serbia in November 2003.
- OHCHR delivered presentations about its mandate and work to NGOs, National Minority Council members and others involved in protecting the rights of minorities, at roundtables held in five towns in the north of Serbia.
- The office participated in a working group on anti-discrimination, led by the Secretariat for the Roma National Strategy and aimed at preparing an action plan for the Ministry, at the invitation of the Ministry for Human and Minority Rights.
- The office received several delegations from different international and bilateral organizations and assisted its members in deepening their understanding of the human rights situation in Serbia and Montenegro.
- OHCHR assisted UNDP in preparing a training manual for judges and prosecutors, presenting the most significant jurisprudence of the different treaty bodies relating to six human rights themes, including the right to life, the ban on

torture and the right to non-discrimination; the manual is distributed to judges and prosecutors at training sessions organized by UNDP.

- OHCHR supported the translation, publication and dissemination of the publication "United Nations Guide for Minorities". The office also posted landmark human rights documents translated into Serbian on the United Nations website of Serbia and Montenegro.

CONSTRAINTS

In 2004, the volatile political situation constituted a major constraint. Staffing difficulties resulting from recruitment constraints and financial limitations also prevented the office from reaching its full potential in an environment that became unstable throughout 2004.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Activities were implemented directly by OHCHR staff in Belgrade and Pristina (two international staff and six national staff), as well as by local experts hired as short-term consultants and by local organizations for specific assignments. For effective implementation, OHCHR sought support from and cooperation with international and local partners. The implementation of many of the activities is carried out within the sub-regional strategy for South-East Europe.

COORDINATION

In Serbia and Montenegro, OHCHR coordinated activities with OSCE, the Council of Europe, the United Nations Country Team, Ministries, and NGOs active in human rights, development and humanitarian affairs, as well as embassies. The Human Rights Contact Group composed of NGOs and international organizations, established by OHCHR in 2001, remained the principal structure to improve the coordination of human rights activities. In addition, the office developed human rights contacts with and among regional Human Rights Contact Groups in Sandzak, Vojvodina, Southern Serbia and Montenegro. In Kosovo, OHCHR worked with UNMIK and its OSCE component, the provisional institutions of self-government, the Council of Europe, United

Nations agencies, civil society organizations, diplomatic offices, bilateral donors and their implementing partners.

Amid preparations for a feasibility report on the association of Serbia and Montenegro with the European Union, OHCHR presented an assessment of the status of human rights in the country, at the invitation of the European Commission delegation from Brussels. Dialogue and cooperation with the European Commission continues in this area.

BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries include Government officials, members of Ministries from the Union of Serbia and Montenegro and from the Republics, officials of UNMIK Administration and minority members of the Kosovo Assembly. They also include professionals from the judiciary, media, NGOs and other civil society organizations, and minority groups, namely the Roma, women and children; especially victims of trafficking and other forms of violence, families of missing persons, students and young people, prisoners and detainees. Other beneficiaries are the UNCT and individual agencies, international agencies and bilateral donors.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- In Serbia and Montenegro, knowledge of United Nations human rights mechanisms and of specific recommendations made to Serbia and Montenegro by treaty bodies has been integrated by Ministries and civil society as a result of activities conducted by the office for their promotion.
- Consequent to the active role of OHCHR in promoting the integration of human rights into development programmes, civil society is more aware of the importance of monitoring the poverty reduction strategy from a human rights perspective.
- Following the training of UNCT on a human rights-based approach to development, the team has included a human rights based approach in its work.
- The impact of persistent human rights training, promotion and education by OHCHR has led to a greater awareness of human rights issues at the community level.
- In Montenegro, the office supported and experienced fruitful cooperation with the Protector of Human Rights and Freedoms.

- In Kosovo, the proactive role of the office with UNMIK and the provisional institutions of self-government led to significant results: progress on the Kosovo Standards Implementation Plan; further mainstreaming of human rights in the provisional institutions of self-government; adoption and improvement of anti-discrimination legislation. OHCHR's expertise also assisted the creation of the Ministry of Communities and Returns which was inaugurated at the end of the year. The capacity of police officers, municipality workers, civil society activists and other actors to apply a rights-based approach to displacement issues has increased, mainly through attendance at workshops on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

The implementation of activities is continuously reviewed internally by OHCHR headquarters through analysis of monthly and quarterly reports. The field office also prepares a mid-year progress report. The field operations are monitored through regular consultations with relevant OHCHR experts and units, partners on the ground, regional organizations, grant recipients and programme participants.

Cooperation with national and international partners has involved some constraints. Sharing knowledge of human rights with national counterparts is time-consuming when expertise and training opportunities are both lacking. National counterparts remain fragile if they are not supported for a minimum critical period in an environment that is largely antagonistic to human rights. In this context, and because OHCHR's approach combines theoretical expertise with field work, the Office must provide long term human rights education to humanitarian and national actors before leaving the field.

The unstable political environment in Kosovo made project and activity planning difficult. Capacity-building efforts are frequently undermined or underused because of incoherent Government policies. The sub-office recognized the need to support the role of other actors, in particular UNMIK's human rights-related offices, by providing advice instead of fully implementing activities on its own. The sub-office also decided to strengthen its relationship and share resources more effectively with the Finnish Human Rights Support Programme, with which OHCHR has a memorandum of understanding.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Italy	Serbia and Montenegro	61,275	67,843
Netherlands	Unearmarked	382,771	381,343
Norway	Balkans	504,108	513,935
Total		948,154	963,121

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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 SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	255,443
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	2,655
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	39,234
General operating expenses	37,903
Supplies and acquisitions	13,004
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	384
Sub-total	348,623
Programme support costs	45,321
Total	393,944

AFGHANISTAN

BACKGROUND

The international community has assisted Afghanistan to build its security, governance, rule of law and human rights institutions, since the Bonn Agreement was signed on 5 December 2001 and endorsed by the Security Council in resolution 1383.

OHCHR worked to strengthen the national human rights promotion and protection system in Afghanistan. Its human rights officers worked in the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), and it took part in a joint technical cooperation project to support the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) and other national institutions.

OHCHR undertook a mapping exercise of past human rights violations by reviewing existing documentation and reporting to

the AIHRC and Government, and providing a report for their use. At the Government's request, UNAMA and the AIHRC jointly undertook a four-month campaign to verify the exercise of Afghans' political rights before the first presidential elections were held in October 2004.

OBJECTIVES

- Support UNAMA in the promotion and protection of human rights.
- Support the development of a work plan to implement human rights provisions of the Bonn Agreement and to support the AIHRC work plan.
- Provide advice and assistance to the AIHRC, the Government and UNAMA on supporting transitional justice in Afghanistan.
- Increase capacity within OHCHR Geneva to ensure that the Office could respond effectively to the human rights situation in Afghanistan.

IMPLEMENTATION

OHCHR continued to provide support to the AIHRC in developing and strengthening its capacity through a joint technical cooperation project with UNAMA and UNDP. OHCHR also assisted the UNAMA human rights unit which in turn supported the AIHRC. The AIHRC implemented its activities in five main areas: monitoring and investigation, women's rights, child rights, human rights education and transitional justice.

The Government of Afghanistan requested UNAMA and the AIHRC to carry out a joint political rights verification exercise before the first Presidential election in October. Through monitoring, investigating and verification, the exercise was to determine whether a conducive environment existed for free and fair elections throughout the country. Between June and October three reports were published on the fundamental freedoms of expression, association, peaceful assembly and movement and the three principles of non-discrimination, non-intimidation and non-partiality; these were considered crucial for a free and fair election. The reports provided detailed analysis of the general political environment throughout Afghanistan, verified cases of electoral law violations and recommendations aimed at improving the conditions for the election.

In the area of transitional justice, OHCHR undertook an exercise to map human rights abuses and violations that took place during the armed conflict in Afghanistan between 1978 and 2001. Experts were tasked with compiling existing documentation rather than undertaking new research. The mapping report was made available to the AIHRC and the Government for use in developing a national transitional justice strategy. The mapping exercise also complemented the AIHRC's report, *Call for Justice*.

The report *Call for Justice* was the product of an eight-month national consultation on transitional justice carried out from January to August 2004 with approximately 7,000 Afghans from civil society in 32 provinces. A questionnaire was developed, individual interviews were held with 4,151 people, and some 200 focus groups were conducted around the country. Some 400 refugees in Pakistan and 300 refugees in Iran were also interviewed. The consultation aimed to determine Afghans' views on how to address human rights abuses carried out between 1978 and 2001.

Most respondents expressed their desire for justice to include judicial accountability, under domestic and international law, Islamic principles and Afghan traditions, truth, reparations and official acknowledgement of the victims. Despite a desire to bring perpetrators to justice and most respondents expressing their support for an Afghan-led approach to transitional justice with international support, many respondents indicated a lack of confidence in the domestic judicial system and in other institutions of the State. The *Call for Justice* report contained recommendations for a national transitional justice strategy: it urged the Government and the international community to begin by making a political commitment to justice and to implement measures such as vetting and acts of remembrance. It also called for establishing a special prosecutor's office and a special chamber for war crimes and crimes against humanity, and further work on reparation and truth-seeking.

OHCHR organized a workshop "Reporting under international human rights treaties" with UNAMA, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the AIHRC, in Kabul. It aimed to train representatives from relevant ministries, the AIHRC and civil society on treaty obligations and reporting. Consultations with the Government during the workshop yielded significant results.

In the Berlin work plan the Government committed itself to a six-year programme of treaty reporting. A project of technical assistance had been developed by OHCHR, UNDP and UNAMA

aimed at building sustainable capacities within the Government of Afghanistan to meet its implementation and reporting obligations. The main elements included capacity-building for Government and non-governmental stakeholders, establishing a database as a monitoring and control instrument, and creating an institutional mechanism to participate in and support the reporting process. An international technical adviser and a national staff member worked within the Women's International Affairs and Human Rights Unit in the Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs to advise the Government.

A new Independent Expert on Human Rights in Afghanistan was nominated after the Commission of Human Rights and its resolution 2004/284. The mandate included the development of a programme of advisory services to ensure the full respect and protection of human rights and promotion of the rule of law, and to seek information about and report on the human rights situation in Afghanistan. The Independent Expert conducted a mission to Afghanistan from 14 to 21 August 2004, and made an interim report to the Third Committee of the General Assembly in September.

The UNAMA human rights unit participated in planning and drafting a Common Country Assessment, providing training on the rights-based approach.

CONSTRAINTS

Afghans experienced improvements in the protection and promotion of human rights through the work of the AIHRC, OHCHR and UNAMA, the security situation however remained volatile. The work of human rights defenders, including the AIHRC, was sometimes constrained by illegal armed groups that impeded the authority of the central Government in parts of the country.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The project was implemented by the AIHRC with support from OHCHR in Geneva. UNDP financially administered the joint UNAMA/OHCHR/UNDP project in support of the AIHRC from Kabul. OHCHR also provided support to the human rights work of UNAMA, supported the work of the joint project, facilitated

the recruitment of personnel and expert consultants, raised funds for the joint project, and promoted information-sharing on human rights. It did so with UNAMA, the High Commissioner, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Afghanistan, and partners in and outside of Afghanistan.

COORDINATION

OHCHR coordinated human rights work with UNAMA, UNDP, the AIHRC, the Government and NGOs. The project steering committee met quarterly to review activities and joint project expenditure.

BENEFICIARIES

The AIHRC, governmental institutions and NGOs were the main beneficiaries of the project. The Afghan population benefited from continuous protection and promotion of their rights by national institutions, through increased awareness and empowerment.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The AIHRC continued to develop as an institution for the promotion and protection of human rights, playing a pivotal role in preparations for the presidential election and the participation of women in the electoral process. The *Call for Justice* initiative was the outcome of a thorough consultative process to define a nationally-owned transitional justice strategy.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN AFGHANISTAN

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	65,194
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	0
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	65,194
Programme support costs	8,475
Total	73,669

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS AFGHANISTAN

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Germany	Afghanistan	184,729	190,840
Italy	Afghanistan	122,549	135,685
Spain	Afghanistan	17,241	0
Total		324,519	326,525

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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.

ANGOLA

BACKGROUND

United Nations human rights work in Angola began in 1995 under United Nations verification and peacekeeping operations. Under the United Nations Mission in Angola (UNMA) from August 2002 to February 2003, a Human Rights Division was tasked with assisting the Government in protecting and promoting human rights, and building institutions to consolidate peace and enhance the rule of law. After Angola's civil war ended in 2002, OHCHR established a technical cooperation project, to be implemented from May 2003 to December 2004. The project is to continue until the end of 2006.

Despite investment in infrastructure, capacity-building work is still needed in the Angolan justice system, and fewer than 10 per cent of Angolan municipalities have court houses. Basic services are far from meeting the population's needs in health care, education and water supply; two thirds of people live below the poverty threshold. Freedom of expression remains limited in the provinces, and civil society groups and human rights organizations lack capacities. The adoption of a new constitution has been postponed until after general elections in 2006.

OBJECTIVES

Aiming at "strengthening national capacities in human rights, democracy, and the rule of law for the consolidation of peace", OHCHR's office pursued three main objectives in 2004:

- Mainstreaming human rights in the activities and programmes of the Government, NGOs, and United Nations agencies in Angola;
- Promoting the rule of law by strengthening the efficiency of the judicial system and expanding access to it; and
- Improving awareness of rights and protection mechanisms through community empowerment and active support to civil society participation, particularly women's organizations.

IMPLEMENTATION

- An international consultant for the national human rights action plan visited Angola in January and met with a range of State and Government officials and civil society representatives. Meanwhile a national consultant incorporated inputs collected in 2004 from ministries, civil society organizations and provincial human rights committees.
- Support was provided to the Ministry of Justice's Human Rights Department to conduct evaluation and programming workshops with provincial human rights committees.
- Reporting obligations were discussed with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, following Angola's ratification of various human rights instruments. As the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women examined Angola's report, the office co-funded the preparation of a civil society shadow report by a network of women's organizations called *Rede Mulher*.
- The office contributed substantively to establishing a national human rights institution, and an Ombudsman's office.
- The office supported the visit of the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders in August 2004.
- OHCHR and UNDP were active partners in the Government's justice and law reform project.
- A monitoring project by the Angolan Bar Association in Huila and Cabinda provinces was funded to stop preventive detentions that exceeded legal custody terms.
- A case-tracking database project was further developed to stop maximum legal detention terms being exceeded for persons placed in preventive detention; and the Prosecutor-General expressed interest in seeing the project expanded to other provinces.
- OHCHR and Angolan NGOs continued to work with the national police in providing a civic and human rights education programme in six provinces. At the end of the year, the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation joined the programme as the main funding and implementing partner for three additional provincial workshops.
- Assistance was provided in launching the public awareness segment of a UNDP-led municipal justice project, working with its NGO and community-based networks to develop radio programmes, community newsletters and theatre productions.
- Financial and substantive support was provided to a human rights counsellors project by the Catholic Bishops' Commission for Justice, Peace and Migrations; the project was

extended to Bengo province in 2004, and 80 new counsellors were trained in human rights principles, protection mechanisms, and promoting community awareness.

- The office re-launched a nationwide radio programme on human rights, in order to promote public knowledge and awareness.
- The NGO *Rede Mulher* was provided with support in developing a manual on the political rights of women.
- A capacity-building programme was developed with the local NGO SOS-Habitat to train local communities in legal provisions and mechanisms for housing rights.
- Substantive and financial support was provided to civil society organizations, including the Angolan branch of Amnesty International. It held regular meetings with NGOs on OHCHR activities and concerns, and provided information on human rights mechanisms and conventions to which Angola is party.
- With other United Nations agencies, OHCHR monitored alleged human rights violations occurring during the mass expulsion of foreign workers from Angola's diamond-mining regions, and informed partners of findings by United Nations verification missions to the region. It took an active part in a training programme on human and refugee rights for the immigration services.
- The office participated in preparing United Nations Country Team (UNCT) comments on the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and in the finalization of United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).
- The office assisted with the preparation and took part in the humanitarian coordination group's quarterly high-level meetings.

CONSTRAINTS

The introduction of a new financial management system caused delays in the disbursement of project funds. The office also operated with reduced staff for several months, affecting its implementation work.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The project was implemented with three international human rights officers and six national staff members, supervised by the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Angola and OHCHR. It received administrative support from UNOPS and UNDP.

COORDINATION

Preparations for a human rights protection system under the UNCT were completed at the end of 2004 and will begin operation in 2005. The system included a thematic group on human rights for political and strategic decisions and a technical working group for the coordination of field reports. The office continued to coordinate the "Protection Bloc" with UNICEF in the structure of the Consolidated Appeal for Transition 2004. And the office continued to coordinate the engagement of third parties in the police training and case-tracking projects. It held regular meetings with donors and the transitional coordination unit that replaced OCHA, allowing for continuous exchange of information and concerns and preventing gaps and overlaps in support to Angolan national bodies and organizations. A similar forum was established with national and international NGOs.

BENEFICIARIES

Direct beneficiaries included the Government, civil servants, military and police personnel. They also included the judicial system, various national institutions, and civil society organizations, human rights NGOs and civic groups. Indirect beneficiaries were the people of Angola, who would benefit from an improved human rights environment, a stronger judicial system, and more effective civil society efforts to promote and protect human rights.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The visit of the consultant working on the national human rights action plan received media coverage, helping to increase awareness of the plan and human rights issues. The visit of the Special Rapporteur for human rights defenders, meanwhile, provided encouragement to groups and organizations active in human

rights. It was the first such invitation accepted by the Government under the extra-conventional human rights mechanisms, which also signalled its willingness to invite two other special rapporteurs.

The 9th Commission of the National Assembly took important steps towards setting up an Ombudsman's Office and civil society actively participated.

For the first time, Angola presented two treaty-body reports to the respective CEDAW and CRC committees. Civil society groups presented shadow reports. The Government, which expressed its readiness to work on outstanding treaty-body reports and adhere to all international human rights conventions, continued to engage on legislative and judicial reform. It improved repatriation procedures for illegal foreign nationals, bringing the procedures into line with international norms, and requesting United Nations assistance to train immigration services.

Five more provincial human rights committees worked out provincial action plans, providing inputs to the national action plan. Through 10 workshops, about 400 policemen and officers were trained in human rights and the rule of law, provided with reference material, and asked to pass on the knowledge. During 2004, 664 catholic human rights counsellors, assisted by three lawyers and three interns from the law faculty of the Catholic University, dealt with over 500 complaints within 29 parishes. An evaluation in late 2004 concluded that human rights awareness and the exercise of rights had improved in Angola.

The office ensured more consistent participation by civil society representatives in regional events organized by OHCHR. Preparatory work was completed for the development of an effective protection structure at UNCT-level.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN ANGOLA

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	512,073
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	82,146
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	300,270
General operating expenses	69,634
Supplies and acquisitions	3,608
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	6,496
Sub-total	974,227
Programme support costs	126,650
Total	1,100,877

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS ANGOLA

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Netherlands	Unearmarked	100,000	100,000
Norway	Angola	296,736	318,598
Total		396,736	418,598

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

BACKGROUND

The crisis in Côte d'Ivoire began with an attempted coup by soldiers in Abidjan and Bouaké on 19 September 2002. This coup was followed by conflict, systemic violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and had an impact on neighbouring countries. From September 2002, Côte d'Ivoire has been divided in two: the North is controlled by rebel groups known as the *Forces Nouvelles*, and the South by the Ivorian national authorities. The international community has launched several initiatives to solve the crisis peacefully.

The Secretary-General requested that the High Commissioner for Human Rights establish a Commission of Inquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement and in response to requests from the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the Security Council. The Commission was put in place on 22 June 2004 to investigate allegations of serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed throughout the entire territory of Côte d'Ivoire after 19 September 2002.

The Commission was composed of five highly qualified independent experts, with recognized expertise in human rights and international humanitarian law, and knowledge of the region. It visited Côte d'Ivoire from July to September 2004 and extended its investigations to neighbouring countries Burkina Faso, Ghana, Liberia and Mali.

OBJECTIVE

The Commission was mandated to:

- Investigate serious human rights and international law violations committed in Côte d'Ivoire since 19 September 2002;
- Establish the facts and circumstances concerning such violations and, if possible, identify the perpetrators; and
- Extend to neighbouring countries its investigations on such violations, if deemed necessary.

IMPLEMENTATION

The work of the Commission was completed on schedule. Its report to the High Commissioner for Human Rights included observations and recommendations, and a confidential annex with a list of names of persons allegedly involved in serious human rights and international humanitarian law violations. The Commission submitted the report to the High Commissioner, who transmitted in strict confidence to the national authorities of Côte d'Ivoire and signatories to the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement, requesting observations and comments. The Commission then finalized the report and submitted it to the High Commissioner, who passed it on to the Secretary-General. The document was presented to the Security Council by the Secretary-General on 23 December 2004.

The report will be made public after it is discussed by the Security Council. OHCHR has preserved all written materials and records of the Commission, which could be relevant for further action and shared with the International Criminal Court (ICC) or an ad hoc tribunal, if the Security Council decides.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

OHCHR supervised the implementation of the project. It appointed a secretariat composed of OHCHR staff and consultants to assist the Commission in its work. The United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) provided logistical support, mobility within the country and forensic expertise. UNDP in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Liberia and Mali also provided logistical assistance to the Commission.

BENEFICIARIES

All parties signatory to the Linas-Marcoussis agreement and the Government of Côte d'Ivoire will benefit from the work of the Commission. Its report will assist the United Nations and the Security Council in efforts to find a solution to the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire.

EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

The experience and lessons learned during the International Commission of Inquiry work in Côte d'Ivoire was used by OHCHR to set up the International Commission of Inquiry for Sudan. Emphasis will be placed on the examination of the report by the Security Council and publicizing it, as well as providing capacity to ensure timely and successful implementation of its recommendations.

FUNDING

The Commission was primarily funded by regular budget funds and voluntary contributions were used for the travel of experts and staff.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN CÔTE D'IVOIRE (COMMISSION OF INQUIRY)

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	14,857
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	104,253
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	119,110
Programme support costs	15,484
Total	134,594

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS COTE D'IVOIRE (COMMISSION OF INQUIRY)

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Ireland	Unearmarked	235,348	235,348
Total		235,348	235,348

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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.

SUDAN (DARFUR PLAN OF ACTION)

BACKGROUND

The present conflict in Darfur has given rise to serious violations of human rights and humanitarian law since it started in 2002 and escalated in early 2003. The United Nations reported that an estimated 1.65 million people were displaced by December 2004. The total grew to 1.84 million by the end of 2004, and an additional 200,000 were refugees in neighbouring Chad. The number of civilians killed and conflict-related deaths for this period has yet to be estimated reliably.

Numerous reports of human rights violations were received in 2004, including allegation of extra-judicial killings, sexual violence, rape and gang rape, arbitrary arrest and detention of civilians, ill treatment and torture in detention. Extra-judicial killings and sexual violence, including rape, were allegedly committed by the Popular Defense Forces (PDF), armed militia and the Janjaweed. Arbitrary detention, torture and ill-treatment were also allegedly committed by Government forces, in particular the National Security and the Military intelligence division, known as "Positive Security". Several instances of forcible returns or relocations of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) were reported, along with intimidation, bribery, arrest or torture of IDP leaders. Moreover, numerous children were reportedly separated from their families during the forced returns or relocations. Impunity remained a major concern throughout the period. Police ignored or denied the gravity of crimes brought to their attention and refused to record complaints of sexual violence and rape.

The international community has engaged in Darfur through regional and international mechanisms and forums. The African Union (AU) plays the leading role in Darfur through mediation and deployment of its African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS), which monitors the ceasefire and provides some protection to civilians.

OBJECTIVES

The human rights monitors were deployed to achieve the following objectives:

- Monitor, investigate and strengthen structures for the promotion and protection of human rights in Darfur;
- Create specific mechanisms for the protection of vulnerable groups, including children and women;
- Engage in a dialogue with the Government of Sudan, concerned State Governors and others to remove obstacles and secure respect for human rights; and
- Mainstream human rights within the United Nations agencies' activities in Darfur.

IMPLEMENTATION

Following international concern at the downward spiralling human rights situation in Darfur, OHCHR deployed a fact-finding mission to Chad in April 2004 and then to Sudan and the Darfur region to monitor and report on allegations of massive human rights violations. A report from the two missions recommended that an international commission of inquiry be established to look into the situation in Darfur and that United Nations human rights monitors be urgently deployed. The Security Council authorized the establishment of the International Commission of Inquiry in its resolution 1564 of 18 September, and it began its work in mid October submitting its findings in a report to the Secretary-General on 25 January 2005. Also, OHCHR, as an initial and urgent measure within the United Nations "90 Day Plan of Action", deployed eight human rights monitors to Khartoum, El Fasher, Nyala and El Geneina in August 2004. Following the visit of the High Commissioner to Sudan and Darfur in September 2004, recommendations were made to increase the number of human rights monitors in Darfur with the view that enhanced international presence would increase protection and prevent the human rights situation from worsening. Accordingly, OHCHR plan of action was revised so that 11 human rights officers could be deployed by December 2004, and 9 additional by February 2005.

◆ MONITOR, INVESTIGATE AND STRENGTHEN STRUCTURES FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The human rights monitors made regular visits to IDPs in camps and host communities in the three Darfur states to interview victims and witnesses of alleged human rights violations and to investigate individual cases. Large areas could not be

visited, however, due to security and logistical constraints as well as human resource limitations. In North Darfur, the monitors mainly visited Abu Shuk and Zam Zam IDP camps, and localities such as Kutum, Kassap, Fatabarno, Tawilla, and Babasijj, working from their base in El Fasher. In South Darfur, the monitors visited Al Jeer, Kalma and Kass IDP camps from their Nyala base. In West Darfur, the El Geneina-based monitors mainly visited Ardamata, Riyadh, Grinding 1, Grinding 2 and Mornei IDP camps.

In meetings with local authorities, the monitors inquired into urgent cases of arbitrary arrest, detention, torture and death in custody. They also assessed latest developments in investigations with the Prosecutor's Offices and monitored trials. The monitors made visits to police stations and prisons to inquire into the conditions of specific detainees, including three central prisons and five police detention centres. They also held meetings with local NGOs and lawyers to discuss individual cases and seek ways of providing legal assistance to victims of human rights abuses. Issues of forcible relocation or return were brought to the attention of relevant authorities in the three Darfur states and in Khartoum.

Training activities were organized with a view to promote human rights and assisting in the development of local protection capacities. In November, OHCHR conducted a three-day training workshop for 10 Nyala-based lawyers on monitoring techniques, documentation and reporting, and human rights instruments. The same training was provided to local human rights NGOs in El Geneina. In late December, OHCHR organized a human rights training programme in Nyala for government officials, including judges, prosecutors, police officers, military, members of the Legislative Council, and civil society lawyers and journalists. A total of 37 participants (6 women and 31 men) attended the two-day workshop. OHCHR held another one-day human rights workshop in El Fashir, North Darfur, with a total of 35 participants, including judges, prosecutors, security officers, administrators, military, lawyers and media representatives.

◆ CREATE SPECIFIC MECHANISMS FOR THE PROTECTION OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

In the Darfur conflict, women and young girls have been particularly affected and specifically targeted. Numerous allegations have been made of sexual violence, rape and gang rape.

The human rights monitors, who actively monitored sexual violence against women, established a small group of women monitors to carry out a preliminary assessment into the widespread allegations of sexual violence against women and young girls. From 14 to 18 September, the group visited six IDP camps throughout Darfur: Kalma in South Darfur, Mornei, Ardamata, Riyadh, Azarni and Kirinding in West Darfur, and Abu Shuk in North Darfur. The work was intended to raise awareness on sexual violence against women and young girls, to determine whether there was a pattern of sexual violence and rape, and to propose appropriate solutions. On the basis of these findings, the monitors met with authorities at local and national level. Recommendations were consequently made on the composition and activities of the National Commission of Inquiry and the three Rape Committees. In Khartoum, OHCHR met several times with the Minister of Justice to advocate for better treatment of rape victims and to ensure accountability for rape perpetrators.

The human rights monitors also interviewed victims of rape whenever possible and followed up their cases with relevant local authorities in Darfur. They also referred rape victims to relevant organizations for medical and psycho-social assistance. Cooperating closely with United Nations agencies and NGOs towards a more systematic and coordinated approach, they participated in weekly meetings of the Working Groups on Child Protection and the Working Groups on Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Khartoum and in the three Darfur states.

To streamline gender and child protection issues into humanitarian programmes, the human rights monitors in North Darfur participated in human rights training programmes, workshops and discussions. In November, they participated in a workshop organized by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on the Verification and Monitoring Unit (VMU), an independent body to verify and monitor the return or relocation of IDPs according to international standards. Also, they participated in a presentation organized by the United Nations Population Fund on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), with a special focus on its definition, characteristics, root causes, and key interventions to prevent or respond. A workshop was organized by UNICEF on child protection aimed at raising awareness on the importance of integrating protection principles across all sectors in emergency programming. In September, the human rights monitor in El Fasher participated in training on the Convention on the Rights of the Child for the benefit of 20 local police officers.

◆ ENGAGE IN A DIALOGUE WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF SUDAN AND OTHER ENTITIES

To reinforce monitoring and protection, OHCHR agreed with the Government's inter-ministerial Advisory Council for Human Rights to establish a standing communication structure that would allow human rights monitors to raise concerns and follow up actions taken by the authorities. The monitors in El Fasher, Nyala and El Geneina held regular meetings with the Chief Prosecutors, the Chief Justice and the Chief of Police to raise their concerns about specific cases. Meanwhile, the human rights monitor in Khartoum held regular meetings with the Advisory Council to follow up on measures taken by the authorities in these specific cases.

Establishing links for future cooperation, the monitors met with numerous national actors and representatives of institutions, such as the National Commission on Voluntary Return. They held discussions and meetings with the Ministry of Culture and Social Affairs about possible human rights training for local authorities, police, judges and armed forces. They also held discussions with representatives of the judiciary in Darfur about access to trials and the issue of Special Courts in Darfur.

In December, the High Commissioner agreed with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sudan that United Nations human rights activities should be integrated within the United Nations Advance Mission in Sudan (UNAMIS) that had been deployed in August to prepare for peace support operation following the signing of a peace treaty. The High Commissioner, in December, appointed a Special Adviser on human rights in Sudan due to the seriousness of the human rights situation in Darfur, difficulties facing OHCHR's monitoring mission in Darfur, and the need to plan integration with UNAMIS.

CONSTRAINTS

Darfur is a difficult context for human rights monitoring and investigation. The vast scale of the three Darfur states and the few motorable roads impose great limitations on access to the population. Access is further restricted by the severe security restrictions and ongoing armed conflict despite a ceasefire. Moreover a climate of fear prevails, with an extensive national security and military intelligence network threatening and

harassing Sudanese humanitarian workers and anyone who speak out. Another restriction is the inhibition particular to reporting rape, one of the most prevalent human rights violations, and the required special skills to interview the victims. Language is also a barrier: Arabic speakers can communicate with only some victims and witnesses. Finally, logistical challenges make working conditions extremely difficult and living conditions are harsh or even a health risk.

In this context, providing a prompt and adequate response to the human rights needs in Darfur was a major challenge for OHCHR. The Office had no pre-established field structures in Darfur and was working alongside a large-scale emergency operation. OHCHR faced severe logistical and administrative difficulties in starting its activities. The deployment of human rights monitors was delayed partly due to obstacles in identifying qualified and suitable staff for the region. The identification of local translators for the monitors was another ongoing difficulty.

The first human rights monitors had to cope with a significant workload and particularly difficult working and living conditions. Urgent deployment led to insufficient attention being paid to induction and training.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The human rights monitors implemented their activities by regularly intervening with members of the Government, the Armed Forces, the police, the judiciary and civil society in Darfur. They established strong working relations with United Nations agencies as well as international and local NGOs present. They liaised closely with the leading African Union Mission (AMIS) and cooperated by sharing information on findings related to incidents, attacks and human rights violations. AMIS offered protection and escorted monitors in the three locations of El Fasher, Nyala and El Geneina, enabling them to conduct field trips to difficult areas in the "no-go" zones. Monitors, also, engaged in joint advocacy work with UNFPA, OCHA and UNDP, as well as with WHO on medical examinations for rape victims.

Since the beginning of its operations in Darfur, OHCHR has worked to address the human rights situation in close collaboration with other United Nations bodies (especially UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP and OCHA), ICRC, MSF, local NGOs and AMIS.

OHCHR participated in the Working Groups on Protection, established in Khartoum and in the three field locations, to address denial of access and humanitarian assistance to IDPs, forced relocations, safe areas, safety and security of refugees returning from Chad and other such issues.

that medical evidence could be available if a criminal case proceeded".

- Regular interventions and advocacy efforts with authorities in Darfur and Khartoum led to improvements, including access to police and prison detention.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- In December, the monitors and partners organized Protection Working Groups to develop "protection matrices": planning tools that clearly set out the responsibility of each United Nations agency for protection activities.
- The Darfur teams were able, with the help of AMIS, to begin processes of information gathering, monitoring and investigating: they interviewed victims and witnesses and followed up on urgent cases; they established contacts with the judiciary and pursued cases of impunity, arbitrary detention, summary executions, rape and other issues of concern.
- Advocacy efforts with other agencies led to a positive outcome on medical examinations for rape. The Secretary General in his February 2005 report on Sudan to the Security Council noted that the Government "issued and then amended a circular regarding the medical examinations in criminal investigation procedures with the intention of ensuring that victims of rape could seek medical aid ... without having first filed a complaint with the police, but

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN SUDAN (DARFUR - PLAN OF ACTION)

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	504,110
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	92,420
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	4,813
General operating expenses	7,654
Supplies and acquisitions	708,944
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	1,317,941
Programme support costs	171,332
Total	1,489,273

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS SUDAN (DARFUR - PLAN OF ACTION)

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Canada	Darfur (plan of action)	763,359	784,991
France	Darfur (plan of action)	48,135	50,891
Germany	Darfur (plan of action)	246,004	250,695
Italy	Darfur (plan of action)	122,549	135,685
Norway	Darfur (plan of action)	349,294	371,669
United Kingdom	Darfur (plan of action)	458,716	453,721
United States of America	Darfur (plan of action)	600,000	300,000
Total		2,588,057	2,347,652

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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.

SUDAN (DARFUR COMMISSION OF INQUIRY)

BACKGROUND

The International Commission of Inquiry on Darfur enabled OHCHR to develop a comprehensive approach to future commissions of inquiry for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. The Darfur Commission was established by Security Council resolution 1564, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations adopted 18 September 2004. The report of the Commission (S/2005/60) was submitted to the Security Council after three months of work by a team of five human rights and humanitarian law experts: Antonio Cassese (Chairperson - Italy), Mohamed Fayek (Egypt), Hina Jilani (Pakistan), Dumisa Ntsebeza (South Africa) and Therese Striggner-Scott (Ghana).

OBJECTIVES

The Commission was mandated to:

- Investigate reports of violations of international humanitarian and human rights law in Darfur by all parties;
- Determine whether acts of genocide had occurred;
- Identify the perpetrators of such violations with a view to ensure that those responsible are held accountable; and
- Draft a report with findings to be submitted to the Security Council.

IMPLEMENTATION

OHCHR support was requested by the Secretary-General to establish the Commission that would report findings within three months. A secretariat was set up with more than 30 staff, including legal and human rights researchers, investigators, military analysts, experts in gender violence, forensic experts, translators, interpreters and security staff. The commissioners visited Sudan and Darfur for two weeks in November and an additional week in January 2005; the investigators remained in Darfur for six weeks. They examined about 40 sites and locations in Darfur, and also traveled to Chad and Eritrea, interviewing hundreds of victims and witnesses. They also reviewed

reports and documents including more than 20,000 pages of material from different sources, developing a database to record bibliographic and evidentiary details and conducting an incidents analysis to facilitate access to the material.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- The Commission discovered that war crimes and crimes against humanity were committed by Sudanese Government officials and the Janjaweed militia throughout Darfur. The report stressed that Government forces and militias were responsible for indiscriminate attacks, including killing of civilians, torture, enforced disappearances, destruction of villages, rape and other forms of sexual violence, pillaging and forced displacement. These acts were conducted on a widespread and systematic basis, and may therefore amount to crimes against humanity.
- The Commission found credible evidence that members of the rebel groups Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) and Justice for Equality Movement (JEM) were also responsible for serious violations that may amount to war crimes. These violations included cases of murder of civilians and pillage. The Commission, however, did not find a systematic or widespread pattern to these violations.
- The Commission concluded that the Sudanese Government had not pursued a "policy" of genocide, as the Government did not demonstrate specific intention to annihilate, in whole or in part, such a protected group. However, if individuals who ordered or participated in such atrocities were motivated by genocidal intent to exterminate a protected group, they could find themselves answerable before the law for the crime of genocide.
- The Commission was able to identify 51 perpetrators. It decided to withhold the names of the suspects from the public domain for the sake of due process and respect for their rights, as well as to ensure the protection of witnesses from possible harassment or intimidation. The names are contained in a sealed file in the custody of the United Nations Secretary-General to be handed over to a competent International Criminal Court (ICC) prosecutor.
- The Commission provided an overview of Sudanese Government actions to address these crimes. The national system, it concluded, was unwilling or unable to investigate and prosecute the crimes. The Commission found that thresholds were met for war crimes and crimes against

humanity in the Rome Statute for the International Criminal Court.

- It recommended that the Security Council refer the Darfur situation to the ICC, establishing an international compensation commission so that the Council acted not only against the perpetrators but also on behalf of victims. It suggested that the Commission for Human Rights re-establish the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on human rights in Sudan and that OHCHR issue public and periodic reports on the human rights situation in Darfur.
- It recommended that the Sudanese Government end impunity for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in Darfur. It should strengthen independence and impartiality of the judiciary, empower courts to address human rights violations, and grant full and unimpeded access by the International Committee of the Red Cross and United Nations human rights monitors to all those detained in relation to the situation in Darfur. It should ensure the protection of victims and witnesses of human rights violations, enhance the capacity of the Sudanese judiciary through the training of judges, prosecutors and lawyers, and respect the rights of IDPs by implementing the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. It should fully cooperate with the relevant human rights bodies and mechanisms of the United Nations and the African Union, and create through a broad consultative process a truth and reconciliation commission once peace is established in Darfur.

FUNDING

The activities of the Commission were primarily funded by regular budget funds. Voluntary contributions were used for equipment and the purchase of vehicles to transport experts and secretariat staff during their investigative work in Darfur.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN SUDAN (DARFUR COMMISSION OF INQUIRY)

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	0
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	41,991
Supplies and acquisitions	399,290
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	441,281
Programme support costs	57,367
Total	498,648

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS SUDAN (DARFUR COMMISSION OF INQUIRY)

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Denmark	Sudan (Commission of Inquiry)	652,236	652,236
Total		652,236	652,236

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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.

IRAQ

BACKGROUND

Attacks on the United Nations mission in Baghdad took the lives of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and 21 other United Nations officials on 19 August 2003. In the worsening security conditions, the Secretary-General decided to temporarily relocate outside Iraq all international United Nations staff in Baghdad and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI).

The Security Council adopted a resolution on 8 June 2004, welcoming the commitment by the Interim Government of Iraq to work towards a federal, democratic, pluralist and unified Iraq. Requested by the Government, a multinational force will remain in Iraq under unified American command with a mandate that is subject to review.

The Secretary-General nominated a Special Representative for Iraq in July, who was deployed to Baghdad with a small team of United Nations officers, including a human rights officer.

From spring 2004, security conditions in Iraq deteriorated further. Clashes were reported between Coalition and later Multinational forces, and armed individuals in Fallujah and cities in the Sunni triangle as well as with armed forces belonging to the Mahdi Army, followers of Shi'ah cleric Muqtada Al-Sadr, in the predominantly Shi'ite districts of Baghdad and in southern cities including Amara, Kut, Karbala, Najaf, Nassirya and Basra. Damage to civilian installations, including homes, clinics and schools was considerable and internal displacement was exacerbated.

OBJECTIVES

- Establish priorities in the field of human rights with the Iraqi Interim Government and improve cooperation with other actors implementing human rights activities in Iraq.
- Observe and analyze the prevailing human rights situation in the country in order to identify trends and to make recommendations.
- Promote a culture of protection of human rights by strengthening the capacities of key governmental institutions, civil society organizations, law enforcement and judicial personnel.
- Promote human rights education.

IMPLEMENTATION

◆ ESTABLISHING HUMAN RIGHTS PRIORITIES

The Iraqi Ministry of Human Rights, the Ministry of Justice and United Nations agencies involved in implementing activities for good governance and civil society under the United Nations Strategic Plan for Iraq held consultations in Amman between the 26 and 27 July 2004. The meeting, organized jointly by OHCHR, UNAMI and UNDP, was to discuss the Ministries' priorities and strategies, and explore support from the United Nations to promote and protect human rights and reinforce the rule of law in Iraq. It recommended improving cooperation in order to better address past and current human rights violations, and to strengthen Iraqi institutions for the protection of human rights.

With these recommendations, OHCHR and UNAMI took the lead in drawing up a human rights programme for Iraq in 2005-2006. The programme includes project proposals from United Nations partners to build and strengthen Iraq's national human rights protection system. The projects focus on: strengthening the Ministry of Human Rights and Justice, establishing a national human rights institution, strengthening civil society, enhancing administration of justice, developing a national strategy on options for transitional justice, developing and implementing a national programme on human rights education, supporting the media, and guaranteeing the human rights of women and children.

OHCHR and UNAMI convened a meeting "Mapping of human rights activities for Iraq" in Geneva on 13 and 14 December 2004. Its aim was to provide information to non-United Nations actors about the United Nations programme for Iraq and identify their human rights roles. Participants suggested publishing a web page with all human rights activities in Iraq undertaken by the United Nations, governments, international organizations and NGOs on OHCHR's website. A follow-up session was planned for December 2005.

◆ HUMAN RIGHTS OBSERVATION

The mandate of the Special Rapporteur on Iraq was not renewed at the 60th session of the Commission on Human Rights. The Acting High Commissioner for Human Rights, however, indicated

that a report on the human rights situation would be prepared, following a steady increase in alleged human rights violations. The report was based partly on testimonies made by Iraqi NGO representatives working on human rights and individuals who attested to numerous cases of human rights violations: ill-treatment and torture at Abu Ghraib prison and elsewhere, arbitrary arrest and detention, restrictions on access to a range of economic and social rights, and increased mistreatment of women. The report made recommendations designed to assist authorities in Iraq and the United Nations in establishing their future priorities. OHCHR also supported UNAMI to recruit human rights personnel, and provided substantive support on specific human rights questions.

◆ PROMOTING A HUMAN RIGHTS CULTURE

- Ten staff from the Ministry of Human Rights attended OHCHR training sessions organized by the Arab Institute for Human Rights in Tunis from 22 February to 7 March 2004.
- Members of the Ministry of Human Rights and Justice and NGOs took part in a human rights training session in Geneva, during the 60th session of the Commission on Human Rights (15-26 March), organized by the Arab Migrant Centre and the International Service for Human Rights with OHCHR support.
- OHCHR contributed to developing training courses for staff from the Iraqi Ministry of Human Rights and focal points from other Ministries, organized in Jordan by Nottingham University, in June and December 2004.

◆ HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION

To foster the development of human rights education, the following publications were translated into Arabic and used in human rights training programmes for Iraqis:

- Professional Training Series Publication No. 3, "Human Rights and Pre-trial Detention: A Handbook of International Standards relating to Pre-trial Detention";
- Professional Training Series Publication No. 9, "Human Rights in the Administration of Justice: a Manual on Human Rights for Judges, Prosecutors and Lawyers"; and
- A section of a publication on the rights of the child entitled "Facilitator's Toolkit".

The International Bar Association (IBA) used these manuals during five-day training sessions for Iraqi lawyers, judges and prosecutors held in February, April and June 2004.

CONSTRAINTS

Volatile security conditions considerably limited the United Nations presence in the field, so that only two UNAMI human rights officers were deployed in Iraq, one national and one international. Most activities were therefore conducted outside Iraq and the unpredictable political situation required constant re-evaluation of planned activities. There were however no major delays in implementation. Only one workshop, on human rights in the reconstruction processes for Iraq, was postponed until after elections in 2005.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

OHCHR's technical cooperation activities in Iraq were fully integrated into the United Nations Strategic Plan for Iraq and into the United Nations Country Team's Human Rights Programme for Iraq for 2005-2006. OHCHR will manage the Human Rights Programme and implement activities jointly with UNAMI Human Rights Office. Other agencies that participate in the programme include UNDP, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIFEM and UNOPS. OHCHR also worked closely with the UNAMI office set up in Amman in 2004.

BENEFICIARIES

Direct beneficiaries were institutional actors involved in the reconstruction process in Iraq, such as the Ministry of Human Rights and the Ministry of Justice, NGOs and civil society.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

OHCHR has played an active role in strengthening the Iraqi Ministry of Human Rights and other governmental institutions, providing them with training and training material. The July meeting with the Iraqi Ministries of Human Rights and Justice enabled OHCHR and UNAMI to take the lead in drawing up a

Human Rights Programme for Iraq. The December exercise in "Mapping of human rights activities" established a human rights calendar for non-United Nations actors for the following year.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS IRAQ

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Spain	Iraq	17,241	0
Total		17,241	0

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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 IRAQ

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	248,604
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	82,069
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	(22,773)
Supplies and acquisitions	(18,245)
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	289,655
Programme support costs	37,655
Total	327,310

SIERRA LEONE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION

BACKGROUND

OHCHR has been at the forefront of international support to the Sierra Leone Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) following the adoption in June 1999 of the Sierra Leone Human Rights Manifesto. OHCHR provided technical support to the drafting processes that led to the adoption of the TRC Act, designed and implemented technical cooperation projects to assist the preparatory phases of the Commission. This support was strengthened upon the establishment of the Commission with a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between OHCHR, the Government, the TRC, United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) and UNDP which outlined the modalities for support during the operational phase of the Commission. The three technical cooperation projects implemented covered: support to the preparatory phase of the TRC, interim secretariat for the TRC, and comprehensive support to the operations of the TRC.

The current project provides necessary consolidation to previous TRC-related support and seeks to ensure wide dissemination of

the TRC report while creating an appropriate social context for the implementation of the Commission's recommendations.

OBJECTIVES

OHCHR activities have been aimed at supporting the TRC in implementing its mandate as outlined in the TRC Act (2000). Its objectives are to:

- Create an impartial historical record of violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law during the armed conflict in Sierra Leone;
- Address impunity;
- Respond to the needs of victims;
- Promote healing and reconciliation; and
- Prevent repetition of violations and abuses suffered.

The long-term goal of the project is to establish a sustainable culture of respect for human rights in Sierra Leone by assisting the reconciliation process to instill the principles of respect for fundamental human rights and to consolidate peace in Sierra Leone.

Activities undertaken during the reporting period aimed to assist the dissemination of the Commission's report, provide the resources and context for reconciliation operations by committees established at various levels of Government and support the implementation of the recommendations of the TRC.

IMPLEMENTATION

During the reporting period, the TRC further strengthened its role as an institution for national healing and reconciliation, by initiating community healing initiatives. The TRC and the Inte-Religious Council (IRC) carried out activities by organizing district workshops throughout the country: these aimed to reinforce reconciliation at the community level, and led to District Support Committees being established under the leadership of IRC. The Committees undertook and facilitated local reconciliation activities during 2004.

The New-York based NGO "WITNESS", in collaboration with the TRC, produced a 50-minute video documentary on the Commission's findings. The UNAMSIL Human Rights Section and

other partners will show the documentary throughout the country as part of a broader dissemination strategy for the Commission's results and recommendations. Both activities have generated considerable interest and will support the post-war healing process.

Following the conclusion of activities and completion of a draft report the Commissioners met in conference from 1-17 March 2004 and adopted the TRC report. The report comprised the following volumes:

- Administrative issues and the mandate;
- Executive summary, findings, recommendations and reparations programme;
- The history of the conflict (in two parts):
 - historical antecedents, governance, military and political history, nature of the conflict;
 - mineral resources and their impact, external actors, women and the armed conflict, children and the armed conflict, youth and the armed conflict, the TRC and the Special Court, reconciliation, the "National Vision" programme for Sierra Leone .
- The report has an appendix section with over 3,000 pages of transcribed hearings and submissions made to the TRC.

Following its adoption by the Commissioners, the report was prepared to be printed (in Ghana) and formally submitted to the President in a ceremony on 5 October 2004. The ceremony was held exactly 27 months after the Commission was inaugurated on 5 July 2002. Following formal submission of the report, the Commission began mass production of the report for dissemination in 2005.

As agreed, OHCHR, UNDP, the TRC and the Government hired an accounting firm, KPMG, to undertake a detailed systems and personnel audit of the Commission. Following verification, the Commission's fixed assets were moved to a warehouse for safe-keeping and have subsequently been redistributed to NGOs and Government institutions as agreed in the MOU. The redistribution exercise was undertaken by the local Joint Implementation Committee established under Article III (4) of the MOU. The Committee is composed of representatives of local donor governments, the TRC, UNAMSIL, OHCHR and UNDP.

Section 17 of the TRC Act (2000) requires the Government to implement the recommendations, stating, "the Government

shall faithfully and timeously implement the recommendations of the report that are directed at state bodies and encourage or facilitate the implementation of any recommendations that may be directed to others". This imposes two positive obligations on the Government; to implement the recommendations and to facilitate their implementation by other bodies. As part of its support to the Government in the implementation of the recommendations of the TRC, OHCHR and UNAMSIL have deployed a human rights officer to support the Government in preparing its white paper on the TRC report. OHCHR has designed and is currently implementing technical cooperation activities to support the dissemination of the report and implementation of the recommendations.

CONSTRAINTS

A major constraint has been difficulties experienced by the Commission in finalizing the report for publication after its formal submission to the President on 5 October 2004. Following the submission, the commissioners detected errors in the document and consequently halted production of the report. A small committee was then established by the Commission to review the report before issuing final printing instructions. The operations of the committee, however, were complicated by its membership being based in different countries and continents following conclusion of the Commission. Owing to difficulties in communication and securely sharing bulky documents between members in different countries, the Committee was only able to conclude its work in 2005. At the time of writing, the final report is being printed and is expected to be delivered to Sierra Leone in June 2005.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The project envisaged a system of cooperation and collaboration between OHCHR, UNDP, UNAMSIL, and the Government of Sierra Leone. UNDP provided oversight on financial and administrative matters to ensure compliance with United Nations rules and regulations. OHCHR provided backstopping and quality control over implementation of activities through a Geneva-based project officer who works under the supervision of the Chief of Capacity Building and Field Operations Branch.

COORDINATION

The project was coordinated with the Government of Sierra Leone, TRC, UNDP and UNAMSIL. A memorandum of understanding was signed between OHCHR, UNDP, UNAMSIL, TRC and the Government of Sierra Leone on assistance to the Commission. The MOU also regulates the status of the Commission and its standing as an independent national institution. A joint implementation committee composed of three local representatives from donor governments, a representative from UNAMSIL, UNDP and OHCHR has met several times and is to ensure that funds sent to the TRC are used for activities as set out in the approved budget.

FUNDING

The project was funded from extra-budgetary resources, raised through a special OHCHR appeal. The project did not appear in the Annual Appeal 2004 because it was expected to be completed in December 2003. Delays in finalization of the TRC report have resulted in a spill-over of activities in 2004. Carry-over funds from 2003 and a small portion of unearmarked funds were used to fund activities during the year.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN SUPPORT TO SIERRA LEONE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	455,528
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	9,456
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	218,110
General operating expenses	60,267
Supplies and acquisitions	8,000
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	22,800
Sub-total	774,161
Programme support costs	100,641
Total	874,802

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

SIERRA LEONE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Canada	Sierra Leone TRC	0	29,842
Ireland	Unearmarked	162,860	162,860
Saudi Arabia	Field operations	9,055	9,055
United Kingdom	Sierra Leone TRC	91,241	90,785
Total		263,156	292,542

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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 SIERRA LEONE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was established by an Act of Parliament adopted in February 2000 pursuant to the Lomé Peace Agreement of 7 July 1999. The TRC was mandated to create an impartial historical record of violations of human rights and humanitarian law related to the conflict, address impunity, respond to the needs of victims, promote healing and reconciliation, and prevent a repeat of the violations and abuses.

OHCHR assisted the TRC in its operations. Consistent with the High Commissioner's commitment in the Sierra Leone Human Rights Manifesto of 24 June 1999, OHCHR assisted the preparatory process that led to the adoption of the TRC Act and supported the implementation of the Act by helping to select the commissioners and assisting with the Commission's statutory preparatory phase and its operational phase. The operational phase, which began in October 2002 ended with the adoption of the report in March 2004. The Commission's report was submitted to the President on 5 October 2004.

OHCHR planned to assist the Government of Sierra Leone in implementing the TRC recommendations, after its report was presented to the President of Sierra Leone on 5 October 2004 and its operations were completed. Activities planned centered on community reconciliation initiatives, creating an effective national human rights commission, and follow-up to the Government's implementation of TRC recommendations. However, plans were delayed due to the postponed finalization and dissemination of the TRC's final report (see page 97 for further details). Activities will therefore begin in early 2005.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

FOLLOW-UP TO THE SIERRA LEONE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Germany	Sierra Leone - Follow-up to the TRC	599,251	577,617
Total		599,251	577,617

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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

OHCHR's technical cooperation programme assists countries in building strong national human rights protection systems, which is a principal objective of the United Nations at the country level as defined by the Secretary General's report "Strengthening of the United Nations: An agenda for further change" (A/57/387). Projects are formulated and implemented in cooperation with the major stakeholders: civil society, national institutions, the judicial, legislative and executive branches of the Government and other United Nations agencies and regional organizations present in the country.

The programme supports practical action at the country level to incorporate international human rights standards into national laws, policies and practices and to build sustainable national capacities to adhere to these standards. It focuses on administration of justice, human rights education, national institutions, and national plans to promote and protect human rights. Economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development are emphasized, and the rights of most vulnerable and discriminated against groups are also highlighted. Activities reflect national development objectives and United Nations coordinated assistance to support them.

Strengthening capacities at the national level is essential if progress is to be made in promoting and protecting human rights. As OHCHR does not have the capacity to be present in all countries, it has developed a regional approach to encourage intergovernmental cooperation and formulate common policies and programmes. OHCHR regional representatives have been posted in the United Nations regional commissions in Addis Ababa, Bangkok, Beirut and Santiago de Chile, and subregional offices operate in Addis Ababa (Eastern Africa), Pretoria (Southern Africa) and Yaoundé (Central Africa). In addition, a new sub-regional office for Central Asia was opened in Almaty (Kazakhstan) in 2004.

OHCHR collaborates with other United Nations actors, especially with UNDP and the United Nations Country Teams (UNCT) in the context of the Common Country Assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework (CCA/UNDAF) process. During the reporting period, OHCHR was actively involved in developing and implementing the inter-agency action plan to strengthen human rights-related United Nations

actions at the country level, following recommendations made in the Secretary-General's report. Increasingly, OHCHR activities at the field level are undertaken in cooperation with human rights components of United Nations peacekeeping missions and other United Nations agencies.

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 has provided administrative and operational advice to the Fund. During its 21st and 22nd sessions in June and November, the Board reviewed the programme by region, discussed thematic issues, methodologies and procedures, examined financial and administrative matters concerning the Fund, discussed fundraising efforts, and briefed Member States. At the 22nd session, the Board held a half-day joint meeting with the heads of OHCHR field presences, also attended by the chairperson of the last annual meeting of the special procedure mandate-holders and the chairperson of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The meeting focused on the theme "Ensuring one United Nations human rights programme" with three inter-linked components: treaty bodies, special procedures and technical cooperation.

With the first Annual Appeal and Annual Report in 2000, OHCHR's planning and reporting capacity was significantly strengthened with comparable increases in spending capacity from US\$ 4.7 million in 2000 to US\$ 10.9 million in 2004.

Several technical cooperation activities totaling some US\$ 1.3 million were spent under the United Nations regular budget. These include the salaries of support staff that carry out technical cooperation activities, the cost of hiring consultants for needs assessments or evaluation missions, support to the indigenous fellowship programme, general operating expenses, and travel for staff and other participants to various meetings and workshops, including the Geneva meeting of the heads of OHCHR's field presences held in November.

The Project Management and Technical Cooperation Unit, created in late 2002, trains staff on project management, including planning, implementation and evaluation, and develops methodologies and tools for managing project activities.

In 2003, OHCHR undertook an unprecedented external Global Review of its Technical Cooperation Programme. In 2004, the Office has been working on implementing its recommendations. In policy, it has increased emphasis on strategy in the technical cooperation programme, partly through an internal review of regional presences; and partly through institutionalizing joint meetings and internal information-sharing mechanisms to better integrate the recommendations made by the treaty bodies and special procedures in the design and implementation of projects. In methodology, the Office enhanced the use of project cycle management tools through training, producing relevant intranet web pages, and developing result-oriented project design guidelines.

Aside from country, sub-regional or regional activities the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation have also funded global thematic projects on trafficking, the United Decade on Human Rights Education, human rights training of peacekeepers, support to UNCTs, and human rights and counter-terrorism. They are described in greater detail in the chapter "Thematic Human Rights Challenges".

Expenditure totals may in some instances include outstanding obligations from activities implemented during the previous year (2003), due to the United Nations Secretariat working with biannual financial budgets and some delays in the reporting and recording expenditure in countries where OHCHR works closely with UNDP. In these instances, explanations are provided in introductions to the relevant geographic region.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECTS ADMINISTERED BY UNOG

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2004, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2004 and total balance as at 31 December 2004.

Summary ¹	US\$
Opening balance	7,570,585
Adjustment ²	1,226,871
Income from contributions	10,321,217
Other funds available ³	214,526
Total funds available	19,333,199
Expenditure ⁴	10,933,283
Closing balance⁵	8,399,916

¹ This statement indicates total funds available for all projects administered by UNOG under the Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in Human Rights, including global projects which are described under the section "Thematic Human Rights Challenges" (i.e. UN Decade for Human Rights Education, human rights and counter-terrorism, human rights training for peacekeepers and trafficking in persons).

² Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure, savings and refunds to donors.

³ Includes interest income.

⁴ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004, including expenditures for global projects which amount to US\$ 1,767,509 and are found under the section "Thematic Human Rights Challenges" on pages 176–195.

⁵ Includes all funds held as at 31 December 2004.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECTS ADMINISTERED BY UNOPS

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2004, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2004 and total balance as at 31 December 2004.

Summary	US\$
Opening balance ¹	306,688
Adjustment ²	0
Income from contributions	94,953
Other funds available ²	3,954
Total funds available	405,595
Expenditure ³	-22,503
Closing balance⁴	428,098

¹ Opening balance includes balances for projects: dissemination of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, strengthening national and regional capacities in human rights in Southern Africa, Rwanda, Somalia, Balkans, Afghanistan, Solomon Islands, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

² Includes interest income earned on funds held by UNOPS.

³ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations by UNOG and UNOPS as at 31 December 2004.

⁴ Includes all funds held by UNOPS as well as relevant contributions held by UNOG as at 31 December 2004.

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE
**VOLUNTARY FUND FOR ADVISORY SERVICES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN HUMAN RIGHTS
(PROJECTS ADMINISTERED BY UNOG)**

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planning activities as per the Annual Appeal 2004 and mid-year revised budgetary requirements versus actual expenditures incurred in 2004.

	Annual Appeal Budget US\$	Revised Budget US\$	Expenditure US\$
<i>Global projects¹</i>			
Board of trustees	49,800	69,800	56,264
Project development, formulation and evaluation	175,200	155,200	108,995
Sub-total	225,000	225,000	165,259
<i>Africa</i>			
Regional and sub-regional activities ²	1,415,962	1,412,803	1,618,350
Gabon	0	0	45,803
Guinea-Bissau	0	9,526	10,004
Liberia	105,500	105,500	114,902
Malawi	0	8,452	8,449
Nigeria	100,000	100,000	0
Sierra Leone	200,000	226,926	112,429
Somalia	243,300	264,718	21,418
Sudan	250,000	319,000	324,378
Sub-total	2,314,762	2,446,925	2,255,733
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>			
Regional and sub-regional activities ³	391,900	391,900	575,761
El Salvador	85,025	85,004	80,772
Guatemala	469,500	469,500	507,788
Haiti	0	146,400	60,229
Mexico	958,600	858,600	639,863
Uruguay	94,900	94,900	96,785
Sub-total	1,999,925	2,046,304	1,961,198
<i>Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus</i>			
Regional and sub-regional activities ⁴	954,200	783,200	657,746
Azerbaijan	92,700	197,700	78,721
Croatia	200,000	204,000	195,627
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	118,800	118,800	80,086
Russian Federation	224,900	224,900	197,584
Sub-total	1,590,600	1,528,600	1,209,764

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

VOLUNTARY FUND FOR ADVISORY SERVICES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN HUMAN RIGHTS
(PROJECTS ADMINISTERED BY UNOG) (cont.)

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planning activities as per the Annual Appeal 2004 and mid-year revised budgetary requirements versus actual expenditures incurred in 2004.

	Annual Appeal Budget US\$	Revised Budget US\$	Expenditure US\$
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>			
Regional and sub-regional activities ⁵	680,300	768,137	623,646
Afghanistan ⁶	70,286	70,286	63,381
China	274,000	274,000	190,397
Iran	238,400	238,400	224,268
Mongolia	0	50,000	57,707
Nepal	134,600	220,000	159,799
Papua New Guinea	0	0	7,344
Sri Lanka	129,500	129,500	133,171
Solomon Islands	180,800	20,000	50,334
Iran	362,400	281,821	324,937
Timor-Leste			
Sub-total	2,070,286	2,052,144	1,834,983
<i>Arab region</i>			
Regional and sub-regional activities ⁷	1,018,400	1,018,400	848,101
Morocco	153,564	153,564	153,564
Palestine	816,100	816,100	737,172
Sub-total	1,988,064	1,988,064	1,738,837
Total	10,188,637	10,287,037	9,165,774

¹ Additional global projects that are funded under the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation and amount to US\$ 1,767,509 can be found under the section "Thematic Human Rights Challenges" on pages 176 to 195.

² Includes regional representation in Addis Ababa and Pretoria, support to the NEPAD initiative and the Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa (CSSDCA) process, African dialogue III and activities carried out by the Human Rights Centre in Yaoundé.

³ Includes regional representation in Santiago, promotion and protection of Human Rights in Latin America and the Caribbean.

⁴ Includes OHCHR's south-east Europe sub-regional strategy and regional project for Central Asia.

⁵ Includes regional representation in Bangkok and the Asia-Pacific framework.

⁶ Activities in Afghanistan include technical cooperation as well as peacekeeping activities. The corresponding narrative can be found on page 81.

⁷ Includes regional representation in Beirut, promotion of human rights in the Arab region, support to the Arab Institute for Human Rights in Tunis.

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

VOLUNTARY FUND FOR ADVISORY SERVICES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN HUMAN RIGHTS
(PROJECTS ADMINISTERED BY UNOPS)

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planning activities as per the Annual Appeal 2004 and mid-year revised budgetary requirements versus actual expenditures incurred in 2004.

	Annual Appeal Budget 2004 US\$	Revised Budget 2004 US\$	Expenditure 2004 US\$
Solomon Islands	0	0	(22,503)
Sub-total	0	0	(22,503)
Total	0	0	(22,503)

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TRUST FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

	Earmarking/allocation	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Unearmarked contributions</i>			
Denmark	VFTC	319,984	319,984
Mexico	VFTC	25,000	25,000
Netherlands	VFTC	1,003,745	1,000,000
Norway	LAC regional office in Santiago	93,525	96,000
<i>Earmarked to VFTC</i>			
Austria	VFTC	46,569	47,549
Belgium	VFTC	184,729	198,938
Finland	VFTC	206,113	202,392
France	VFTC	236,967	250,159
Germany	VFTC	294,118	292,326
Greece	VFTC	6,000	6,000
India	VFTC	20,000	20,000
Ireland	VFTC	435,323	435,323
Japan	VFTC	147,197	147,197
Korea, Rep. of	VFTC	100,000	100,000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	VFTC	0	300,000
Norway	VFTC	708,215	726,955
South Africa	VFTC	14,430	14,430
Sweden	VFTC	279,288	274,148
Switzerland	VFTC	1,200,000	1,200,000
United States of America	VFTC ¹	1,491,150	1,506,150
<i>Specific earmarking</i>			
Italy	Regional offices in Addis and Pretoria	245,098	271,370
Mexico	Mexico	5,500	0
Norway	Mexico	70,822	70,696
	Nepal	70,822	70,696
	Sudan	70,822	70,696
Portugal	TC activities in Africa	15,000	15,000
Switzerland	Mexico + Guatemala ²	80,000	83,333
United Kingdom	Mexico	54,744	54,471
	Nepal	206,900	206,900
	Sudan	91,241	90,785
	Arab regional office in Beirut	182,482	181,570
	Liberia	50,000	50,000
United States of America	Victims of trafficking and other groups at risks ³	245,200	245,200
European Commission	Russian Federation ⁴	0	64,474
	Nicaragua ⁴	0	252,204
European Commission	Mexico - Diagnostic recommendations	763,359	0
Private donors	TC in the Arab region	1,684	1,684
Total		8,966,027	8,897,630

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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.

¹ The income amount consists of: US\$ 275,000 as second instalment of the 2003 pledge and US\$ 1,231,150 as first instalment of the 2004 pledge.

² A contribution of CHF 60,000 for human rights activities in Guatemala was paid directly to UNDP in the field.

³ Allocated to VFTC.

⁴ Pledged in 2000.



AFRICA

INTRODUCTION

In 2004 OHCHR's programme in Africa was characterized by an increase in responses to emergencies and conflict situations. Human rights presences and commissions of inquiries were thus established in addition to planned activities outlined in the Annual Appeal 2004. OHCHR supported commissions of inquiry on Côte d'Ivoire and on the Darfur crisis, and established a field presence in Darfur to provide protection to civilians.

Regional representatives helped to mainstream human rights within United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) and regional organizations. They also supported technical cooperation at the national level. These efforts complemented OHCHR efforts to mainstream human rights in United Nations peacekeeping and post-conflict work in Africa.

OHCHR sub-regional offices in Yaoundé, Pretoria and Addis Ababa helped OHCHR to fulfill its promotional mandate and other related obligations. Their capacity-building activities supported the Secretary-General's reform programme initiative to mainstream human rights throughout the United Nations system (Action 2).

National activities were carried out with UNCTs and national institutions in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Sudan. Expenses from the previous year activities were incurred in Gabon, Guinea-Bissau and Malawi.

OHCHR maintained field presences in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to monitor and report on human rights and contribute to peace processes. In Angola, OHCHR supported the human rights unit of the UNCT. In Sierra Leone, it supported the finalization of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission report and its submission to the President. These activities are described in further detail in the chapter entitled "Human rights support to peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building activities".

OHCHR was also involved in peacekeeping and peace-building activities, providing support to the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) in the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia and Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone. In addition,

OHCHR supported the work of special rapporteurs and independent experts for Burundi, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Somalia and Sudan.

In addition to nine staff members in Geneva, OHCHR had international and national staff located in Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, South Africa, Sudan and Uganda.

In West Africa, the establishment of a regional presence was delayed until 2005 due to staff involvement in Côte d'Ivoire and Darfur. In Nigeria, a project to provide assistance to the National Human Rights Commission and activities to strengthen the administration of justice was postponed pending consultations with Government. In Somalia, the volatile security situation delayed implementation of planned human rights activities.

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

◆ COMPREHENSIVE SUPPORT TO THE AFRICAN UNION

OHCHR activities in 2004 have strengthened the Africa Union's human rights focus and ensured that human rights are on its agenda. The project for comprehensive support was intended to contribute to building and consolidating the African Union's institutional capacity in human rights, democracy and good governance. Beneficiaries included permanent representatives of Member States in Addis Ababa, staff of the African Union Commission, African human rights defenders, scholars, researchers, students, civil society organizations and the general public.

OHCHR activities through the Addis Ababa sub-regional office aimed to provide comprehensive support to the African Union Commission. The office supported the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and its focal point on defenders, and contributed to the realization of human rights defenders award. It also financed the establishment of a Resource Center on Governance, Democracy and Human Rights and the acquisition of information technology equipment, publications, software development and maintenance.

The African Centre for Human Rights and Democracy was officially inaugurated on African Human Rights Day, on 21 October 2004, by the Chair of the Commission of the African Union. The Centre will provide a multi-sector audience with information and documentation on a broad range of human rights issues.

◆ AFRICAN DIALOGUE III

OHCHR's African Dialogue III, "Strengthening human rights protection at the national level: the roles of the judiciary and the parliaments", was held in Addis Ababa from 6 to 8 December 2004. African Dialogue is a series of OHCHR annual interactive dialogues with African Member States, academics, NGOs, and representatives of national institutions on key human rights issues and challenges in Africa.

The Dialogue in 2004, through a participatory process, sought guidance and generated ideas from African experts, judges and parliamentarians on their roles in protecting and promoting human rights. Academics, host country officials, Addis Ababa-based diplomats, the UNCT and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), national institutions and NGOs participated in the meeting. The meeting resulted in a report and an action plan to strengthen national protection through the judicial and parliamentary systems. Following Action 2 of the Secretary-General's reform programme, UNCTs were identified as the main vehicle for implementing the action plan. In 2006 the Office plans to assess the impact and implementation of the actions recommended by the African Dialogue III meeting.

SUB-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

◆ CENTRAL AFRICA

At a summit in Brazzaville, Republic of Congo, from 26 to 28 January 2004, Heads of State of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), reviewed cooperation with the United Nations and called for its strengthened presence in the sub-region, to enhance peace and security, human rights advocacy, dialogue and technical cooperation.

Despite positive developments during the year in the sub-region, serious human rights concerns remained. Peaceful legislative and municipal elections were held in Equatorial Guinea, a law was passed on 22 July 2004 to create a National

Commission of Human Rights and Liberties in Cameroon, free and fair elections were held in the Central African Republic, and consultations in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo intensified peace and development activities. However, impunity, human rights violations, uncertain progress towards accountability and transparency in the management of public affairs, and threats to political stability continued. Government restrictions to citizenship and the free movement of people and goods throughout Central Africa, acts of xenophobia, illegal detentions and occasional expulsions of foreigners, also hindered efforts towards regional integration.

The Yaoundé Centre worked to build the capacity of civil society, Governments, parliamentarians, teachers and students, the judiciary, police and the military. It provided technical assistance to enhance national human rights protection systems through national human rights commissions. It continued collaborating with international, regional and sub-regional organizations, mainstreaming a rights-based approach within the UNCTs in the Common Country Assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework (CCA/UNDAF) process and implementing common projects with United Nations partners.

Seminars, workshops and training

- The sub-regional workshop "Civil society, human rights and the rule of law" held in Kribi, Cameroon, from 2 to 4 February 2004, aimed to sensitize 32 government officials, heads of national human rights commissions and ECCAS about promoting and protecting human rights, consolidating the rule of law and the role of the judiciary.
- The joint OHCHR/UNIFEM sub-regional training seminar "Women's rights and national legislation in Central Africa", held in Kigali from 17 to 19 March 2004, provided a forum to exchange views, national experience and best practice for governments.
- The sub-regional training seminar "Women journalists, human rights and the rule of law", held in Brazzaville, from 29 to 30 March 2004, provided a forum for 22 women journalists interested in human rights and democracy to ensure better coverage of human rights in the sub-region, establishing a network, a draft code of conduct and strategies to enhance their work.
- The sub-regional training seminar "The role of civil society in the implementation of the Durban Programme of Action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and the

related intolerance", held in Yaoundé, from 12 to 14 July 2004, aimed to sensitize the 39 participants on risks to peace and the urgent need to implement the Durban Programme of Action, establishing a follow-up committee comprising Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Gabon.

- The sub-regional workshop "Collaboration between military and civilian in Central Africa", held in Bujumbura, from 6 to 8 September 2004 aimed to bring together 32 civilian and military leaders, parliamentarians and civil society representatives to discuss relations between the military and civilians in democratic situations in Central Africa; it adopted the Bujumbura Declaration and Plan of Action for Collaboration between Military and civilians in Central Africa.
- Following a request by the Ministry responsible for women's affairs, the sub-regional Centre facilitated a preparatory workshop on 20 July 2004 to draft Cameroon's periodical report for the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women.
- Requested by the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Equatorial Guinea, the Centre designed a human rights training project to be implemented from 2004 to 2006.

The Centre received an increase in requests for partnership and technical assistance from civil society organizations and continued to provide grants. It provided assistance to the *Association des droits de l'homme, la démocratie et la paix*, made presentations at workshops to promote and protect human rights organized by Pax Romana International in Yaoundé in July 2004, and provided technical assistance to the Foundation for Peace and Solidarity and the Ecumenical Service for Peace during August 2004 on human rights and elections in Cameroon. The Centre provided grants to two higher education institutions, the *Association pour la promotion des droits de l'homme en Afrique Centrale* (APDHAC) in Yaoundé and the *Faculté de Droit de l'Université Marien Ngouabi* in Brazzaville. It also provided grants to three NGOs working in Cameroon on human rights and peace advocacy through the OHCHR/UNDP project on Assisting Communities Together (ACT): the Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association (MBOSCUA); the Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy (CHRAPA); and the *Union nationale des associations et institutions pour personnes handicapées du Cameroun* (UNAPHAC).

The sixth coordinating meeting of the United Nations heads of agencies in Cameroon was held on 3 August 2004 at the sub-regional Centre; discussions focused on mainstreaming human rights and collaboration between the Centre and UNCT.

The sub-regional Centre received visits from over 1,500 students, researchers, human rights activists and others. And the number of publications it held significantly increased with additional subscriptions to newspapers, materials relating to human rights and democracy, and specialized reviews. The latest issues of the *Bulletin des droits de l'homme et la démocratie* were published and distributed to the public and partners. On Human Rights Day, 10 December 2004, UNESCO and the sub-regional office organized several activities from 3 to 10 December 2004 with participants from Government, diplomatic and consular offices, United Nations agencies, national and international NGOs and civil society. The keynote speaker was the Minister-delegate in charge of Islamic Affairs at the Foreign Ministry of Cameroon.

◆ EAST AFRICA

During its second full year of operation, the sub-regional office in Addis Ababa became an increasingly important human rights actor. Its impact grew, and its presence sustained attention on human rights in the African Union and among governments in the sub-region. The office focused on implementing activities and consolidating relationships, making an impact on human rights dialogue and integrating human rights into policies, programmes and activities of UNCTs, the African Union and partners in the sub-region. UNCTs, governments, NGOs and the African Union increasingly drew on the office as a resource for information, technical expertise and advice on human rights.

The office also continued to expand its range of partners and to consolidate its cooperation in the sub-region. It increased collaborative activities within the United Nations system and with other partners, working with UNCTs to implement Action 2 and to maintain dialogue on human rights, holding joint workshops with United Nations agencies and other institutions, providing technical support to government departments and NGOs, and facilitating strategic dialogue on human rights within the sub-region. The office collaborated with UNCTs in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda on Action 2. Other beneficiaries of its activities included government officials in Ethiopia and Uganda, parliamentarians in Ethiopia, judges, legal practitioners, law enforcement officials, scholars,

and representatives of civil society organizations, the African Union, United Nations partners and the general public.

Training workshops were organized and programmes were developed to integrate human rights in the main programming tools used by UNCTs. Technical advice was provided for drafting Common Country Assessments (CCA) and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF). Invited by the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), the office worked with a Regional Quality Support Group to review CCAs and UNDAFs and advise on a rights-based approach. OHCHR played an active role in ensuring that the UNCT embraced human rights in its programmes and activities and in its dialogue with the Government and partners.

In collaboration with United Nations agencies in Ethiopia, the office worked to promote understanding of human rights and implemented activities with national partners aimed at strengthening human rights promotion and protection systems. It provided support to the Ministry of Justice of Ethiopia to design a human rights “training of trainers” programme for law enforcement officials. And with UNDP and the ICRC liaison office to the African Union, it organized a workshop for the Ethiopian parliament in June 2004 on its role in promoting and protecting human rights.

The office sought to contribute to national implementation of international human rights, by linking national institutions with mechanisms. In February 2004, the office hosted the Special Rapporteur on the right to food during a two-week mission to Ethiopia at the invitation of the Government of Ethiopia, and organized promotional activities to discuss the right to food.

◆ SOUTHERN AFRICA

The southern Africa sub-regional office in Pretoria was jointly funded, managed and administered by OHCHR and UNDP. A regional representative for Southern Africa was deployed in October 2002. Responding to increasing demands, the office continued to provide training, technical and substantive support to governments, UNCTs, national human rights institutions and civil society organizations in the region. It assisted the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in integrating human rights into its programming and policies.

The office aimed specifically to provide human rights training, technical advice and support to governments, to provide human rights training and support for United Nations field staff, and to strengthen sub-regional networks through consultations, exchanges, workshops, seminars and training courses for specific groups.

Seminars, workshops and conferences

The Pretoria office:

- Held a follow-up training workshop for United Nations country teams' focal points in Pretoria, in April 2004, looking at issues such as the CCA/UNDAF processes, linkages with the Millennium Development Goals and poverty reduction strategies;
- Took part in an Inter-Agency Technical Working Group on HIV/AIDS where proposals were made to strengthen human rights in HIV/AIDS policies and programmes;
- In partnership with UNDP (Mauritius), held a follow-up workshop for parliamentarians, local executive councils and civil society groups on human rights, governance and rule of law with a special focus on African regional mechanisms in September 2004 in Rodrigues, Mauritius;
- Facilitated the training of UNFPA regional advisers on mainstreaming rights-based approaches to poverty reduction strategies, with a particular focus on the right to health. This training was held in November in Nyanga, Zimbabwe;
- Participated in three UNCT retreats organized in Zambia, Botswana and South Africa and made presentations on Action 2 and mainstreaming human rights in United Nations country activities and programmes;
- Organized a workshop on human rights protection and promotion in collaboration with UNDP Lesotho and the Ministry of Justice in November 2004, assembling 60 participants from Government, judiciary, civil society and United Nations agencies to consider ratifying international human rights treaties, establishing a national human rights institution and mainstreaming human rights in the fight against HIV and AIDS;
- Participated in organizing a workshop in Botswana on treaty reporting (with a particular attention to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination), attended by Government stakeholders and civil society;
- Undertook an advocacy mission to Comoros to support the Government's efforts to establish a national human rights

commission and strengthen the rule of law with the newly established national Parliament, participating in a regional colloquium on human rights in Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and the Seychelles in August 2004;

- Facilitated the first SADC Conference for chief justices on human rights and access to justice, bringing together the chief justices in the region to examine the rule of law, human rights protect and promotion in July 2004, in Kasane, Botswana;
- Held ongoing discussions with the SADC Secretariat, meeting with the new President of SADC and the Prime Minister of Mauritius in September 2004 to discuss the human rights situation in the region, the Seychelles and Zimbabwe; and
- Interacted with the NEPAD Secretariat, participating in a roundtable discussion on the African Peer Review Mechanism in March 2004 and a meeting of the NEPAD Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue with Heads of State and high-level African Union representatives in October 2004.

Achievements

- Swaziland ratified four major United Nations human rights instruments in March 2004, as a result of the sub-regional office's contribution to the United Nations advocacy efforts.
- Five countries in the region ratified the protocol of the African Charter on the rights of women in Africa: Comoros, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Tanzania.
- Comoros initiated a process to establish a national human rights commission by organizing local and national sensitization workshops.
- Human rights mainstreaming was strengthened in most country teams, particularly those in the roll out countries for CCA and/or UNDAF, namely Namibia and Swaziland.
- Visibility and knowledge of the office's mandate and activities by national and regional partners increased.
- Interest was revived in creating a national human rights institution in Lesotho after the workshop which was attended by the Minister of Justice.

UNDP undertook an evaluation mission and tripartite review (UNDP, OHCHR and UNOPS) in 2004 to examine its role in the programme. The evaluation mission, tripartite review, and subsequent meetings between OHCHR and UNDP resulted in an agreement to extend the project, increase funding and strengthen substantive collaboration.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	720,921
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	10,988
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	132,049
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	13,529
Contractual services	20,000
General operating expenses	66,276
Supplies and acquisitions	16,274
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	452,131
Sub-total	1,432,168
Programme support costs	186,182
Total	1,618,350

COUNTRY PROJECTS

LIBERIA

◆ BACKGROUND

OHCHR supported a mapping study of war-related human rights violations and developed training materials for humanitarian workers. Designed in 2004 as a joint OHCHR/UNDP initiative to support post-conflict reconstruction, the project aimed to address impunity by building a data map of the conflict to assist international responses to the grave violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in the conflict. It also sought to provide relevant human rights training and materials for humanitarian workers and capacity within OHCHR to support human rights initiatives in Liberia and back-stop the human rights component of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL).

The reporting period was characterized by an increased United Nations presence in the country, gradual deployment of UNMIL staff and the establishment of various mechanisms provided for under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement that ended the

conflict in Liberia. While discussions continued on enabling legislation for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission under the Peace Agreement, a national debate followed about prosecutions for war-related violations. The project placed emphasis on human rights during the transitional period in keeping with the recommendations of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the Results Focused Transitional Framework (RFTF) devised after a joint United Nations/World Bank needs assessment of Liberia.

A priority was setting up the Truth and Reconciliation Commission as political changes were afoot ahead of elections due in October 2005. A draft TRC Act prepared by Liberian civil society groups and other stakeholders with support from the United Nations awaited debate at the National Transitional Legislative Assembly (NTLA) and will struggle to effectively implement its mandate without proper financial and technical support. The mapping project, however, would provide valuable support to the Commission, guiding and streamlining its work by identifying priority areas and addressing past violations as part of the reconciliatory process. As another key activity, OHCHR identified developing training materials and the need to train humanitarian workers. Human rights training was clearly needed in the current humanitarian context with an increased presence of humanitarian workers.

◆ OBJECTIVES

- Support implementation of the comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA).
- Provide comprehensive information on war-related abuses and violations, facilitating TRC operations and supporting efforts to bring perpetrators to justice.
- Develop collaboration between human rights and humanitarian actors, ensuring that humanitarian operations are designed to advance human rights.
- Provide support to UNMIL.
- Support the Independent Expert on Liberia and human rights activities of OHCHR and UNDP.
- Address impunity for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law by providing detailed information on violations to assist transitional justice mechanisms.
- Support development of relevant human rights skills for humanitarian workers.

◆ IMPLEMENTATION

The following mapping activities have taken place since October:

- An international consultant was deployed and 39 staff were recruited and trained in October to enter data and collect information;
- A nationwide survey of war-related human rights violations began in December. Since January 2005 interviews with victims and witnesses have been conducted, testimonies of victims have been documented and 8,906 statements have been collected;
- A database was developed to store information collected from the field, and a tabulation plan was devised to facilitate analysis of information and human rights trends;
- Photographs and video recordings were obtained from places relevant to the project;
- Interviews were conducted with human rights activists, ex-combatants, Government officials, NGO personnel, journalists, United Nations personnel and other relevant stakeholders to provide a narrative context for the report;
- A geographic mapping questionnaire was designed and is being used to develop a chronology of the war as it occurred in the various counties; and
- Cataloguing has begun of human rights documents by United Nations agencies, human rights organizations, diplomatic missions and others.

Development of training materials for humanitarian workers had not begun due to difficulties in identifying in-country expertise to coordinate the project, although discussions were held on possible collaboration with OXFAM.

◆ CONSTRAINTS

Timing was a major constraint in implementing the project. The projected eight months period was inadequate to collect and analyze the information. Other constraints were institutional apathy towards participating and providing information, a dearth of informational materials following war-time destruction, and lack of human resources because many qualified personnel had fled during the war. As a result, the project was extended by three months and the international consultant began consultations with institutional bodies to encourage their participation and information sharing. Capacity building

workshops and training sessions were organized to strengthen national project personnel knowledge and skills in human rights investigations.

◆ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Activities were implemented jointly by OHCHR and UNDP. Direct implementation was undertaken by the jointly selected international consultant who operated out of UNDP in Monrovia and was supervised by the human rights focal point in UNDP. OHCHR provided technical expertise.

◆ COORDINATION

The project was coordinated by OHCHR, UNDP and UNMIL; national NGOs and civil society groups were represented in the local inter-agency protection group.

◆ BENEFICIARIES

The immediate beneficiaries were the transitional justice institutions such as the TRC, which would benefit from the systematic documentation of information on violations produced by the project. National project implementation partners and personnel also benefited from improved expertise and skills in human rights investigations and documentation.

◆ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Although full impact of the project will take time to assess, its implementation helped to raise awareness of transitional justice mechanisms and war-related impunity in Liberia. Immediate achievements included the following:

- A comprehensive and expanding database on war-related abuses was established to support the TRC;
- An analytical synopsis was developed of the violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law that characterized the 14-year conflict;
- A core team of individuals received training in human rights techniques, interview techniques, data entry, coding; and
- Photographic and video evidence was developed for use by the TRC.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

LIBERIA

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	66,883
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	0
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	24,800
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	10,000
Sub-total	101,683
Programme support costs	13,219
Total	114,902

SIERRA LEONE

◆ BACKGROUND

The Sierra Leone armed conflict was characterized by serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law: war crimes, crimes against humanity, amputations, mutilations, wanton destruction of lives and property, and sexual and gender-based violence. The United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) from October 1999 created the context for implementation of the Lomé Peace Agreement between the warring parties.

The United Nations presence also enabled OHCHR to lead international advocacy and action in responding to the human rights situation: OHCHR supported initiatives to address war-related human rights violations in Sierra Leone by providing full assistance to a transitional justice mechanism, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. In resolutions since 2000, the Commission on Human Rights welcomed OHCHR support to Sierra Leone and urged continued international assistance to strengthen the national system for protecting and promoting human rights.

While the United Nations presence has restored security, the absence of resilient national human rights institutions remains a major concern. Peace gains made through international assistance in Sierra Leone need to be secured. Improvements in the security situation continued as responsibility for security was handed to the Government, UNAMSIL continued to draw down, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission activities were completed and its report was submitted. Trials opened in the Special Court for those suspected of greatest responsibility in war crimes and crimes against humanity during the Sierra Leone war.

◆ OBJECTIVES

The project aimed to support the consolidation of peace and stability in Sierra Leone in the long-term, and to establish a culture of respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and democratic values under the rule of law. The project also sought to ensure continuity in OHCHR programmes and activities in Sierra Leone, and to assist in developing sustainable and resilient national human rights institutions. Its three major strategies were to provide training on general human rights, to provide training on treaty reporting and to establish human rights and law libraries.

◆ IMPLEMENTATION

Activities during 2004 included training and capacity-building for human rights monitors, training on reporting to human rights treaty bodies, and establishment of three human rights and law reference libraries. This project responded to the need to secure peace by supporting human rights initiatives, developing a culture of respect for rule of law and establishing an institutional base. It also followed Commission on Human Rights resolution 2003/80 requesting that the High Commissioner and the international community strengthen its involvement in programmes of technical cooperation, advisory services and human rights advocacy, and strengthen the courts and judicial system in Sierra Leone. The project's approach complimented earlier initiatives to respond to human rights challenges in post conflict Sierra Leone and announcements by the Security Council, the Commission on Human Rights and other bodies.

The following training and capacity building activities were undertaken through workshops by UNAMSIL human rights officers in Freetown and districts:

- One training programme on human rights was held for 65 representatives of national NGOs and human rights monitors from 7 to 8 December 2004 in Freetown;
- One training programme on human rights was held for 10 human rights clerks between 20 and 22 September 2004 in Freetown;
- One training session on human rights was held for 35 senior officers of the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces from 8 to 12 November 2005 in Freetown;
- One training session on human rights was held for 20 prison officers on 23 November 2005 in Freetown;
- One training session on human rights was held for 30 elementary school teachers from 1 to 18 November 2004 in Kono, Koidu District; and
- One training session on human rights was held for members of the Human Rights Committee from 7 to 8 December 2004.

◆ CONSTRAINTS

A major constraint was the reduction of human rights officers in the UNAMSIL Human Rights Section, from 19 to three during the second part of the year, and the gradual draw down of the Mission. In response, two of three human rights officers in the Section were deployed to the sub-regions, and combined training programmes have been conducted for two or more districts at a time. An additional problem was the late transfer of funds to UNDP Freetown that delayed project implementation and affected the establishment of human rights law reference libraries to be concluded in 2005.

◆ COORDINATION

Activities were coordinated with UNDP and UNAMSIL human rights section. OHCHR provided technical support and funding disbursed through UNDP. Activities were undertaken by human rights officers within UNAMSIL. Implementation on the ground was coordinated with the district "Human Rights Committees", NGOs and law enforcement agencies.

◆ BENEFICIARIES

The main beneficiaries were the participants in the training programmes, who gained an improved knowledge of human rights and capacity for quality service delivery.

◆ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

While it was too early to measure the project's impact and achievements, anecdotal information suggested some impact:

- Human rights NGOs throughout the provinces confirmed that training enhanced their capacity to deal with complaints on sexual and gender based violence, domestic violence and child abuse or neglect reported to their offices;
- Prison authorities acknowledged that the regular human rights training and sensitization visits gave their personnel the knowledge to treat inmates with dignity and contributed to improving working relationships between the police, prisons and courts. Human rights training had enabled prison personnel to understand and cooperate with human rights monitors, media groups and the public during visits to prisons or prisoners; and
- Available information indicated that the training programmes succeeded in raising awareness and improving the quality of service by participating police, prison staff and others. The training programmes should be continued with emphasis on training trainers to ensure sustainability of activities.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN SIERRA LEONE

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	79,455
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	4,040
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	0
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	16,000
Sub-total	99,495
Programme support costs	12,934
Total	112,429

SOMALIA

The project for Somalia involves establishing an office in Hargeisa, "Somaliland", staffed by an international human rights officer and supported by a national associate human rights officer to focus on integrating the rule of law and human rights into the peace process and promoting a culture of human rights. Human rights activities are also planned in consultation with the United Nations Resident Representative for Somalia and the UNCT as well as the Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia. The implementation of this project was delayed due to the prevailing security situation in many parts of Somalia.

In 2004, the last round of the Somalia peace process appeared to come to an end and Somalis agreed to establish a Transitional Federal Parliament and a Transitional Federal Government. These developments are welcome signals for the future protection and promotion of human rights in Somalia, and the Office is hopeful that a revised Somalia project can be implemented in 2005.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN SOMALIA

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	18,954
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	0
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	18,954
Programme support costs	2,464
Total	21,418

SUDAN

◆ BACKGROUND

After OHCHR signed an accord with the Government of Sudan on 29 March 2000 to provide technical cooperation, an international human rights adviser was assigned to Khartoum on 25 March 2001 to implement its programme.

The international community has been increasingly concerned about the deteriorating humanitarian and human rights situation associated with the conflict in Darfur. The Commission on Human Rights, which has closely scrutinized the human rights situation in Sudan since 1993, nominated in April 2004 an Independent Expert on Sudan who visited from 18 August to 6 September 2004. Other visitors were the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions from 1 to 13 June 2004, and the High Commissioner for Human Rights and Special Advisor of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide visited Darfur from 18 to 25 September. To contribute to the United Nations response to the numerous protection challenges in Darfur, human rights observers were deployed in August 2004 to work closely with humanitarian workers and to enhance protection (see page 89 for additional information).

Human rights concerns for civil and political rights in Sudan were manifold. They included arbitrary arrests and detentions; torture; executions; displacement of populations; cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment such as amputations; and harassment of political opponents, students and NGOs. Restrictions of basic freedoms, including freedom of opinion and expression and movement in the country was another concern. Moreover, Sudan had not ratified either the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, or the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Concerns for social, economic and cultural rights in Sudan were highlighted in the UNDP Human Development Report 2004. It noted that the adult illiteracy rate in Sudan was 40.1 per cent, thousands of young people were excluded from education through primary and secondary schools due to migration caused by natural disasters, internal armed conflict or lack of financial resources provided by the Government. Gender inequality in education was high.

◆ OBJECTIVES

- Promoting a human rights culture to accelerate the democratization process and strengthen the capacity of governmental and non-governmental institutions to promote and protect human rights.
- Creating protection mechanisms within governmental and non-governmental institutions.
- Integrating human rights into United Nations programming for post-conflict Sudan.
- Contributing to human rights mainstreaming at the country-level.

◆ IMPLEMENTATION

The office organized numerous promotional activities in early 2004. It assisted in preparing a mission by the Special Rapporteur on extra-judicial, summary or arbitrary executions from 1 to 13 June to Darfur and Malakal, where investigations were carried out. OHCHR, the Amel Centre for Rehabilitation of Victims of Torture and the Advisory Council for Human Rights (ACHR) organized a ceremony attended by about 350 participants to mark International Day against Torture on 26 June at the University of Khartoum; OHCHR was asked to give a lecture. The office also gave lectures on human rights in Sudan in a UNAMIS/DPKO training programme; some 300 participants attended the induction workshop. The office prepared a paper with strategies and priorities for a human rights component in peace support mission for Sudan, at the request of the office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General. The office briefed delegations visiting Sudan from January to July 2004 on human rights issues in the country and priorities to be funded in the post-conflict Sudan.

In the second part of the year, the office played a role in organizing events to mark Human Rights Day on 10 December with NGOs working in human rights, peace-building and reconciliation; over 3,000 people attended an event with acts, music, entertainment and an exhibition at the National Theatre in Khartoum. It also organized a workshop on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, with the Advisory Council for Human Rights and the Geneva Institute for Human Rights from 20 to 21 December; 135 parliamentarians, Government officials, citizens, lecturers, journalists, lawyers, and members of national NGOs attended to hear lecturers on modern interpretation of Islamic principles,

comparison between provisions in the Convention, Islamic laws and Christian principles. A main recommendation was that Sudan should ratify the Convention as soon as possible. The office organized a seminar with the Bar Association, giving lectures to familiarize over 70 lawyers, judges, legal counsels and social workers from all over Sudan with international human rights standards for persons in detention.

Darfur

The office carried out specific activities to protect and promote human rights in Darfur. It assisted in preparing a 90-day action plan for OHCHR in Darfur, coordinating the protection aspect of the plan with UNICEF, UNHCR, OCHA, ICRC and Save the Children-UK. At the request of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, the office prepared a progress matrix on the human rights situation in Darfur showing violations and follow-up for the Joint Implementation Mechanism (composed of the United Nations, the international community and Government). At the request of the UNCT, the office set up a protection working group for Darfur on 8 July, to cover all aspects of protection and to build structures for cooperation and coordination among United Nations agencies and international NGOs in Darfur. It formulated terms of reference for the protection working group, listed cases where violations of human rights were reported from in June 2004, and prepared a paper on witness protection. The group also prepared a 90-day Action Plan for Darfur and a Consolidated Appeal for Darfur.

The office also undertook assessment and training activities in Darfur. With its newly deployed human rights officers in Darfur, OHCHR and UNDP conducted a joint mission to Nyala, El Geneina and El Fashir to assess the operational and logistical requirements, the situation on the ground and prepare to negotiate planned OHCHR programmes with local authorities. It also organized a human rights training programme for Government officials, civil society representatives, lawyers and journalists which took place in Nyala, South Darfur from 26 to 27 December; 37 participants attended the unprecedented workshop for personnel working in justice administration. Participants requested more training sessions. The office undertook a human rights workshop in El Fashir, North Darfur on 28 December; 35 participant judges, prosecutors, security officers, tribal administrators, military commanders, lawyers and journalists attended. It was recommended that a workshop on the role of tribal administrators in resolving conflict should be organized soon.

Joint Assessment Mission

The Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) for Sudan was set up to assess rehabilitation and transitional recovery needs over the next two years. Managed by a Core Coordinating Group with representatives from the Government and the Sudan's People's Liberation Movement, as well as representatives of the United Nations system, the World Bank, the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Partners Forum, the JAM outlined a framework for reconstruction and recovery until 2010 that was oriented toward the Millennium Development Goals. Preparatory work that began in the North and South of Sudan was organized around eight clusters: Institutional development and capacity building; Governance and rule of law; Economic policy and management; Productive sectors; Basic social services; Infrastructure; Livelihoods and social protection; and Information.

The office took part in meetings with the Minister of Justice and Government officials to prepare for JAM work on Governance and rule of law (cluster 2), drafting an aide-memoire submitted to the Government for further discussion. After the office participated in a session with representatives of the SPLM, USAID, and UNDP from 15 to 16 September in Nairobi, assessment missions were conducted in three areas of the Southern Sudan: Nyal and Panyagor in Upper Nile, Yei in Equatoria, Akon and Malualkon in Northern Bahr El Ghazal. The missions aimed to assess the human rights situation in the SPLM/A-controlled areas and needs in the rule of law sector, considering as main issues: structures for redress in human rights violations; measures to prevent human rights abuses; protection of vulnerable groups such as women, children, returnees, IDPs, disabled persons and elderly people; and juvenile justice. The joint assessment missions used a questionnaire and checklist to gather information from local authorities, community leaders, judges, law enforcement agents, SPLM/A commanders, representatives of the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, and members of civil society, the local population, returnee and IDP populations, churches, NGOs and women's groups.

◆ BENEFICIARIES

- High ranking Government officials and policy makers.
- Sudanese NGOs working on human rights and humanitarian relief.
- Government officials and members of civil society, journalists dealing with public information and communication.
- Government officials and police forces working in the administration of justice.
- Representatives of the diplomatic community, United Nations international and national staff dealing with designing development and recovery programmes for the post-conflict Sudan.
- United Nations and international staff members working in humanitarian field operations.
- Government officials, judges, prosecutors, security police and military officers, local administrators, lawyers and journalists in South and North Darfur.
- Members of the SPLM/A and NGOs in the SPLM/A-controlled areas working in the rule of law, legislative, justice, police, prison and constitutional reform sectors. Members of national NGOs working with IDP.
- Civil society.

◆ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

OHCHR implemented activities with the Government of the Sudan, Sudanese NGOs working on human rights and the UNCT to define human rights activities after a peace agreement is signed. All activities were carried out in cooperation and coordination with relevant counterparts, including the Advisory Council for Human Rights (ACHR), the Sudan National Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children (SNCTP), Amel Centre for Rehabilitation of Victims of Torture, Save the Children-UK/Sweden, UNICEF, UNHCR, OCHA-Khartoum, UNDP, Plan Sudan, Red Crescent, ICRC, the British Council, Sudan Bar Association, members of the cluster 2 (Governance and rule of law) of the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), DPKO (Human resources planning unit, Personnel management and support Services), and SPLM/A. To improve coordination with donors, a “Project Screening Process” was established in 2002 and developed to obtain a better overview of activities funded by donors.

◆ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The office carried out numerous activities in different sectors, including administration of justice, legislative reform, human rights education, capacity-building, designing a human rights component for the peace support mission to Sudan, and rehabilitation and recovery programmes. The overall process of confidence-building among stakeholders was accomplished, and working relations with the Government were developed to allow for an expansion of OHCHR's initial mandate.

Achievements during the year included:

- An increased number of activities carried out by Sudanese NGOs working for human rights, peace-building, reconciliation and humanitarian relief;
- An increased number of articles and essays on human rights published in the print media, compared to 2003;
- Post-conflict human rights priorities were defined and formulated for the United Nations system in Sudan;
- Contributions were made to 90-day action plan for Darfur;
- The Protection Working Group for Darfur was established, and its activities were supervised and coordinated from July to November 2004;
- Activities were designed and formulated for cluster 2 (Governance and rule of law) of the JAM;
- Human rights training programmes were integrated into the induction programmes of the UNAMIS;
- Channels of communications were strengthened between Sudanese NGOs and governmental institutions, especially the security and police forces;
- The number of discussions on human rights increased within Sudanese civil society, and governmental and non-governmental institutions; and
- Cooperation and coordination was strengthened between the office, donors and other international organizations.

◆ CONSTRAINTS

- OHCHR Khartoum was waiting for responses from the Government on follow-up to the technical assistance programme and on the assessment of project activities carried out in 2002/2003.

- Limited transparency and accountability existed within the Advisory Council for Human Rights on follow-up activities.
- No concrete initiative for a national plan of action was launched.

◆ OVERALL ASSESSMENT

OHCHR's presence in the country since 2001 has provided support to civil society in strengthening its position with Government institutions. The office is an important information centre for human rights. In 2004, activities were expanded to reach SPLM/A military and police forces, and civil society in the SPLM/A-controlled areas, and OHCHR became involved in human rights activities in southern Sudan for the first time. As peace negotiations continued and post-conflict scenarios were prepared, OHCHR has been able to build on its four-year experience in Sudan to support the peace process through promotion and protection of human rights. Technical cooperation activities will be implemented by UNMIS human rights section as of 1 July 2005.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN SUDAN

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	183,278
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	0
OHCHR staff	24,382
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	1,500
General operating expenses	18,800
Supplies and acquisitions	38,100
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	21,000
Sub-total	287,060
Programme support costs	37,318
Total	324,378



LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

INTRODUCTION

OHCHR has worked to mainstream human rights with the United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) to strengthen national capacities for the promotion and protection of human rights in the region. It thereby followed the Secretary General's second reform programme, and the Office's emphasis on working with United Nations and other partners at the country level to implement international human rights norms. A second OHCHR priority was to design regional and sub-regional strategies to deal with common concerns over the administration of justice, the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, and the protection of vulnerable groups.

The Latin American and Caribbean region has made enormous progress at institutional and legislative levels, ratifying a high number of international human rights instruments. The region, however, made little progress in putting international human rights norms into practice and fell short in protecting vulnerable groups. Macro-economic adjustment policies had negative impacts on vulnerable groups such as indigenous people and women, while justice administration systems remained weak, and impunity, corruption, extra-judicial killings and torture continued. Capacity to translate human rights obligations into policies also remained weak. Furthermore, while the Latin American and Caribbean region has the highest gross domestic product (GDP) among developing regions, it also has the largest distribution gap and the largest external debt.

OHCHR has taken significant steps in developing its strategy for the Latin American and Caribbean region. After the adoption of the Quito Framework (1999), OHCHR agreed with the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC) in December 2000 to establish a regional representative's office. It conducted a series of consultations with United Nations partners, the Inter-American human rights system, regional NGO networks and others, to address regional concerns and identify joint priorities.

The regional representative for Latin America and the Caribbean continued to facilitate mainstreaming of human rights within ECLAC, the UNCT in Chile, Argentina, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Peru, Uruguay and other countries. It sought to strengthen cooperation with regional institutions including the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights,

the Inter-American Institute for Human Rights (IHR) and the Latin American Institute for Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD). The regional office published three compilations of concluding observations made by treaty bodies for Latin American and Caribbean countries, in cooperation with UNICEF, UNDP and the University of Chile. OHCHR also organized a workshop on prison conditions for women in Central America, with ILANUD in Costa Rica in February.

OHCHR carried out its activities in the Latin American and Caribbean region through national projects in Bolivia, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Mexico, and Uruguay. Several sub-regional and regional activities were also carried out.

OHCHR maintained its presence in Colombia. Following an agreement signed with the Government in 2002, the mandate for OHCHR's office was extended until 2006 to coincide with the mandate of the Government of President Uribe. OHCHR opened a third sub-regional office in Bucaramanga in March to cover northeastern Colombia. The activities are described in greater detail on page 61.

OHCHR launched a new project in Haiti in March. It deployed a human rights adviser to Port-au-Prince for eight months to support the UNCT, the judicial school, the Office of the Ombudsman and civil society organizations. From July, OHCHR integrated its activities with the United Nations Stabilization Mission of Haiti (MINUSTAH) and supported its human rights section.

OHCHR concluded its project in El Salvador in May. The project was to support national institutions responsible for promoting and protecting human rights, particularly the Ombudsman. A monitoring mission in January led to increased joint steering of the project by UNDP, the Ombudsman and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and strengthened planning and training activities with the Office of the Ombudsman. A final evaluation by an external consultant in June concluded that the project had helped to create a culture for the promotion and protection of human rights in El Salvador, although OHCHR's support was still required.

OHCHR sent a consultant to Guyana for six months to assist the Government in preparing reports to treaty bodies.

OHCHR continued to strengthen Government and NGO capacities in Guatemala, for the promotion and protection of human rights. It extended its project until November, and signed an agreement with the Government on 10 January 2005, to establish an office in Guatemala following the completion of the United Nations' Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA).

OHCHR continued to provide assistance to the Government of Mexico, to design and implement a new national human rights programme. The programme was officially presented by the President on 10 December 2004, Human Rights Day.

The Government of Bolivia set out to conduct a transparent and impartial inquiry into the tragic events of February and October 2003 resulting in the death and injury of demonstrators and eventually the resignation of President Sanchez de Lozada. OHCHR sent a human rights and justice adviser to the country to support this effort in August. The adviser conducted three missions to Bolivia. The programme was financed through the regular budget for technical cooperation.

OHCHR began implementing a project in Uruguay in December. The project was to support the Parliament and strengthen its role in reinforcing national human rights protection systems.

OHCHR continued to support the mandates of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti and the mandate of the Personal Representative of the High Commissioner for Cuba.

Overall, nine special rapporteurs visited 12 countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region during 2004. The rapporteur on housing visited Brazil. The rapporteurs on freedom of opinion and expression, and indigenous peoples visited Colombia. The rapporteur on violence against women visited El Salvador and Guatemala. The rapporteurs on racism and the right to food also visited Guatemala. The rapporteur on racism visited Honduras and Nicaragua. The rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography visited Paraguay. The rapporteurs on health and migrants visited Peru.

OHCHR employed eight staff members in the Latin America and Caribbean unit in Geneva, and 18 project staff (6 international and 12 national) in El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico and Chile. The office in Colombia had 64 staff members (27

international, 37 national, and 2 junior professional officers) in Bogotá and sub-offices in Cali, Medellín and Bucaramanga.

REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

OHCHR continued to implement its work with UNCTs and regional institutions, based on an analysis of the regional situation. Under the Quito Framework, OHCHR focused on supporting national human rights plans of action and emphasized the administration of justice, support to national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, promotion of economic, social and cultural rights, and protection of vulnerable groups.

The overall objective of the regional project was to contribute to promoting and protecting human rights in the Latin America and Caribbean region, by strengthening partnerships with regional institutions and increasing capacities of government human rights structures and NGOs. Immediate objectives were to mainstream human rights within the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the UNCTs under Action 2; and to strengthen cooperation with Inter-American systems, national institutions, and NGOs to effectively assist governments in promoting and protecting human rights.

- OHCHR organized a workshop on prison conditions for women in Central America, with ILANUD, held in Costa Rica from 24 to 26 February. Participants from governments, national institutions, and NGOs from seven countries adopted a declaration and action plan, which led to the publication of a study on women and mothers in prison in Central America.
- OHCHR provided a grant to the Inter-American Institute for Human Rights (IIHR) on 8 April, to support an OHCHR Human Rights Chair in its annual training course, and to facilitate the dissemination of knowledge about international human rights instruments and mechanisms. The grant financed the participation of five persons representing governments, NGOs and national institutions.
- OHCHR attended the Caribbean Judicial Colloquium on implementation of international human rights standards at national level, from 17 to 19 May in Nassau, the Bahamas.

It was attended by judges and magistrates from the Caribbean region.

- OHCHR participated in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) reporting workshop for the Caribbean Region, organized by the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW) from 19 to 21 May in Nassau, the Bahamas.

◆ REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE

The Latin America and Caribbean regional office was established in November 2001, following a memorandum of understanding between OHCHR and ECLAC. It was composed of the regional representative, a human rights officer and a secretary, and located in ECLAC, in Santiago, Chile.

The regional office seeks to:

- Maintain an OHCHR presence in the region and disseminate human rights culture;
- Develop strategic relationships with UNCTs in the region, advising and providing support as required;
- Develop, widen and enhance OHCHR's network of partners and contacts in the region, identifying potential areas of cooperation and providing advice and assistance as requested by governments;
- Interact with the Inter-American human rights system to disseminate human rights information by participating in seminars and workshops; and
- Support mainstreaming activities within the ECLAC and UNCTs, in Chile and the region.

OHCHR participated in 22 workshops and seminars in the region, organized by national and international NGOs and academic institutions. These included a workshop on justice and memory in Argentina from 28-30 April, the III Latin American Consultation on Human Rights Defenders in Brazil from 25 to 27 August, the IX Congress of the Iberoamerican Federation of Ombudsmen in Ecuador from 9 to 10 November, and the Latin American Consultation on Afro-descendants in Uruguay from 15 to 17 November.

OHCHR undertook field missions to various countries of the region. These included a mission to Bolivia from 9 to 16 February to support efforts to conduct an inquiry into the tragic events of October 2003, which resulted in the death of demonstrators, to Ecuador from 12 to 16 April to provide advice on treaty reporting

to the Human Rights Inter-Ministerial Commission; and to Argentina from 26 to 28 October to provide training to NGOs, media and national institutions.

OHCHR consulted regularly with the Inter-American system, the Commission, the Court and the Inter-American Institute, participating in the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) in Ecuador from 5 to 9 June and lecturing at the High Commissioner's Chair on Human Rights at the Inter-American Institute on 18 August. The regional representative also attended the VI Ibero-American Ministerial Conference of Ministers for children, in Costa Rica, from 17 to 19 October.

OHCHR published three compilations of concluding observations made by treaty bodies for the Latin American and Caribbean countries. It published observations by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, with UNICEF; observations by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, with UNDP; and observations by the Human Rights Committee, with the University of Chile. The publications are available at <http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/>.

OHCHR worked to mainstream human rights into the activities of UNCTs in Argentina, Ecuador, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Peru, and Uruguay. The regional representative continued to participate in inter-agency thematic group meetings, on gender and HIV/AIDS in Chile. OHCHR also issued a weekly news bulletin on human rights-related news in Latin America, distributed internally.

OHCHR provided support to a United Nations study on violence against children and the Independent Expert. The regional office participated in a related meeting of UNICEF regional representatives in Argentina from 30 March to 1 April. The regional representative prepared and distributed an electronic document that identified all violence-related recommendations made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child for the Latin American and Caribbean region.

The recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples were followed up, during a visit to Chile in 2003. They included the coordination of activities between the Government and indigenous peoples.

All regional activities were implemented in collaboration with United Nations partners, including: UNDP, UNICEF and ECLAC,

as well as IIHR and ILANUD. Most activities benefited from inter-branch cooperation within OHCHR and with the regional representative. The regional office participated in project planning and implementation.

Achievements

- Several UNCTs established thematic human rights working groups to coordinate their work in assisting governments to strengthen national protection systems. UNDP appointed focal points in Brazil, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, and Trinidad and Tobago to facilitate cooperation with OHCHR. OHCHR facilitated the inclusion of human rights into all the Common Country Assessment and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (CCA/UNDAF), providing country profiles and advice.
- Consultations between OHCHR and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights resulted in more systematic collaboration between holders of the special procedures mandates of the United Nations and the Inter-American Commissions on Human Rights. The relationship with the Organization of American States (OAS) was strengthened, after consultations with the Commission, the Court and the Inter-American Institute.
- Civil society organizations and national institutions were more involved in the preparation of reports to treaty bodies and in the follow-up to recommendations.
- ECLAC became more active in integrating a human rights approach in its work. A coordination network was established between participants of a workshop on human rights for ECLAC staff and the UNCT in Chile to ensure effective follow-up. Inter-agency relations were strengthened, particularly with UNICEF and UNDP, and reflected in the number of joint activities carried out during the year.
- The regional office continued to disseminate a human rights message to the United Nations system in the region, and to NGOs, national institutions, governments, academic centers and the public in general. It supported this by the publication of the three compilations of concluding observations of treaty bodies during 2004 and their distribution to key partners.
- The regional representative was involved in naming an avenue in Santiago, Chile after Sergio Vieira de Mello, to commemorate the deceased former High Commissioner for Human Rights.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	329,414
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	0
OHCHR staff	43,809
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	9,800
General operating expenses	6,500
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	120,000
Sub-total	509,523
Programme support costs	66,238
Total	575,761

COUNTRY PROJECTS

EL SALVADOR

◆ BACKGROUND

A new project to strengthen the capacity of national human rights institutions and to mainstream human rights in United Nations work in El Salvador began in mid-April 2003. It followed a request for technical cooperation by the Government during an external evaluation of OHCHR's earlier activities in 2000. The project was concluded in May.

◆ OBJECTIVES

The main objectives were to assist the Office of the Ombudsman in implementing its mandate to promote and protect human rights, and to strengthen the capacities of the United Nations system on human rights and mainstream human rights into the United Nations Country Team (UNCT).

◆ IMPLEMENTATION

Support to the Ombudsman and national human rights institutions

- OHCHR organized training on the Ombudsman and its role in protecting children, for 25 regular staff from the Office of the Ombudsman's protection unit and from three NGOs. The training included workshops on a human rights approach to the protection of children's rights on 31 March, the Ombudsman and protection of children and youth on 22 April, and the mandate and work of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on 28 April.
- OHCHR donated a specialized bibliography of 50 books to the library of the Office of the Ombudsman, on doctrine and jurisprudence relevant to human rights.
- OHCHR donated to the Office of the Ombudsman's department of analysis and public information 2,000 copies of the compiled Basic International Norms on Human Rights and 20 sets of international instruments and domestic legislation on human rights.
- OHCHR organized training on state responsibility and international human rights obligations for 30 public officials in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It covered methodological aspects on 5 March; human rights international and regional protection systems on 12 March; domestic law and international human rights law on 19 March; the State's international human rights responsibility on 26 March; the mandate of the Human Rights Committee on 2 April; international human rights instruments and State reporting to treaty bodies on 16 April; a human rights universal system of protection on 21 April; the mandate and work of international mechanisms to protect children on 23 April; and discussion of human rights cases and international jurisprudence on 30 April.
- Four training workshops were held for 30 police officers and high level officials on the role of the police in a democratic society, with the human rights unit and the Attorney-General on 20 February in San Salvador; human rights instruments and the role of the police on 27 February in San Vicente and again on 12 March in Santa Ana; and the police code of conduct and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights on 26 May in San Salvador.
- 250 pamphlets on basic human rights norms for police officials were distributed as well as 5,000 leaflets on women's rights, for use as reference material in internal training

workshops to be conducted nationwide by the human rights unit of the national civil police.

- A conference on international human rights mechanisms and impunity was organized with the Archbishop's legal office, on 21 April, attended by 75 participants from civil society and leading human rights NGOs. OHCHR's regional representative took part.

Support to United Nations partners

- OHCHR organized four meetings with United Nations agencies focal points, to establish the basis of a mandate for an inter-agency thematic group on human rights, and to present a country profile on human rights for the inter-agency group and the UNDP web site.
- Ten officials from United Nations agencies participated in two seminars on human rights and development conducted by an expert from UNDP's Sub-Regional Resource Facility (SURF). One was on human rights mainstreaming and the other on the human rights mandate of the different United Nations agencies.
- OHCHR provided human rights advice, at the request of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, on a proposed revision to the law against juvenile gangs (*Ley Antimaras*).
- OHCHR provided support to UNDP during the official visit of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, from 4 to 8 February. The national technical coordinator prepared a report on the human rights situation of women for the Resident Coordinator in February.

◆ CONSTRAINTS

Presidential elections in March and the selection process for a new Ombudsperson delayed project implementation, limiting the involvement of project partners in activities. The Steering Committee that managed implementation was also inactive in the first half of the year.

◆ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The project was staffed by the national technical coordinator, a secretary and driver. Three national consultants were recruited to implement training activities. UNDP provided technical, managerial, financial and administrative support. A project steering committee was established with the project's main actors, the Ombudsman's Office, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

and UNDP, to design, implement and follow up activities. Regular working meetings were held with UNDP and United Nations agencies, to design a work plan to provide human rights training to strengthen the capacities of the agencies, and to incorporate human rights into the CCA/UNDAF process.

◆ BENEFICIARIES

The project's beneficiaries included officials from the Ombudsman's Office, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the different United Nations agencies operating in El Salvador. Activities also benefited staff from the legislature, the judiciary, the Ministry of Education, the National Institute for Children and Adolescence, the university, civil society groups and leading human rights NGOs.

◆ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Activities strengthened the Office of the Ombudsman and improved coordination among national partners for human rights protection. The training sessions on human rights for officials in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs contributed especially to improving the Government's ability to adhere to international human rights reporting obligations. Following OHCHR training, a human rights approach was included in the national civil police internal training programme, for some 10,000 police officers and officials nationwide.

◆ EVALUATION

OHCHR conducted a monitoring mission in January to review the project with the main actors. It covered the first phase of implementation from May to December 2003, and assessed whether the UNCT had integrated project-related activities into its work. The mission recommended the establishment of a steering committee to facilitate follow-up activities, and suggested that training activities for the Office of the Ombudsman should address mid- and high-level officials and the protection unit to ensure the project's sustainability. It recommended that the advisory services of OHCHR's national technical coordinator should focus on law harmonization and provision of specialized human rights documentation to the documentation centre. It also recommended that the work of United Nations agencies should be strengthened, leading to the establishment of an inter-agency thematic group on human rights and specific training on human rights.

A final evaluation conducted in late May by an external consultant found that project's objectives and activities were appropriate. It suggested that a "training of trainers programme" combined with technical assistance would ensure sustainability of results and institutional self-reliance. It noted that the project's strategy could have been revised and the timeframe extended to secure project effectiveness and greater impact, particularly in mainstreaming human rights into the work of United Nations agencies in El Salvador. The evaluation stressed the importance of effective and close collaboration between UNDP and OHCHR for project implementation.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN EL SALVADOR

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	23,230
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	18,025
Travel:	0
OHCHR staff	0
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	6,000
General operating expenses	5,900
Supplies and acquisitions	10,325
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	8,000
Sub-total	71,480
Programme support costs	9,292
Total	80,772

GUATEMALA

◆ BACKGROUND

Since the peace agreement in December 1996 between the Government of Guatemala and the *Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca* (URNG), the United Nations has played an important role in ensuring its implementation. Meanwhile, OHCHR has implemented technical cooperation projects in Guatemala since 1997, to strengthen the rule of law and the capacity of State institutions and civil society to promote and

protect human rights. OHCHR developed a new project in 2000, amid increasing human rights abuses – threats, intimidation and killings of human rights defenders and indigenous leaders, lynching of judges and law enforcement officials, and plans for the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA) to withdraw. The project aimed to strengthen the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous people, strengthen the capacity of the judiciary, national human rights institutions and civil society to monitor and verify respect for international human rights standards, while promoting participatory policies and strategic planning within these organizations and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). The project ended its activities in November, and will be replaced in mid-2005 by an office that combined a technical cooperation and monitoring mandate.

◆ OBJECTIVES

The long-term objective of the project was to strengthen national capacities for the promotion and protection of human rights of key governmental and non-governmental organizations ahead of the closure of MINUGUA and to support the establishment of an OHCHR office in the country.

Immediate objectives were to:

- Strengthen national capacities for monitoring and reporting under international and national human rights obligations by the Government of Guatemala;
- Provide technical advice and facilitate coordination and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms specifically to the Ombudsman's Office and Indigenous Women's Defenders Office, the (*Defensoría de la Mujer Indígena*, DEMI);
- Provide assistance and advice to the United Nations system on human rights, in particular by participating actively in the process of transferring MINUGUA's tasks to the United Nations system and human rights mainstreaming;
- Strengthen national monitoring capacities on indigenous peoples' rights and promote multiculturalism; and
- Mainstream human rights into the curricula of the Judicial School, and carry out training activities for judges on international human rights instruments and mechanisms for applying principles in the domestic judicial process.

◆ IMPLEMENTATION

Strengthening national capacities

- OHCHR coordinated actions with civil society organizations, the Office of the Ombudsman, the Presidential Commission for Human Rights (*Comisión Presidencial de Derechos Humanos*, COPREDEH) and other agencies to evaluate and report on the implementation of the Government's human rights obligations. OHCHR provided training on reporting to United Nations human rights mechanisms, to COPREDEH, the Ombudsman, the Presidential Secretariat for Women (*Secretaría Presidencial de la Mujer*, SEPREM), leading NGO umbrella organizations, and the UNCT.
- OHCHR also established a coordinated programme with COPREDEH to prepare Guatemala's overdue reports on the Committee against Torture (CAT), the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), and the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Reports were submitted to CAT in October 2003, to CEDAW in January, and to CERD by July.
- OHCHR also assisted civil society organizations that produced alternative reports, including the *Organización no-gubernamental de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales de Guatemala* (DESCGUA), a Guatemalan NGO that reported on the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. OHCHR also compiled, edited, published and disseminated observations and recommendations made by treaty-monitoring bodies and special procedures to Guatemala since 1996.
- Other OHCHR activities included a workshop attended by 52 members of the National Council for the Assistance to Persons With Disabilities (CONADI); training to journalists on international human rights mechanisms; assistance to universities with the inclusion of human rights programmes in their legal and political programmes; an academic conference on human rights and rule of law for more than 400 students and university teachers of the State University (USAC); and training sessions in the interior of the country on international human rights mechanisms for local human rights civil society networks.
- OHCHR trained local leaders on the use of international instruments in seven regional departments and in Guatemala City, through a six-month programme with the *Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo* (GAM). It also trained regional

leaders in five departments with the National Human Rights Movement and support from MINUGUA regional offices. OHCHR developed similar activities with the Catholic Church to reach remote areas, through its NGO, *Oficina de Derechos Humanos del Arzobispado de Guatemala* (ODHAG).

Technical advice on international human rights mechanisms

- OHCHR supported the visit of the special rapporteurs on human rights defenders, indigenous peoples, violence against women, and racism to Guatemala, organizing meetings with civil society and United Nations agencies, and discussions to follow the visits. OHCHR published 25,000 copies of the report of the Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples and 5,000 copies of each of the reports of the other rapporteurs.
- The office also compiled, published and distributed the concluding observations for Guatemala from the different treaty bodies with general comments and the text of each treaty in nine brochures, along with the Universal Declaration of Human Right. Recommendations by the Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples were translated into five main indigenous languages and broadcast on radio spots.
- The project enabled several NGOs and the Ombudsman's staff to prepare pre-sessional shadow reports and oral briefings for the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) in Geneva, before Guatemala's report to the Committee.

Assistance to the United Nations system on human rights

- OHCHR became a member of the United Nations Coordination Board of the Common Country Assessment and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (CCA/UNDAF) process, giving methodological advice to UNCT on how to integrate human rights into the UNDAF process. OHCHR participated significantly in developing UNDP's 6th National Human Development Report, which included a whole chapter on human rights.
- OHCHR regularly participated in the activities of the UNCT and its main thematic groups. With OHCHR's assistance in line with Action 2, the UNCT created the inter-agency group on human rights, security and justice in 2004; it was chaired

by OHCHR and by UNICEF in 2005. OHCHR participated as a permanent member in inter-agency working groups on indigenous people, communication and information, and women and gender. It also conducted bilateral work with UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, WFP, and the FAO to include a human rights perspective in their work.

- OHCHR established a strategy with MINUGUA in 2003 to coordinate activities during its last two years, especially on indigenous peoples and human rights. OHCHR contributed substantively to the transfer of activities to national actors such as the Ombudsman and the UNCT. OHCHR signed an agreement on 10 January 2005, with the Government of Guatemala for the establishment of an office following MINUGUA's departure. OHCHR also provided training on human rights to United Nations staff and to the media, and worked with journalists to report on the United Nations human rights activities.

Monitoring indigenous peoples' rights and promoting multiculturalism

- OHCHR, with MINUGUA and the Ombudsman Office, produced a draft manual for the verification of violations against indigenous peoples which described specific rights of indigenous people, the violations by penal classification, and how to report abuses through local, national and international mechanisms.
- OHCHR collaborated with MINUGUA and the UNCT in case studies and United Nations policy guidelines on the human rights of indigenous peoples in Guatemala, conducting workshops for indigenous NGOs throughout the country. OHCHR and MINUGUA also provided technical and financial support to the formation of a comprehensive umbrella organization for indigenous organizations, the National Indigenous People Council. OHCHR developed a training module on indigenous people's rights and legal foundations to assist the Ombudsman's staff with monitoring; it was used to train MINUGUA's national transition volunteers, indigenous women's organizations, the Presidential Commission on Discrimination and Racism (CODISRA), the indigenous peoples' defender unit of the Office of the Ombudsman and indigenous peoples' organizations.
- OHCHR conducted specific training sessions on reporting individual cases of human rights violations, based on recommendations made by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination for indigenous peoples NGO

networks such as *Red de Organizaciones e Instituciones del Quiché* and the *Consejo Nacional de Pueblos Indígenas*, and workshops with COPREDEH, the Ombudsman, CODISRA, DEMI, and Garifuna organizations.

- OHCHR also assisted DEMI in analyzing the human rights situation of indigenous women in Guatemala, and supported the development of a manual on the specific rights of indigenous women, providing training for the 22 *Defensorías Indígenas* offices and regional offices of DEMI and the Ombudsman.

Mainstreaming human rights in the judicial school

- OHCHR worked with the judicial school to prepare a guide on integrating indigenous peoples' rights into judicial hearings, decisions and sentences. A roster of national experts was compiled, and a training module was used to train 405 judges and judicial official. As a follow-up activity, a survey of judges' knowledge, attitudes and practices on multiculturalism was carried out, and deficiencies were discussed with the judicial school. A similar programme was launched in August in partnership with the Public Ministry, including two workshops for prosecutors in the capital.
- A guide on indigenous peoples' rights designed for justice operators was published in May and included a study of cases that could serve as jurisprudence in decision-making. A manual to train lawyers and judges on the application of ILO Convention 169 was published to clarify land rights for indigenous peoples.
- OHCHR designed postgraduate programmes for judicial operators and members of civil society in Sololá, Quetzaltenango, Chimaltenango, and San Marcos, on the rights of indigenous peoples' and the ILO 169 Convention, in coordination with the public Autonomous University of San Carlos (UASC), the Bar Association (Colegio de Abogados y Notarios) and UNDP. The pilot phase concluded in June with 101 new graduates, and the programme was replicated in four regions.

◆ CONSTRAINTS

Before the departure of MINUGUA, OHCHR assumed additional responsibilities, such as supporting visits by special rapporteurs. Activities were continually readjusted, on the basis of needs and in preparation for an OHCHR field office.

OHCHR will establish an office with a combined monitoring and technical cooperation mandate. While the OHCHR office was to be established in 2004, implementation was postponed from July 2004 to mid-2005 due to delays in ratifying the agreement by the congress.

◆ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Activities were implemented by four national professional staff, one international professional staff and headed by an international project coordinator. Administrative staff included an administrative assistant, a secretary and a driver. The project was assisted by a junior professional officer, a United Nations Volunteer and two interns. Activities were developed in close cooperation with UNDP which also provided administrative support.

◆ COORDINATION

Activities were conducted with the UNCT, UNDP and MINUGUA. OHCHR expert advice was provided to these partners in the development of activities on indigenous peoples.

◆ BENEFICIARIES

The main beneficiaries of the project were the Presidential Commission for Human Rights, the Office of the Ombudsman, the Office of Defence for Indigenous Women, the judicial school, the Presidential Commission of Discrimination and Racism, the Presidential Secretariat for Women, civil society human rights organizations, and specific indigenous peoples' and women's rights groups, whose human rights capacities have been strengthened. The UNCT also benefited from advice and support on human rights provided by OHCHR.

◆ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- OHCHR's main achievement was to enable the Government to prepare reports to the Committee against Torture (CAT), the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD). OHCHR effectively contributed to enhancing collaboration between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, key governmental counterparts and NGOs.

- OHCHR ensured the emphasis of key human rights issues in the development of the UNDAF, to address the most urgent human rights challenges in the country.
- As coordinator of the inter-agency working group on justice, security and human rights, OHCHR managed to consolidate a very active group with the participation of seven agencies (UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP, IOM, OHCHR, WHO and MINUGUA) working towards the execution of an ambitious annual plan based on Action 2.
- OHCHR's impact went beyond the capital, due to coordinated work with indigenous non-governmental organizations. The workshops organized by OHCHR to train indigenous organizations on human rights and mechanisms to report abuses, were provided to diverse audiences including MINUGUA's national transition volunteers, indigenous women's organizations, CODISRA, indigenous peoples' defender unit at the Office of the Ombudsman, NGOs, and primarily to indigenous peoples organizations in the interior under the network *Red de Organizaciones e Instituciones del Quiché* and the *Consejo Nacional de Pueblos Indígenas*.
- OHCHR's training programme on human rights for the judicial school led to the development of a methodology that would integrate human rights and multiculturalism into all its courses and implement a training module for human rights trainers of the judicial school. It also led to closer coordination with the Public Defence Institute and the Public Prosecutor's Office.
The guide on indigenous rights and multiculturalism for the judicial sector prepared by OHCHR to assist legal professionals led to the publication of a periodical on jurisprudence about indigenous rights, with judges explaining how they applied what they learned in OHCHR training sessions.

◆ EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

Activities presented visible results and achieved a tangible impact in the five areas covered by the project. As a result, OHCHR's continued presence in Guatemala through a larger office was welcomed. The objectives of the project were considered relevant to the country situations, especially its focus on indigenous peoples' rights and on strengthening national capacities for the promotion and protection of human rights.

OHCHR revitalized discussions on strengthening the national human rights protection system, the importance of national

verification of human rights violations and the need to re-focus attention on indigenous peoples' rights, economic, social and cultural rights, racism and racial discrimination. OHCHR involved civil society at large, MINUGUA, the United Nations system and national institutions in discussions over priorities for action.

OHCHR's work in mainstreaming human rights was also valuable. OHCHR demonstrated compatibility between the human rights-based approach, agency goals and priorities. The UNCT recognized OHCHR's expertise and comparative advantage in this area.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN GUATEMALA

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	234,518
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	15,150
Travel:	0
OHCHR staff	26,895
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	21,500
General operating expenses	80,417
Supplies and acquisitions	24,890
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	46,000
Sub-total	449,370
Programme support costs	58,418
Total	507,788

HAITI

◆ BACKGROUND

The human rights situation in Haiti continued to be a concern for the Commission of Human Rights, despite political change following the departure of former President Jean-Bertrand Aristide in February 2004. Most human rights cases reported involved illegal and arbitrary detentions, violation of the freedom of expression, torture and cruel and inhuman treatment, and summary executions. Targets were often political dissidents, journalists and human rights defenders. The human rights

situation in Haiti has been the object of close scrutiny by the General Assembly and by the Commission on Human Rights since 1991.

In his report to the 59th session of the Commission on Human Rights in April 2003, the Independent Expert on the human rights situation in Haiti stressed the need for the international community and OHCHR to continue technical cooperation programmes; giving priority to the administration of justice, the Office of the Ombudsman, the judicial school, the police academy and the protection of human rights defenders. The Chairperson of the 59th session of the Commission on Human Rights expressed deep concern about the deteriorating human rights situation and invited Haitian authorities and the international community to press forward with initiatives to promote democracy. He also encouraged the international community to increase its technical cooperation in Haiti, particularly in the areas of justice, the police and the prison system.

Following these recommendations, an international human rights adviser was deployed in Haiti on 15 March 2004 for an initial period of 6 months, to reinforce national capacities and to mainstream human rights into the work of the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the UNCT.

◆ OBJECTIVES

The long-term objective of the project was to contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights in Haiti by strengthening national capacity and supporting the creation of a culture of human rights. Immediate objectives were to contribute to the strengthening of national capacities for protection and promotion of human rights by focusing on the Office of the Ombudsman, the judicial school and the civil society; and to substantially integrate a human rights component into the work of the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the UNCT.

◆ IMPLEMENTATION

Strengthening national capacities for protection and promotion of human rights

Activities were mostly carried out within the Interim Cooperation Framework (ICF), which provided the basis for a national reconciliation and development programme to cover the main

needs in Haiti during a transitional period. The following activities were carried out:

- Working sessions with representatives of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular the Office of the Ombudsman, the judiciary school and the police academy, to integrate their main concerns into the ICF. The following activities were identified as priorities: developing a national plan of action for the promotion and protection of human rights, strengthening the capacity of the Office of the Ombudsman, and launching a human rights education campaign;
- Working sessions on the human rights situation with representatives of the Transitional Government, in particular the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice, and with State officials such as the Prosecutor for Port-au-Prince;
- Collective and individual meetings with NGOs and other civil society organizations on human rights issues, including the definition of an advocacy strategy to improve the human rights situation in the country;
- Development and dissemination of a questionnaire to civil society organizations, in order to identify their main activities and needs, and to develop future interventions;
- Visits to prisons and other detention centers in Port-au-Prince, Cap Haitien and Hinche, and follow-up of detention conditions with concerned authorities; and
- Meetings with representatives of the diplomatic community and of international organizations.

Mainstreaming human rights into the work of the United Nations partners

- Terms of reference were developed for a thematic group on human rights within the UNCT, based on several meetings held with chiefs of United Nations agencies.
- Brainstorming sessions were held with UNDP and UNICEF on strengthening national human rights capacities.
- The human rights adviser initiated the development of a project on sexual violence in Haiti with the participation of several United Nations agencies.
- The human rights adviser participated in the working sessions of the task force created by the UNCT to support the humanitarian coordinator in providing assistance to vulnerable groups.

- The Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti was provided with substantive support during his missions in April and November.
- The recommendations made by the Independent Expert were included in activities of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and were an important part of the interim cooperation framework.

Integration of human rights into the work of MINUSTAH

- The adviser participated in the United Nations multidisciplinary needs assessment mission in March, in particular on the definition of needs and mandate of the human rights section of MINUSTAH.
- Participated in a training organized by DPKO for the Sri Lankan military contingent deployed in Haiti.
- Drafted the human rights section of the Secretary-General's report on the situation in Haiti.
- Local staff were identified and recruited for the human rights section of MINUSTAH.
- Held meetings with the civil and military components of MINUSTAH.

◆ CONSTRAINTS

The volatile political situation was the main constraint to implementing activities.

◆ COORDINATION

Activities were carried out with United Nations agencies (UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, OCHA, FAO), MINUSTAH and local partners, in particular human rights NGOs.

◆ BENEFICIARIES

The main beneficiaries of the project were human rights organizations, the Office of the Ombudsman, representatives of public institutions, civil society organizations, UNCT and MINUSTAH

◆ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The project established good working relationships with governmental authorities – especially in the fight against impunity – and with the United Nations system, MINUSTAH and civil society organizations, in particular national and international human rights NGOs. This contributed to revitalizing the debate on the importance of human rights in the stabilization and reconstruction process in Haiti. Activities had a positive impact on the human rights situation:

- Ensured the presence of a strong human rights component within MINUSTAH;
- Ensured a strong human rights dimension in the International Cooperation Framework;
- Contributed to the reports of the Secretary-General on the situation in Haiti;
- A thematic group on human rights was created within the UNCT;
- Mechanisms allowed for efficient cooperation with human rights NGOs on the fight against impunity, human rights education, and promotion of economic, social and cultural rights;
- Elements were identified for the reinforcement of human rights NGO capacities;
- A strong international solidarity network was created on the need to assist Haiti in reinforcing its national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights; and
- Understanding of OHCHR's strategy was improved during the transitional period in Haiti among United Nations agencies, Haitian authorities, human rights NGOs and donors.

◆ OVERALL ASSESSMENT

OHCHR helped to ensure that the United Nations in Haiti adopted a coherent and integrated approach to human rights, with a strong human rights section in MINUSTAH. The project highlighted the importance of OHCHR participation in the United Nations multidisciplinary needs assessment mission, and the provision of substantive and methodological support to MINUSTAH on human rights. An evaluation of work by the human rights adviser to support the human rights section of MINUSTAH will be possible when the section reaches full strength.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

HAITI

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	6,260
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	4,040
Travel:	0
OHCHR staff	0
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	25,600
Supplies and acquisitions	7,400
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	10,000
Sub-total	53,300
Programme support costs	6,929
Total	60,229

MEXICO

◆ BACKGROUND

The Government of Mexico and OHCHR agreed to the second phase of a three-year technical cooperation programme on human rights, in April 2002. It is the result of a wide and inclusive exercise between OHCHR, the Government, NGOs and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT).

Invited by the Government, OHCHR signed an agreement establishing its presence in Mexico in July 2002. OHCHR would carry out the High Commissioner's mandate and coordinate the technical cooperation programme. An OHCHR representative was appointed in September 2002, formally establishing the OHCHR office in Mexico.

◆ OBJECTIVES

The two main objectives of the technical cooperation programme for 2003 and 2004 were to develop a "diagnosis" of the human rights situation in Mexico and to provide assistance in developing and adopting a national human rights programme.

◆ IMPLEMENTATION

National human rights programme

The OHCHR representative held periodic meetings to follow up activities undertaken to develop the national human rights programme, with high-ranking officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Interior. OHCHR supported both ministries in managing and coordinating the development of the programme. OHCHR hired four national consultants to assist with these tasks; two were based in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and two in the Ministry of the Interior. The national human rights programme was drafted by the Commission for Governmental Policy on Human Rights, coordinated by the Ministry of the Interior along with representatives from Ministries, public institutions and NGOs. A sub-commission was created to follow up the programme's development.

The Commission for Governmental Policy on Human Rights adopted a methodology for the national human rights programme on 16 April, after it was presented by the human rights unit at the Ministry of the Interior. A network of human rights focal points was created within public institutions to involve all relevant governmental actors in developing the programme and to facilitate communication on human rights among public servants.

Seminars were organized throughout the country by the Ministry of the Interior, in order to publicize the development of the national human rights programme and to involve civil society. The Ministry of the Interior and OHCHR organized three seminars in December, facilitated by an international consultant. The first seminar focused on development and human rights, to familiarize high-level civil servants with human rights notions relating to their daily work. The second focused on the role of civil society in public policies, aimed at human rights NGOs participating in developing the programme. The third, attended by United Nations agency representatives focused on a human rights approach to public policies. Participants expressed interest in the human rights approach to public policy, emphasizing the need to deepen knowledge of human rights and increase the impact of the national human rights programme.

A national opinion poll was conducted to ensure broad participation in developing the national human rights programme. The poll was also accessible on the Internet and invited people to state their views and make recommendations. Similarly, NGOs were asked to present proposals to the Institute for Social Development for seminars on developing the programme.

Diagnosis of the human rights situation in Mexico

The Diagnosis of the human rights situation in Mexico provided a basis for discussion, analysis and proposals in different forums and institutions throughout the country. It provided a human rights reference point for the different actors in the Government, political parties and civil society. Reflecting the impact of the Diagnosis, President Fox sent two constitutional reform initiatives to Congress: one on matters concerning the judicial system in March, and another on human rights in April.

The representative was invited to present the Diagnosis throughout the country during 2004. He visited Querétaro, Yucatán, Baja California, Jalisco, San Luis Potosí, Guanajuato, Sinaloa, Veracruz, Estado de México, Guerrero and Chiapas. Local human rights commissions and academic institutions organized the visits, which generated broad participation from NGOs, governmental organizations, civil society, local human rights commissions, and academics. They created interest in the national human rights programme process, and attracted local press coverage.

The local and international press also covered discussions on constitutional human rights reforms, and other events attended by the representative. Requests for copies of the Diagnosis were continually received from government offices, NGOs and the general public. The document was printed in 6,500 copies.

Work with United Nations agencies

An inter-agency Human Rights Group was created within the UNCT at the beginning of 2004. The group informed the UNCT on the development of the national human rights programme and identified areas for possible cooperation and collaboration on human rights issues. This group met three times, organizing seminars on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and on a human rights perspective in public policy for the United Nations agencies in Mexico.

◆ CONSTRAINTS

It remained to be seen how the national human rights programme will be implemented and translated into a State policy on human rights, and whether it will foster a culture of respect for human rights in Mexico.

◆ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The office in Mexico was composed of the representative, two human rights officers, one assistant and one driver. The staff were responsible for the implementation of activities. Four national consultants were also hired to develop the Diagnosis and national human rights programme.

◆ BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries of the national human rights programme included governmental institutions working in the field of human rights protection and promotion, national and local commissions for human rights, NGOs and academic institutions. OHCHR's work benefited society in general, governmental and non-governmental institutions. Academic institutions increased their organization of events and seminars on human rights topics, inviting the representative to discuss women's rights, technical cooperation, human rights institutions, crimes against humanity, racial discrimination, public policies on economical, cultural and social rights, universities and the national and international human rights agenda.

◆ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- The most important achievement was the presentation of the national human rights programme to the President of Mexico, on December 10, Human Rights Day.
- OHCHR assistance in developing the national human rights programme was beneficial and facilitated NGO cooperation with governmental institutions.
- Participants in three seminars organized by the Ministry of the Interior and OHCHR requested that the sessions be continued.
- The promotion of the Diagnosis during the first half of 2004 was well received by the media and civil society.
- Recommendations from the Diagnosis were included in the constitutional reform presented by the Government of Mexico.

- The thematic human rights group facilitated the mainstreaming of human rights within the UNCT, to implement Action 2 of the Secretary-General's second reform programme.

◆ EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

An internal monitoring mission was conducted by OHCHR in Mexico in November. It highlighted elements that made the national human rights programme a success: strong political will expressed by the Government to develop and present the national human rights programme; developing the Diagnosis in an inclusive, transparent and participatory manner; receiving full support from national and international NGOs; and selecting national consultants to develop the Diagnosis. The experience could be a model for similar activities in other countries.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN MEXICO

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	293,764
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	105,069
Travel:	0
OHCHR staff	20,634
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	65,683
Supplies and acquisitions	10,600
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	70,500
Sub-total	566,250
Programme support costs	73,613
Total	639,863

URUGUAY

◆ BACKGROUND

Uruguay requested OHCHR support for its parliament in harmonizing legislation with international human rights standards in 1999. OHCHR signed a memorandum of intent (MOI) for greater cooperation with the Government on 22 October 2001. This covered the implementation of technical cooperation programmes within OHCHR's Quito Framework for Technical Cooperation in Latin American and the Caribbean, emphasizing the importance of strengthening institutions and the role of parliaments in promoting and protecting human rights.

OHCHR fielded a needs assessment mission to Montevideo in September 2003. Following a UNDP/ Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) evaluation mission to integrate human rights into a broader UNDP/IPU project of assistance to the parliament, OHCHR recommended collaborating with UNDP-Uruguay to include OHCHR's project as a component. OHCHR and UNDP signed a Contribution Agreement in November 2004 which sets out the activities to be funded by OHCHR. OHCHR undertook an initial mission in December to complete implementing arrangements so that activities could be carried out during 2005, and to explore possibilities of cooperation with other United Nations agencies in Uruguay.

◆ OBJECTIVES

The project's main objective is to assist the Parliament of Uruguay to enhance its capacity to respond to the challenges facing a modern parliament, and to strengthen its role among the national protection systems for the promotion and protection of human rights. The project had the following three immediate objectives:

- Strengthening the constitutional role of both chambers of the parliament;
- Strengthening the administrative management and technical capacities of its human resources; and
- Strengthening the oversight functions of the parliament and improving its relationships with Uruguayan society.

◆ IMPLEMENTATION

Project implementation started at the beginning of December 2004 with the recruitment of a UNDP national consultant to design the training cycle for parliamentarians. An expert on human rights and legislative development was also recruited in December to design the basis of the legislative study on law harmonization, and draft cooperation agreements to provide technical support to parliamentarians and relevant legislative commissions.

◆ CONSTRAINTS

During the year several elections took place. Internal elections within political parties were held in March 2004, and presidential elections were held in October 2004 along with the election of new parliamentarians. Owing to the elections, project activities were planned to begin in December 2004.

◆ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

UNDP, the main implementing partner, recruited a national consultant to implement and coordinate activities to develop the capacities of parliamentary staff, emphasizing human resources management, administrative and financial autonomy and the relationship between the parliament and Uruguayan society. UNDP is also in charge of providing financial and substantive reports to OHCHR.

OHCHR provides financial and technical support for the implementation of activities through a Contribution Agreement signed with UNDP-Uruguay. OHCHR assistance focuses on harmonizing laws according to human rights international standards, strengthening human rights capacities of legislative commissions, parliamentarians and technical staff working for the commissions. The project supports the parliament's oversight functions and encourages parliamentarians to take up human rights responsibilities, such as creating a National Human Rights Institution. OHCHR designated a national coordinator to be in charge of implementing activities under the contribution agreement with OHCHR and UNDP. The coordinator provides monthly and quarterly reports on implementation of activities.

UNESCO in Uruguay also provides technical support for activities related to strengthening the oversight functions of the parliament.

The project works with relevant institutions from the academic sector, such as the Human Rights Institute and the Institute of Political Studies of the University of the Republic of Uruguay, to increase the sustainability of the project.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN URUGUAY

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	0
OHCHR staff	0
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	85,650
Sub-total	85,650
Programme support costs	11,135
Total	96,785



EUROPE, CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS

INTRODUCTION

OHCHR changed the orientation of its technical cooperation activities in Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus region in 2004. The Office had to adjust to new human rights situations, United Nations reforms, and lessons learned in recent years. It significantly revised several ongoing programmes and explored new ways of engaging at the country level. While OHCHR's overall goal remained protection, its immediate objective was to increase and sustain impact on the human rights situation at the country level by making better use of limited resources. The Office significantly increased its focus on the Southern Caucasus and Central Asian sub-regions and the Russian Federation, and adopted less resource-demanding approaches in the Balkans. Following recommendations in the 2002 Global Review of the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation, OHCHR developed a revised strategy for country engagement with four inter-linked components:

- Building strategic partnerships with United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) and Resident Coordinators, United Nations agency regional offices, and regional organizations such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Council of Europe;
- Engaging actively in developing the Common Country Assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (CCA/UNDAF) to ensure that the long-term United Nations agency priorities at country level address key human rights concerns, and adopt a human rights-based approach under inter-agency agreements;
- Developing OHCHR's advocacy and advisory role at country level; and
- Strengthening links between the concluding observations by treaty bodies, recommendations from the special procedures, and activities implemented at the country level by members of UNCTs with OHCHR support.

OHCHR established a close working relationship with the UNDP Regional Centre for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). It conducted joint needs assessment and project review missions, supported by the Resident Coordinators in Georgia and Central Asia to advise on strengthening the human rights capacity of UNCTs. In Georgia, it agreed with the Resident Coordinator for the UNCT to establish a human

rights unit and develop a comprehensive United Nations human rights programme. OHCHR will place a human rights adviser in Georgia who will also oversee activities in Azerbaijan, where a revised project is under implementation with UNDP. A revised regional project is also being developed for Central Asia, after lessons learned from the first year of implementation and the expressed interests of governments.

OHCHR reached an agreement with the Russian Government and the Resident Coordinator on an enlarged programme of cooperation between the Russian Federation and the Office, in preparation for the High Commissioner's official visit in early 2005.

The Office participated as a priority in 2004 in the development of the CCA/UNDAF process in Albania, Georgia, Turkey and Ukraine. This process provides a unique opportunity for the Office to ensure that the most important United Nations planning instruments at the country level adequately address key human rights concerns and that development programmes are based on human rights. In each of the countries, the Office conducted training for United Nations staff and partners in preparation for the CCA/UNDAF process and participated actively in the preparation of the documents.

In Ukraine, the Office facilitated a UNCT prioritization workshop. It developed human rights country profiles that summarized conclusions and recommendations made by the treaty bodies and the special rapporteurs appointed by the Commission on Human Rights. The profiles were used to ensure that the overall collective United Nations efforts at the country level address the particular human rights concerns raised.

Increased efforts were also made during the year to link the recommendations of the treaty bodies and special rapporteurs to the specific activities of the Office. The project review mission to Central Asia, for example, was based on an assessment of the human rights situation made by the treaty bodies and the special rapporteurs. In some cases, concrete activities will be developed in response to recommendations made by the treaty bodies and special rapporteurs.

OHCHR supported the human rights components of two peace missions in the region: the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia/Abkhazia (UNOMIG) and the United Nations Tajikistan Office for Peace-building (UNTOP). UNOMIG actively supported missions by thematic special rapporteurs. Some activities implemented by the human rights components are co-financed by the Office.

Thematic special rapporteurs visited numerous countries in the region: the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons visited Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Special Rapporteur on torture visited Georgia, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants and Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression visited Italy, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers visited Kazakhstan, the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health visited Romania, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women visited the Russian Federation, and the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression visited Serbia and Montenegro. Furthermore, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention visited Belarus and Latvia, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders visited Turkey.

By the end of 2004, the Office had international staff in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro and Kazakhstan, and national staff in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

SUB-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

CENTRAL ASIA

◆ BACKGROUND

Since the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, the Central Asian republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan have undergone a period of economic and political transition. Following needs-assessment missions to each country, a four-year project was developed and agreed between the four Governments

and OHCHR. In March 2004, an OHCHR regional adviser for Central Asia was deployed and project implementation began.

◆ OBJECTIVES

In 2004, the objective in this sub-region was to raise broad public understanding of human rights, and thereby promote respect for fundamental liberties and strengthen national human rights education capacities. This was done through collaboration with Governments, policy-makers, scholars, civil society and others to develop human rights policies, and by strengthening national capacities to offer human rights education in the formal school system through regional and national activities.

◆ IMPLEMENTATION

- Under the auspices of OHCHR's regional adviser for Central Asia, and in cooperation with United Nations agencies, high-level conferences, workshops and seminars were conducted and specifically tailored to each country's needs. For example, an international conference on "The role of judicial and non-judicial bodies in the implementation of the international human rights covenants" was conducted in Kazakhstan. In Tajikistan, a workshop was carried out on "The mechanism of interaction of state bodies in implementing the views of the United Nations Human Rights Committee on individual complaints".
- Round-tables were conducted at the national level in the four Central Asian countries Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to evaluate the current status of human rights education and to identify special needs to enhance knowledge on human rights.
- The regional adviser produced articles on relevant human rights topics, which were disseminated through newspaper articles, professional journals, radio and television broadcasts in Russian and local languages.
- In Tajikistan, OHCHR supported a UNESCO radio programme that reaches out to rural areas and touches upon human rights issues related to people's daily lives.
- The Information and Documentation Centre on Human Rights in Tajikistan, established by the United Nations Tajikistan Office for Peace-building (UNTOP), has also been supported by OHCHR. The Centre offers access to more than 1,000 publications on human rights in Russian, Tajik and English, electronic versions of the main international

documents on human rights, and educational materials including manuals, handbooks, curricula, CDs and audio-visual tools.

- OHCHR has started establishing human rights mini-libraries for Government departments, courts, public libraries, academic institutions, civil society organizations and other public sectors. In particular, OHCHR supported the printing and dissemination of a teachers' guide on human rights in Kyrgyz and Russian and distributed it to 1,000 schools throughout the country.
- The regional adviser has advised the United Nations agencies in Kazakhstan on the mainstreaming of human rights into their programmes.

◆ CONSTRAINTS

While most activities were implemented as planned, some delays occurred due to the late transfer of funds to country offices.

◆ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Project implementation was entrusted to the regional adviser for Central Asia and two national project managers. The roundtables on evaluating the status of human rights education and the establishment of mini-libraries were partly carried out by NGOs with expertise in human rights and human rights education.

In November 2004, a project-review mission was organized to adjust the regional project for Central Asia to the Secretary-General's reform programme under Action 2 and to assess developments in human rights since the project was prepared in 2001/2002. Subsequently, a revised project has been developed and is under discussion with partners.

◆ BENEFICIARIES

The beneficiaries of the project are Government institutions, NGOs, professors, other education experts, students and professional groups.

◆ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Activities have sensitized Government officials and policy makers to the importance of developing human rights policies that comply with international human rights standards. The four roundtables on human rights education held in the four countries revealed that training was needed for professional groups such as judges, lawyers and prosecutors. The establishment of mini-libraries and their provision to different sectors of society in the countries has broadened access to human rights documentation, reference and education materials.

◆ EVALUATION

Following the project review mission in November 2004, the revised long-term objective of the regional project is to strengthen the capacity of Governments and civil society to establish and reinforce national mechanisms and bodies for the protection and promotion of human rights.

Two immediate objectives have been identified:

- Establishing national bodies and mechanisms for the protection of human rights in compliance with international human rights standards; and
- Enhancing specific human rights awareness of relevant Government authorities, professional groups such as judges, lawyers and prosecutors, NGOs and the public.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	229,113
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	55,087
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	41,838
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	40,100
General operating expenses	26,758
Supplies and acquisitions	22,140
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	167,050
Sub-total	582,076
Programme support costs	75,670
Total	657,746

COUNTRY PROJECTS

AZERBAIJAN

◆ BACKGROUND

Azerbaijan was granted independence from the Soviet Union in October 1991, and has since undergone a difficult transition period, characterized by political instability and severe social and economic difficulties. This situation has been further exacerbated by an armed conflict with Armenia in Nagorno-Karabakh (1988-1994) that led to a serious humanitarian crisis and deterioration in the human rights situation.

The Government of Azerbaijan requested OHCHR's technical assistance on human rights, with the double objective of enhancing the capacity of law enforcement personnel (particularly the police, the judiciary, and prison staff) to protect human rights, and fulfilling the country's reporting obligations to the United Nations treaty bodies.

◆ OBJECTIVES

- Provide training in relevant international human rights standards in the fields of law enforcement and administration of justice.
- Reinforce national compliance with the United Nations treaty-body reporting obligations.
- Develop comprehensive training materials, including a police training manual, in compliance with international human rights standards.

◆ IMPLEMENTATION

After the first phase ended in May 2003, the project's second phase of implementation was approved by OHCHR in 2003. Although the Government of Azerbaijan has not signed up to the second phase, OHCHR had an international project coordinator based in Baku. Seeking final agreement with the Government in March 2004, an OHCHR project assessment mission was conducted with UNDP support. The mission achieved a tacit understanding with the Government on project implementation and strengthened the framework for cooperation with the UNCT on OHCHR activities in Azerbaijan. It also revised activities and the implementation strategy, emphasizing United Nations standards, the Government's human rights needs and active cooperation with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). Following further discussions with the Government, a revised project was agreed to in November 2004.

Redesigned activities included three training workshops in international human rights standards for officials in administration of justice and penitentiary system, and in United Nations treaty body reporting. It also included translation of United Nations human rights publications, and technical assistance to the Legal Education Centre of the Minister of Justice.

Owing to the late agreement, implementation modalities were revised for the recruitment of a new international project coordinator, reporting to OHCHR Geneva and to the United Nations Resident Coordinator. However, immediate steps were taken to initiate activities and the head of OHCHR's technical cooperation office in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia was temporarily deployed to Baku in December.

◆ **CONSTRAINTS**

The project's implementation was seriously delayed because the international project coordinator and a national assistant could not be recruited in 2004.

◆ **IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS**

The Ministry of Justice is the main implementing partner. The UNDP office in Baku provided administrative and logistical assistance for OHCHR's missions to Azerbaijan. Close collaboration with regional organizations such as OSCE and the Council of Europe were also maintained.

◆ **BENEFICIARIES**

The beneficiaries of the project are Government officials responsible for reporting to the treaty bodies, the Ministry of Justice, judicial actors, and penitentiary system workers.

◆ **IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

Contacts with local authorities have been restored, an administrative support arrangement with UNDP has been clarified and production of the Azeri translation of the OHCHR professional series publication no.3 *Human Rights and Pre-Trial Detention: a Handbook of International Standards relating to Pre-Trial Detention* has begun.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

AZERBAIJAN

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	45,769
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	4,935
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	3,000
General operating expenses	5,250
Supplies and acquisitions	6,211
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	4,500
Sub-total	69,665
Programme support costs	9,056
Total	78,721

CROATIA

◆ **BACKGROUND**

When OHCHR closed its office in Croatia in 2002, it proposed that national counterparts transform the office into a national human rights Centre. The Human Rights Documentation and Training Centre in Zagreb has since served as an open house for civil society organizations and a forum for discussion on current human rights issues between Government and NGO stakeholders. OHCHR and the Government of Croatia, by late 2004, agreed that responsibility for the centre would be transferred to the Government after several years of technical cooperation and that the Government would pass a decree to facilitate this by the end of 2004. Until then, the Centre was to be supported by OHCHR through UNDP.

Despite much effort, limited progress has been made in Croatia on human rights. Although gradual progress has occurred on the implementation of the Constitutional Law on National Minorities and other relevant regulations, cases of illegally occupied Serb property were still pending in judicial and administrative bodies. More than a year after a comprehensive and progressive National Programme for Roma minorities was adopted, only minor

segments of the programme have been implemented and few resources have been devoted from the Government's budget. Meanwhile instances of hate speech, intolerance and racially motivated violence continued.

War crimes prosecution, however, was the most publicly discussed human rights issue in 2004: the Government stressed its commitment to full cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), and the judiciary expressed readiness to take over war crimes cases. The whereabouts of General Ante Gotovina however remained a concern for the international community.

◆ OBJECTIVES

The Centre aimed to contribute to sustainable capacity-building for the promotion and protection of human rights. It worked to strengthen civil society and Government capacity to promote and protect human rights.

◆ IMPLEMENTATION

Human rights promotion

The Centre continued to initiate and organize expert roundtables, public and bilateral discussions with international organizations, government institutions, human rights institutions, NGOs and academics that explored the following issues:

- Children's rights and the role of the father in family life (co-organized with the Centre for Initiatives in Social Policy, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency and the Swedish Embassy);
- Racism and hate speech in contemporary Croatia, and amendments to the Criminal Code against hate speech and racially motivated violence;
- Implementation of the Millennium Declaration's objectives on HIV/AIDS in Croatia, relations between the Church and the State and sexual education in schools;
- Implementation of the new Law on Asylum with a human rights perspective (organized with UNHCR and the Croatian Law Centre attended by more than 80 participants);
- Gender mainstreaming and the National Plan of Action on promoting gender equality (organized with the Centre for Women's Studies, parliamentary representatives, chairwomen of the Zagreb City Assembly and women's rights activists);
- Freedom of the media (organized by the Governmental Office for Human Rights for the National Programme for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights for 2004-2008);
- The universality of human rights, cultural rights and women's rights;
- The New World Order and Croatian participation in Iraq (with the participation of the State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs);
- The experience of Croatian students at a Model United Nations event held in Geneva;
- The work of the new Ombudsman for children;
- Women's issues, including a lecture by the Ombudsman for Gender Equality;
- European constitutional rights: vision and tradition;
- An exit strategy for the ICTY;
- The relevance of United Nations agencies work in Croatia (organized by all United Nations agencies active in Croatia in October for United Nations week); and
- The rights of persons with HIV/AIDS (organized with the Croatian Association of HIV Patients for the World's Day against AIDS).

The Centre also organized and hosted two NGO forums on:

- Civil society and the future of civil society in Croatia (the largest gathering of representatives of civil society organizations in recent years); and
- War crimes (organized with the ICTY outreach programme and attended by more than 30 representatives of human rights NGOs, international organizations, jurists and researchers).

Research activities

The Centre produced research papers on:

- Racism, racial intolerance and hate speech;
- Human rights education in European countries (for public discussion about integrating human rights into the curriculum of Croatian law faculties); and
- National minorities in Croatia, a study to be presented in early 2005.

Treaty body reporting

Croatia tabled a report for examination before the Committee against Torture in May 2004, and OHCHR organized a seminar for participants from the Ombudsman's Office, human rights NGOs, media and the Centre to develop a national plan of action to implement the Committee's recommendations. The Centre hosted a follow-up event in June where the recommendations were made public. The Centre hosted the second meeting of children's NGOs working on a report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child. A public debate was also held in November on the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child related to the third periodic report of the Republic of Croatia with the participation of the State Secretary of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

Human rights library

The human rights library of the Centre continued to expand with improved cooperation from NGOs and international organizations, and completed its web page.

◆ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

In 2004, the Human Rights Centre had six national staff members: a coordinator, an information and research assistant, a programme and activities assistant, a secretary and a documentalist. The coordinator is responsible for implementing the project, supervised by the Centre's Steering Board.

◆ COORDINATION

The Centre has continued to cooperate with the United Nations agencies in Croatia, the European Commission, the OSCE Mission in Croatia, as well as other international organizations and embassies. The coordinator attended bi-weekly coordination meetings organized by the OSCE Mission with representatives of UNHCR and the European Commission. The Centre, furthermore, continued to cooperate with the Ombudsman for Human Rights, the Ombudsman for Gender Equality, the Ombudsman for Children's Rights, the Human Rights Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Governmental Office for Human Rights, the Governmental Office for National Minorities, the Council for National Minorities and different sections of relevant Ministries.

The Governmental Office for Human Rights provided systematic assistance in discussions about the long-term legal status of the Centre. At the regional level, the Centre cooperated with the OHCHR offices in Sarajevo and Belgrade, and with human rights NGOs in both countries. At the international level, the Centre continued to cooperate with the United Nations system, and strengthened collaboration with the Council of Europe.

◆ BENEFICIARIES

Government officials and civil society organizations are direct beneficiaries of the Centre's activities. Academics, students and the Croatian public also benefited from the public debates on human rights issues.

◆ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

After two years as a technical cooperation project between OHCHR and the Government, the Human Rights Centre strongly supported the Croatian Government's proposal to transform the Centre into a public institution. The Prime Minister sent a letter of intent to the High Commissioner on 23 December 2004, supporting the High Commissioner's proposal to transfer the Centre into a public institution and to provide a financial contribution to the activities of the Centre in 2005. The Centre is recognized as the main focal point and meeting place for the Council of Europe sections and for discussions relating to United Nations human rights machinery. It is a unique venue in Croatia providing for dialogue between Government, NGOs, experts and media about human rights issues. Through its diverse network of counterparts and activities working to promote and protect human rights, the Centre has raised awareness of human rights concerns in Croatia. Its human rights library has also expanded, considerably enhancing cooperation with libraries at the city and national levels.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN CROATIA

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	120,917
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	9,741
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	2,000
General operating expenses	27,000
Supplies and acquisitions	5,463
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	8,000
Sub-total	173,121
Programme support costs	22,506
Total	195,627

FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

◆ BACKGROUND

A comprehensive technical cooperation programme was developed at the request of the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in 2002. It focused on human rights education in schools, building civil society capacities and strengthening the Government's capacity in human rights treaty-body reporting. Its activities were intended to address the structural inability of institutions to fully respect, protect and fulfil human rights during a difficult period of transition, increased poverty and insecurity, ethnic tension and instability, politicization, fragmented civil society, weak media and an over-centralized political system.

The programme is expected to last up to five years with activities agreed on an annual basis subject to review of effectiveness

and sustainability. While some activities started in 2002, full implementation only began upon receipt of the initial funds in mid-2003, when the first year of activities was extended to the period 2003-2004.

◆ OBJECTIVES

The long-term objective of the project is to support national efforts to reinforce the country's capacity to promote and protect human rights and to develop a human rights culture.

Immediate objectives are to:

- Reinforce the capacity of the education system to develop and implement human rights education programmes in primary and secondary schools;
- Strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations to work effectively with national and international organizations to protect and promote human rights;
- Improve the capacity of the human rights office in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to mainstream international human rights standards, prepare human rights treaty body reports and ensure implementation of treaty body recommendations; and
- Contribute to the national human rights action planning efforts.

◆ IMPLEMENTATION

Human rights education

The national consultation on human rights that mapped out achievements and established policy guidelines for the incorporation of human rights into school curricula was concluded in early 2004. Policy-makers, human rights education experts, teachers, students and representatives from civil society and international organizations recommended the development of a national plan of action for human rights education, suggesting elements for the plan and key components of the human rights education programme for schools. The action plan was presented to the Minister of Education with an outline of activities and estimated budget. The national consultation was coordinated and conducted by the strategic partnership group for human rights education, established in 2002 and consisting of representatives from governmental departments, educational authorities, the Ombudsman, civil society and international

organizations. Its implementing partners are the Ministry of Education and Science, and the national NGO Centre for Human Rights and Conflict Resolution.

Civil society capacity building

Five training workshops were conducted in 2004 under the civil society training programme aimed at strengthening the capacity of a core group of 25 national activists from human rights organizations with diverse geographic and thematic focus. The training programme started in 2003 and so far seven workshops out of ten have been completed. Each workshop focused on developing skills in human rights monitoring, analysis, reporting, advocacy and promotion. Participants were also involved in practical exercises guided by OHCHR and the national implementing partner, Civil Society Resource Centre. In September an e-mail network was established to connect training alumni and facilitate their cooperation.

A fellowship programme, offering opportunities to national human rights activists to participate in international human rights events, was initiated in October with three participants selected among the civil society training core group members. A visit was organized for them to attend the session of the Committee on the Rights of the Child in January 2005, in cooperation with the Geneva-based NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The participants are to report back to the civil society training core group.

Partners on the ground concluded consultations in preparation for the roundtable on the role and functions of national institutions for human rights protection in early 2005. The event will bring together civil society, authorities, international organizations, the Ombudsman and institutions with a protection role to jointly submit recommendations to strengthen the efficiency of national institutions in the country.

At the end of May, within the establishment of a certification programme for human rights practitioners at a national university, a three-member national expert group conducted a study visit of the University of Ulster and Queen's University in Northern Ireland, to establish links and transfer of knowledge. The experts were introduced to different approaches, contents, methodologies and experiences in carrying out curricula. Reports from the visit were presented to national universities, with Skopje University announcing an interest in introducing

such a course provided a curriculum outline is proposed. The national implementing partner, the Centre for Human Rights and Conflict Resolution, will hold additional consultations on a possible proposal to develop a curriculum.

MINOP, the OHCHR-chaired advisory group for fostering cooperation between the police, the Ombudsman and leading human rights NGOs, continued to conduct regular consultations on enhancement of public complaints mechanisms, participation and empowerment of the general public, and police reforms. In July, the group organised a workshop in Skopje on civil society involvement in the ongoing police reform at the behest of the Ministry of Interior with support from the OSCE. Education, awareness-raising, prevention and legislation were the areas identified for active civil society participation.

Treaty body reporting

An introductory workshop for Government officials on treaty reporting took place in Skopje in December 2004, with facilitation by OHCHR experts. Twenty-two Government officials from 13 ministries involved in the preparation of treaty body reports in 2005 took part in this session. The workshop focused on the reporting process and coordination modalities and presented harmonized guidelines. In coordination with the workshop participants, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs prepared a treaty body reporting work plan for 2005 comprising several reports, including the initial report under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Cooperation with the United Nations Country Team

Throughout the year, OHCHR provided continued inputs on a rights-based approach to the Millennium Development Process, supported the rights-based review of the UNDP country programme in October, and participated in the documenting, lessons learning and review of the 2003 CCA/UNDAF. Further to the adoption of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in the country in 2004, OHCHR prepared a local language information set on the complaint procedures and made it available through all United Nations offices and local NGO networks. With support from the Resident Coordinator's Office, the report from the visit of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Human Rights Defenders in 2003 was translated into

local languages and distributed to the public. Finally, the UNCT human rights theme group was established in November, to facilitate efforts to strengthen national human rights protection. It started its activities with the celebration of International Human Rights Day, for which it organized a small grant contest to support a grassroots civil society initiative on human rights education.

◆ CONSTRAINTS

The political developments that disrupted all activities in the country were a main constraint to the implementation of the project. The authorities and decision-makers were distracted from programme activities by events such as the early presidential elections following the death of the President in February, the resignation of two Prime Ministers and consequent changes in Government, the referendum against the new territorial division, and preparations for local elections due in early 2005.

◆ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Implementation is coordinated and facilitated by a small country office staffed with one national technical cooperation officer. Office priorities and activities are determined annually with the Government, based on joint reviews conducted with partners, including the Government, civil society, the Office of the Ombudsman and international organizations. Implementation is supervised by OHCHR and the main partner responsible for the overall project implementation and evaluation is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; other partners are the Ministries of Education and the Interior, the Office of the Ombudsman, international organizations (e.g. UNHCR, OSCE, UNDP, UNICEF) and international and national civil society organizations.

The human rights education activities are implemented through a grant to the national implementing partner, the Centre for Human Rights and Conflict Resolution; the civil society capacity-building component is implemented through a grant to the national implementing partner, the Civil Society Resource Centre. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also received a modest grant for implementing the treaty body activities. All OHCHR grantees received ongoing advisory support from the Skopje office.

◆ COORDINATION

The OHCHR and OSCE offices in Skopje co-chair monthly coordination meetings on human rights capacity-building activities supported by international actors on the ground. Coordination with United Nations agencies is conducted through the UNCT. From late 2004, UNCT's human rights actions have been coordinated by an OHCHR-chaired human rights theme group.

◆ BENEFICIARIES

The beneficiaries of OHCHR training activities, public consultations and the dissemination of capacity-building materials were civil society organizations and human rights NGOs, the Office of the Ombudsman, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, the Interior and Education, education authorities, teacher-training institutions, teachers, independent academics, students and the general public.

◆ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The programme has contributed to greater awareness of international human rights standards and mechanisms. Impact is most notable among NGOs, which are initiating human rights projects and advocating for human rights with more confidence, skills and success. The importance of participation and cooperation between civil society and Government is raised in public more frequently. A growing number of better quality human rights cases and reports have been submitted to human rights bodies and mechanisms. A range of human rights documents and information has been compiled for programme beneficiaries, and widely disseminated.

◆ EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

An evaluation mission took place in December 2004, at the end of the 2003-2004 implementation period. Results should be available in early 2005, but initial observations are that the programme has contributed to the implementation and promotion of human rights, built trust with the Government and civil society, raised general awareness about the importance of human rights and human rights education, and attempted to adjust to changes, challenges and financial constraints. Initial

recommendations are that the next implementation period should include a stronger human rights education capacity building, a public campaigning component, a phase-out plan and more efficient internal and external evaluation milestones.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	
This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.	
Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	35,721
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	6,109
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	5,263
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	15,010
Supplies and acquisitions	720
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	8,050
Sub-total	70,873
Programme support costs	9,213
Total	80,086

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

◆ BACKGROUND

OHCHR's project in the Russian Federation is based on a memorandum of understanding signed in 1993 with the Government to support the development of a human rights capacity through technical cooperation activities.

Given the major social, political and legal changes that took place in the Russian Federation in the 1990s, the project was designed to build capacity in human rights education; the education system itself was among the central pillars of the reform process. Many of the national educators engaged in the national reforms were also involved in OHCHR's project on human rights education. The project was officially launched in

September 2000 and foresaw the implementation of various activities over the years, such as the organization of regional school competitions, training and workshops, coordination of internships and graduate courses, publication of human rights materials (monthly in a nationwide teacher newspaper and on a project website www.proobraz.ru), development of human rights libraries and a human rights educators network.

◆ OBJECTIVES

The long-term objective is to assist educators involved in human rights education in developing training materials and increasing the number of qualified teachers and professors in this field. The immediate aim of the project is to develop a network of human rights educators that will help to nurture expertise across the large and culturally diverse country.

◆ IMPLEMENTATION

In 2004, project activities were successfully implemented, with the following outputs:

- Development, distribution and publication on the internet (namely on the project website www.proobraz.ru) of education materials on human rights, democracy and rule of law;
- Provision of 200 sets of 16 human rights books each (mini-libraries) composed of reference materials, including teaching methodology tools for teachers and human rights NGOs;
- Organization of a training seminar on United Nations human rights procedures for 20 NGO representatives from all over the Russian Federation;
- Organization of training seminars for teachers of the 2nd level in eight regions (Penza, Petrozavodsk, Tomsk, Central Region, North-West Region, Krasnoyarsk, Omsk, Ekaterinburg) of the Russian Federation; and
- Provision of two internships and courses for graduate students and education professors in Moscow.

◆ CONSTRAINTS

One of the greatest constraints hampering the achievement of the objectives has been the geographical size of the Russian Federation. Travel, communication and contact have been frequently restricted due to the great distances and eleven time zones.

◆ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The project is administered by a national NGO, the Fulcrum Foundation, in close coordination with and under the supervision of OHCHR. An executive committee composed of OHCHR, Government representatives and the Fulcrum Foundation oversees the implementation of the whole project. A project advisory committee, made up of NGOs, experts and members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Education, United Nations agencies (UNICEF, UNHCR and UNESCO) and OHCHR, guides the implementation of the project. Selected activities are implemented by Russian institutions on a sub-contract basis, following selection by means of public tenders.

◆ COORDINATION

OHCHR improved the coordination with other national and international actors working in the area of human rights education, and particularly with UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR, the European Union, national NGOs and experts, and Government agencies, including the Ministries of Education and Foreign Affairs.

◆ BENEFICIARIES

The project directly benefited education professionals, students and national NGOs. Indirectly, its effects will reach the general public and contribute to a greater awareness of human rights and the Government's legal obligations towards its citizens.

◆ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

According to the project's evaluations held in June 2003 and March 2004, the project has been able to raise the prestige of human rights as a learning subject among teachers, educators and administrators. It has also helped to identify and train active and skilled professionals, who now have the capacity to develop their own projects. The project has set the path for greater collaboration between teachers, educators and human rights NGOs, which is essential for the development of a strong civil society.

◆ EVALUATION

The project was evaluated in March 2004. The evaluations were positive and stressed that the project had encouraged ownership in the field of human rights. It also suggested broadening and diversifying the areas of intervention of OHCHR in the Russian Federation by introducing new activities taking into account recommendations made by treaty bodies and special procedures. OHCHR is currently working on the formulation of a revised project document based on these suggestions.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN RUSSIAN FEDERATION

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	3,683
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	171,170
Sub-total	174,853
Programme support costs	22,731
Total	197,584



ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

INTRODUCTION

OHCHR plays a central role in developing regional and country-level approaches to promoting and protecting human rights. This role is crucial in the Asia-Pacific region, which lacks a comprehensive regional human rights mechanism. OHCHR's regional representative based in the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in Bangkok, also works to mainstream human rights in regional and national United Nations programmes and advises Resident Coordinators on strategies and interventions to promote and protect human rights.

OHCHR's work in the region focused on implementing Action 2 of the Secretary-General's second reform programme, cooperating with United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) to strengthen national human rights protection systems. It has also placed human rights advisers in UNCTs in Nepal and Sri Lanka.

In 2004, technical cooperation projects were implemented as follows:

- In **Afghanistan**, OHCHR continued providing support to the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), advising on the transitional justice process. It worked with the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) in developing a work plan to implement human rights provisions of the Bonn Agreement.
- In **Cambodia**, OHCHR's office continued to cooperate with key State institutions at the central and provincial levels, and with civil society, on strengthening the rule of law, legislative reform and building capacity in the judicial sector. The activities are described in detail in chapter 66.
- An independent evaluation of OHCHR's project in **China** was undertaken in December, and OHCHR continued to support the UNCT in its work to mainstream human rights.
- OHCHR's senior human rights officer in **Nepal** continued to work with the Resident Coordinator and UNCT to integrate human rights in United Nations programming amid growing scrutiny of the human rights situation and a new memorandum of understanding signed with the Government.
- OHCHR continued working with the United Nations Mission and the Government of **Timor-Leste** to incorporate international human rights standards in national

laws, to strengthen national justice institutions, and to formulate national plans of action to promote and protect human rights.

- OHCHR and the Government of the Islamic Republic of **Iran** started implementing a project to facilitate the introduction of a human rights curriculum in the formal education system, through various activities including translating material on human rights education into Farsi, holding a national workshop on human rights education in schools, and conducting a study tour in the Philippines.
- OHCHR deployed a human rights adviser to **Sri Lanka** within the UNCT to advise and support the Resident Coordinator on effective strategies and interventions to promote and protect human rights in the context of the peace process.

Expenditures were also incurred in: the Solomon Islands which corresponds to operating costs for the office before it was closed in May; in Papua New Guinea which are adjustments to previous year activities; and in Mongolia where outstanding expenses were incurred for OHCHR's previous project with UNDP on strengthening the National Human Rights Commission; as well as the Human Rights Strengthening (HURIST) programme for Mongolia which focused on coordinating United Nations support to the national human rights plan of action.

In addition to staff members in Geneva, OHCHR's work in Asia and the Pacific is supported by international and national staff in Afghanistan, Cambodia and Thailand. OHCHR also cooperated with the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and the Department of Peace-Keeping Operations (DPKO) through joint projects, and with the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET) and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA).

Finally, OHCHR provided assistance and support to the thematic mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights and to the country-specific mandates of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan.

REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

◆ THE REGIONAL FRAMEWORK

Governments of the Asian-Pacific region adopted a biennial plan of action at the 12th annual workshop of the Asia-Pacific framework for regional cooperation in human rights ("regional framework") held in Doha, Qatar, in March. The plan listed the following as 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 schools 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 and the right to development.

This two-year programme marked a new approach to the regional framework. It allowed OHCHR to assist Member States in exploring the implications of the four pillars listed above, through a series of focused inter-sessional expert activities that promoted understanding of good practice in the region, identified common problems, and determined paths to progress. Two meetings were organized in follow-up to the inter-sessional expert meeting on national human rights plans of action and human rights education in the Asia-Pacific region, held from 20 to 22 October in Bangkok, Thailand; and the sub-regional workshop for judges and lawyers on the justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights in North East Asia, held from 3 to 5 November in Manila, the Philippines.

◆ REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE

OHCHR's regional office for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok, established in 2002, continued its work in countries emerging or recovering from conflict to strengthen the rule of law and support peace-building efforts.

The regional office also sought to strengthen the impact of OHCHR's thematic work, bringing a regional perspective to its global work, while creating greater coherence in strategies and activities in the region, raising OHCHR's regional profile, and helping to make protection interventions more effective. The regional representative continued to develop and strengthen work relations with resident coordinators and UNCTs, leading to collaboration, joint and coordinated initiatives in China, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam.

Through its work on mainstreaming human rights in the United Nations system, OHCHR helped to mobilize United Nations support for human rights initiatives. The Office of the Regional Representative contributed to United Nations Development Group Office (UNDGO) training workshops aimed at helping UNCTs to develop Common Country Assessments (CCA) in prelude to a United Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The Acting Regional Representative helped participants to develop rights-based CCAs, and followed up with more focused rights-based training for UNCTs, resulting in discernible improvements in the quality of CCAs.

The regional office also promoted understanding of the rights-based approach to development among regional bodies. It convened a quarterly practitioners' forum on human rights in development to help development agencies understand the implications of rights-based approaches. The forum inspired the holding of national-level practitioner forums.

A project was developed to identify lessons learned from development programmes and projects in the region with a rights-based approach. Several have now been selected for in-depth analysis of added value provided by the rights-based approach; lessons have been documented since early 2005. The documentation is expected to contribute significantly to understanding of human rights issues in the region. It has already contributed to OHCHR training on rights-based approaches.

A civil society consultation exercise in the Pacific was organized by OHCHR in June. It provided an opportunity to review the situation of marginalized groups, including persons with

HIV/AIDS, trafficked persons, women and persons with disabilities. A senior human rights adviser will address these issues in 2005, to promote awareness of the core international human rights treaties, and to help States and other human rights actors in developing national and regional protection machinery.

OHCHR provided technical expertise to help the United Nations regional body ESCAP to collect experiences from the region and prepare contributions to global efforts to develop a convention on the rights of persons with disabilities. OHCHR's work with ESCAP focused on a range of issues, including the rights of older persons, the right to adequate housing, and the rights-based approach to programming. OHCHR helped ESCAP in analyzing the issues and in developing adequate programmes.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	284,773
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	0
OHCHR staff	44,833
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	92,262
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	12,029
Supplies and acquisitions	18,778
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	99,224
Sub-total	551,899
Programme support costs	71,747
Total	623,646

COUNTRY PROJECTS

CHINA

◆ BACKGROUND

The project was developed after a memorandum of understanding (MOU) was signed by OHCHR and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in November 2000, to cooperate in the development and implementation of technical cooperation programmes over two years. The first phase included three workshops in Beijing and follow-up consultations with experts in Geneva. It was completed in 2001. The second phase included a human rights workshop and follow-up for prison administration personnel; a human rights workshop and follow-up for judges and lawyers; support for human rights activities in academic institutions; human rights fellowships for key officials; support for economic, social and cultural rights activities in the provinces; and staff support to implement the project.

◆ OBJECTIVES

- Support processes to ratify and implement international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- Facilitate the sharing of experiences between China and other States on advancing the rule of law.
- Promote mutual understanding of human rights issues, and obligations under international human rights treaties and conventions.

◆ IMPLEMENTATION

OHCHR supported the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in its work to mainstream human rights in all aspects of its programming, in line with Action 2 of the Secretary General's reform programme. This included contributing to developing the Common Country Assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (CCA/UNDAF) and participating in the UNCT rule of law theme group.

OHCHR also provided support to UNDP in integrating human rights into poverty reduction work and in developing tools for human rights-based programming. A HURIST

(Human Rights Strengthening) programme review was conducted with the UNDP country office, from 9 to 20 August, to discuss how human rights currently fit into the programming framework and the challenges presented by a comprehensive human rights-based approach.

OHCHR also provided support to the production of a *Chinese Yearbook of Human Rights* to be published under the auspices of the Institute of Law, the Centre for Human Rights and the Centre for International Law Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). The aim for the *Yearbook* is to create a forum for further exchange, both academic and professional, between China and the international community on human rights.

◆ EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

An independent evaluation of the project was conducted in late 2004. The terms of reference called for a review of the programme's relevance, approach, achievements, efficiency and project management as well as its coordination with relevant United Nations activities, and the added value of OHCHR in the prevailing human rights situation. The evaluation was to identify lessons learned and indicate potential components for another phase of cooperation.

In its initial conclusions (the full report will be available in 2005), the evaluation team recognized the value of OHCHR's technical cooperation with China on the ratification of human rights conventions and implementation. It also stressed that the primary incentive for reforming the law was the commitment of Chinese authorities to establish governance by rule of law. It noted that continued high-level political engagement between OHCHR and Chinese leaders was essential to the success of the technical cooperation programme.

The evaluation found that the scope of activities in the programme was consistent with the intentions of its initial period, to establish trust and explore potential for cooperation between the partners. The evaluators recommended that this base be consolidated and built upon in the next stage of programming, through a narrower focus for activities and deeper engagement by both partners under a new MOU. Activities would focus in particular on assisting China in meeting its obligations under the two human rights covenants,

and in preparing to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN CHINA

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	118,547
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	21,911
Travel:	0
OHCHR staff	17,371
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	2,903
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	7,761
Sub-total	168,493
Programme support costs	21,904
Total	190,397

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

◆ BACKGROUND

OHCHR sent a project-formulation mission to the Islamic Republic of Iran in February 2003, which built on recommendations from an OHCHR needs-assessment mission in 1999. OHCHR explored four areas of possible cooperation: law enforcement; prisons and correctional institutions; city councils; and human rights education. Human rights education was selected as best-suited for a technical cooperation pilot project, although financial constraints delayed the implementation of activities from 2003 to 2004.

Iran is a State party to four major international human rights treaties: the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Some treaty bodies had stressed specific recommendations on human rights education which the project undertook to follow up. One was to encourage Iran to introduce human rights into school curricula.

◆ OBJECTIVES

The long term objective of the project was to contribute to the promotion and respect of international human rights standards in Iran, by supporting the development of human rights education in the formal education system.

In the short-term and by the end of the project, the Iranian educational authorities will have defined a policy for integrating human rights into primary and secondary education. The strategy was to support a detailed analysis of the current situation and to sensitize policy-makers on human rights education contents, concepts and methodologies. The activities were to be practical and specific to needs, and involve participatory approaches. The project took a gender and non-discrimination approach that considered the needs of particularly vulnerable groups and involved NGOs.

◆ IMPLEMENTATION

A study was initiated to describe the existing situation concerning human rights education in schools, identifying opportunities and obstacles to integrating human rights into the education system. The study will be finalized in the first quarter of 2005. A draft of the study examined different areas including:

- Aims and objectives of the Iranian educational system and the inclusion of human rights;
- Students' knowledge, attitudes and skills in human rights, in particular relating to vulnerable groups such as girls, people with disabilities and students from minorities;
- Teacher pre-service and on-the-job training; and
- The role of NGOs in human rights education and their cooperation with the Ministry of Education.

A national researcher, with expertise in capacity assessment, was engaged to undertake the study through interviews with various stakeholders. The draft provided important resource material for discussions.

During the reporting period, 20 documents relating to human rights education were translated into Farsi. Project staff also compiled and published a glossary of human rights terminology.

A preparatory workshop was held on 23 August to inform key stakeholders of the content and objectives for a national workshop to be held in September (see below). The session familiarized participating educational policy-makers, officials responsible for education in universities, developers of teaching material and curricula, NGO members and United Nations representatives, with international human rights instruments. An evaluation at the end of the workshop showed objectives had been achieved.

The national workshop was held on 5 and 6 September. It aimed to:

- Develop a common understanding of the contents of human rights education in schools, as defined in major human rights instruments;
- Discuss key components for the effective incorporation of human rights education in the Iranian school system;
- Study relevant experience from other countries; and
- Initiate discussions on next steps.

Serving as resource persons, three international consultants and OHCHR's acting regional representative for Asia and the Pacific shared their international experience with the participants. The evaluation indicated that the workshop raised participants' interest in experiences with human rights education elsewhere and debates around the future directions of human rights education in the Iranian system.

In order to learn more about other countries' experiences in human rights education, two study tours were organized for two different groups of Iranian officials. The study tours aimed to:

- Familiarize delegates with practical approaches taken by educational institutions in other countries to develop and implement human rights education in school pro-

grammes, focusing on human rights curricula, textbooks and teacher training;

- Visit schools that implement human rights education programmes and meet with students and teachers;
- Enable the Iranian delegations to gain first-hand exposure;
- Meet with educators from other countries to discuss the development and implementation of human rights education in school programmes; and
- Discuss initiatives to develop human rights education in school curricula in Iran.

The first study tour to the Philippines took place from 13 to 17 December, and the second was to India in January 2005. The format and programmes were developed in consultation with OHCHR and the partner organizations in host countries that facilitated the visits. Participants reported that the study tour in the Philippines helped them to define the challenges faced by countries that had introduced human rights education programmes, and provided an example of institutional cooperation between nations.

◆ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The Ministry of Education, through the Curriculum Development Centre at the Organization for Educational Research and Planning, was responsible for the execution and implementation. The Government provided contributions in the form of salaries for national project staff, the maintenance of office and facilities, the costs of logistical support for project activities and incidental expenditures.

The UNDP office assisted with country-level support for project implementation and financial management, including receiving funds, keeping invoices, verification of supporting documents and disbursement of payments. UNDP also facilitated some administrative and logistical arrangements for implementation of this project. OHCHR covered costs of substantive inputs and activities, such as international consultants, the national workshop, the study tours, translation of human rights education materials and UNDP support costs.

Through these implementing arrangements, the project aimed to achieve greater self-reliance and sustainability by nurturing national ownership and commitment.

◆ COORDINATION

Activities were coordinated between three project partners: the Ministry of Education, UNDP and OHCHR. Collaboration was sought with other United Nations agencies, including UNESCO and UNICEF, as well as academic institutions active in the human rights field, and NGOs working on human rights education.

◆ BENEFICIARIES

The immediate beneficiaries of the project were key stakeholders in the Iranian educational sector. These included officials from the Organization for Educational Research and Planning involved in shaping educational policy, officers responsible for teacher-training institutions, officers responsible for education, relevant staff in universities, teaching materials developers, curriculum developers, members of NGOs working in the area of human rights education in schools, and members of other national organizations and institutions active in the area of human rights education in schools.

In the long run, society at large will benefit from the incorporation of human rights-related topics in school curricula. School children, teachers and parents will benefit in particular.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

IRAN

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	35,811
Travel:	0
OHCHR staff	2,156
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	35,000
General operating expenses	5,500
Supplies and acquisitions	25,000
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	95,000
Sub-total	198,467
Programme support costs	25,801
Total	224,268

protection mandate with an increased number of national monitors and international advisers in five regional centres across the country.

◆ OBJECTIVES

The project aimed to contribute to establishing a sustainable peace in Nepal in the long-term. It also aimed to enhance the capacity of the UNCT in Nepal to address human rights issues, achieving the following immediate objectives:

- Promote the integration of human rights in any peace process or peace-building efforts in Nepal with the National Human Rights Commission, enhancing the body's capacity to play a leading role in protecting and promoting human rights;
- Identify patterns and causes of the serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law committed in Nepal;
- Stimulate discussions in Nepal on practical ways to address human rights issues during the conflict and in any sustainable peace process;
- Provide advice to the Government on commitments and actions to address human rights issues and on capacity-building measures to address weaknesses in state institutions that led to or exacerbated human rights problems; and
- Make recommendations to the United Nations and other international assistance agencies on strategies and interventions to address human rights problems, including through capacity building for state institutions.

NEPAL

◆ BACKGROUND

The human rights situation was subject to increased national and international scrutiny during 2004. At its 60th session the Commission on Human Rights adopted a Chairman's statement on "Human Rights Assistance to Nepal" expressing support for efforts by the Government and OHCHR to develop technical assistance and to facilitate assistance to the National Human Rights Commission. The Government and OHCHR signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) on 13 December. OHCHR and UNDP also signed a programme agreement to significantly strengthen the capacity of the National Human Rights Commission to carry out its statutory monitoring and

◆ IMPLEMENTATION

The senior human rights adviser continued to advise the Resident Coordinator, the UNCT, and UNDP's capacity building programme for the National Human Rights Commission of Nepal. The adviser facilitated international assistance to the National Human Rights Commission, providing information on progress in the capacity-building programme and recommending improvements. The adviser also advised the Resident Coordinator and UNCT on ways to prioritize human rights initiatives so as to improve United Nations support to restoring peace and national development, participated in numerous UNCT seminars and workshops as a trainer or resource person, and provided human rights analysis and comments on UNCT programme and policy documents.

The UNCT decided to establish an Inter-Agency Working Group on Protection in August, chaired by OHCHR. The Working Group was to analyze protection-related information, develop a comprehensive protection strategy and provide recommendations to the Resident Coordinator and UNCT on appropriate responses and interventions. OHCHR maintained close contact with human rights counterparts in the Government, the National Human Rights Commission and national NGOs, to identify current trends in conflict-related human rights problems.

The senior human rights adviser also worked closely with other agencies, particularly UNDP and UNICEF, to implement a human rights training programme for United Nations staff. Two training sessions were held in September.

Two OHCHR international advisers were deployed to the National Human Rights Commission in Kathmandu in June, to advise and assist in the key areas of monitoring and training.

The national human rights plan of action was officially launched on 14 July, in a high-level ceremony attended by the Prime Minister. Its two-year preparatory process had been supported by UNDP and OHCHR through extensive consultations with a wide range of civil society organizations, resulting in a comprehensive plan of action that addressed many human rights concerns and root causes of the conflict. The plan of action was not intended to address urgent protection concerns about human rights abuses arising from the conflict. Consultations were held with the Secretariat for the national human rights plan of action, to identify key areas where OHCHR could support implementation.

The senior human rights adviser held consultations with the human rights cell in the Ministry of Home Affairs with a view to providing information on reporting obligations. He also held consultations with the Chair of the Investigative Commission on Disappearances, where information was presented on cases forwarded to the Government by special procedures mechanisms. The adviser also had regular contact with the Director of the Human Rights Promotion Centre, responsible for coordinating the Government's human rights-related activities.

The senior human rights adviser maintained ongoing contact with the human rights cells in the Police, the Armed Police Force and the Royal Nepalese Army, informing them about cases of special concern to encourage their work and strengthen their effectiveness.

The senior human rights adviser met regularly with many of the human rights NGOs, particularly those engaged in monitoring and protection work. Special emphasis was given to protecting human rights defenders and to following up any reports of threats or reprisals.

◆ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The project was managed and implemented by the Asia-Pacific Unit located within the Capacity Building and Field Operations Branch and in close cooperation with the Resident Coordinator and UNDP in Nepal. At the country level, the senior human rights adviser was administratively supported by UNDP.

◆ COORDINATION

The senior human rights adviser reported on a daily basis to the Resident Coordinator and to the UNCT. He also provided periodic reports to OHCHR and received substantive guidance from the Office. He discussed general strategy questions with the Resident Coordinator, and liaised daily with the Deputy Resident Coordinator, advising on the progress of projects and programmes. UNDP remained responsible for programme management.

◆ BENEFICIARIES

The ultimate beneficiaries of the project were the people of Nepal. The Resident Coordinator, UNCT and the National Human Rights Commission were the main direct beneficiaries of the technical services provided by the senior human rights adviser and OHCHR.

◆ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The senior human rights adviser's work was welcomed by the UNCT, national counterparts and international representatives in Nepal. It provided OHCHR with positive experience of cooperation with the Resident Coordinator and the UNCT, and showed how the placement of a human rights adviser in a UNCT can be a cost-effective way to inject human rights expertise into United Nations operations amid political uncertainty, internal conflict and growing human rights concerns. The senior human rights adviser also played a key role in supporting the National Human Rights Commission, and developing the UNDP-OHCHR capacity building programme for the Commission to ensure that

the Commission played a leading role in the protection and promotion of human rights.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN NEPAL

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	95,074
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	0
OHCHR staff	15,141
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	24,200
Supplies and acquisitions	7,000
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	141,415
Programme support costs	18,384
Total	159,799

SRI LANKA

◆ BACKGROUND

A high-level needs assessment mission was sent to Sri Lanka by the Secretary-General in April and May, on request from the Prime Minister. The joint mission by UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, OCHA, DPA and OHCHR recommended immediate United Nations socio-economic and peace-building efforts, suggesting the deployment of an OHCHR human rights adviser to the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). The senior adviser worked with the Resident Coordinator, supporting the peace process and

peace-building efforts and advising on mainstreaming human-rights into UNCT activities, in close cooperation with the Sri Lanka Human Rights Commission. The project began in 2003, was delayed until a new senior adviser began work in June, and was then extended into 2005.

A ceasefire put a hold on Sri Lanka's long-standing conflict in February 2002, but formal peace negotiations remained suspended between the Government and Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) from March 2003. During their negotiations, the two parties had endorsed a human rights roadmap with a strengthened role for Sri Lanka's Human Rights Commission in the northeast and human rights training for LTTE and Government officials. The Indian Ocean tsunami devastated Sri Lanka on 26 December, presenting new challenges for human rights and opportunities for the peace process.

◆ OBJECTIVES

The project aimed to mainstream human rights into the UNCT's work in support of the peace process and post-conflict transition, through effective protection strategies and rights-based approaches. It sought to strengthen the capacity of Sri Lanka's Human Rights Commission and other local bodies to promote and protect human rights, particularly in the conflict-affected areas of the northeast. It aimed to engage the LTTE in dialogue and sensitization work on outstanding human rights concerns, such as child protection, political killings, sexual and gender-based violence and displacement.

◆ IMPLEMENTATION

- Training and support was provided to United Nations agencies on the United Nations human rights system, protection activities and rights-based approaches to development.
- Working with UNDP through the Human Rights Strengthening Programme (HURIST), OHCHR undertook a review of United Nations programming in Sri Lanka with a rights-based approach.
- A significant investment was made to build the capacity of Sri Lanka's Human Rights Commission, particularly in the northern and eastern regions of Sri Lanka.
- Training activities for the LTTE and its newly-established human rights body were conducted.
- OHCHR provided support to the work of United Nations special procedures and treaty bodies on Sri Lanka.

◆ CONSTRAINTS

Delays were experienced in the appointment of a new senior human rights adviser, following the early departure of the previous post-holder in 2003. The political situation in the country and outlook for the peace process remained uncertain with the continued suspension of peace negotiations, a change in the Government and a major split within the LTTE.

◆ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The project was implemented through UNDP in Sri Lanka. The senior human rights adviser was attached to the Resident Coordinator's office and received administrative and logistical support from UNDP. Other United Nations agencies provided assistance with travel and logistics for the senior human rights adviser's field work and training activities. Many activities were supported through existing support programmes for Sri Lanka's Human Rights Commission and peace secretariats, access to justice, child protection and for internally displaced persons (IDPs).

◆ COORDINATION

The senior human rights adviser worked with all members of the UNCT, including the World Bank and Asian Development Bank and agencies with protection mandates and programmes in conflict-affected areas. The adviser also worked closely with Sri Lanka's Human Rights Commission and the Legal Aid Commission that provides legal support to IDPs. Specialised mechanisms were established within the UNCT for coordination on key human rights concerns, such as internal displacement and underage recruitment. A new contact group on human rights was established, bringing together relevant United Nations agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the Commission on Human Rights and other national actors. The senior human rights adviser also liaised closely with the Government's Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Human Rights.

◆ BENEFICIARIES

The principal beneficiaries of the project were United Nations agencies working in Sri Lanka, national actors such as the Human Rights Commission, and local human rights NGOs. The Government, LTTE and local human rights NGOs also benefited.

◆ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- The senior human rights adviser developed working relationships with the Resident Coordinator and United Nations agencies, Government and LTTE, and national stakeholders such as the Human Rights Commission, and civil society.
- The project gave human rights issues a much higher profile both within the peace process and within the work of the UNCT, leading to many new human rights programme interventions and rights-based approaches.
- The project had a significant impact on strengthening the capacity of Sri Lanka's Human Rights Commission and the work of its regional offices in the North and East to monitor human rights in support of the peace process.
- The senior human rights adviser helped UNICEF and local NGOs to develop new and effective measures at community level to prevent child recruitment and ensure rapid response on reported cases.
- The project led to increased critical engagement by the United Nations system with the LTTE, on ongoing abuses and longer-term human rights sensitization and training.

◆ EVALUATION

The project was evaluated in Geneva during consultations with the senior human rights adviser. The adviser also compiled a paper on lessons learned in integrating human rights approaches into peace processes. Critical factors for the success of the project were the positive support offered by sister United Nations agencies in Sri Lanka, constructive engagement by Government and armed opposition groups, the strength of the national human rights institutions and local civil society. The major constraints derived from the project's uncertain funding basis and limited capacity with one staff post to service needs.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

SRI LANKA

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	0
OHCHR staff	0
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	117,850
Sub-total	117,850
Programme support costs	15,321
Total	133,171

TIMOR-LESTE

◆ BACKGROUND

A technical cooperation project, developed in 2002 in consultation with the Government, was implemented by OHCHR and the human rights unit of the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISET). The two-year project began in June 2003 with activities designed to respond to evolving human rights concerns in Timor-Leste as identified by the Government, the Commission on Human Rights, the Security Council and OHCHR.

◆ OBJECTIVES

- Incorporate international human rights standards in national laws and policies.
- Build or strengthen national institutions to promote and protect human rights and democracy under the rule of law.

- Formulate national plans of action for the promotion and protection of human rights.
- Support human rights education and training.
- Promote a human rights culture.

◆ IMPLEMENTATION

Prison

OHCHR funded a consultant working with UNMISET to prepare a human rights module to meet the specific needs of recently recruited prison officials in Dili. The training, in June, familiarized 29 prison officials with human rights concepts and relevant international and national human rights standards. The human rights session was part of a 13-week training programme, and OHCHR provided logistical support.

Police

OHCHR conducted human rights training for police officers in collaboration with UNMISET, the United Nations Police (UNPOL) and the national police. Some 23 training sessions were run across the country for national police, including training for specialist units such as the vulnerable persons unit, the border patrol unit, the rapid intervention unit. Training focused on criminal procedures, use of force and firearms, arrest and detention procedures, the rights of suspects, women and children's rights, and victim support. OHCHR funded an UNMISET project to prepare a training manual on human rights for the national police providing practical case studies and scenarios for training, to be published in May 2005. The manual was produced in English and Tetum.

Support to the Government

OHCHR continued to support the Government in meeting obligations under key human rights treaties, following work to encourage Timor-Leste to ratify them. OHCHR funded a full time technical adviser on treaty reporting to work with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; the adviser worked with the Government, United Nations agencies and NGOs to build a team for treaty reporting. OHCHR funded vital language support and a workshop for Government and NGOs on data collection for the treaty reports.

OHCHR also funded work to strengthen domestic implementation of human rights. It supported the development of a national human rights plan of action and the integration of human rights into policy-making. OHCHR also funded district consultations on the plan of action, and a two-day workshop on poverty elimination within an economic, social, and cultural rights framework.

OHCHR funded a study tour to OHCHR Geneva, in April, for the Vice-Minister for Justice and senior officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Office of the Prime Minister's Adviser on Human Rights, and the Justice Ministry.

Seven teacher-training sessions were conducted on children's rights in collaboration with the Department of Education in seven districts.

Support to the Parliament

OHCHR, through UNMISSET, conducted human rights training sessions for some 60 parliamentarians. The sessions covered human rights principles and the international framework, treaty ratification, human rights and democracy, human rights and development, and the role of Parliament in protecting human rights. Advanced training in analyzing legislation from a human rights perspective was provided to the Parliamentary Committee responsible for human rights.

Justice

OHCHR funded an UNMISSET project in which a national lawyer developed a human rights curriculum for universities in Timor-Leste. International materials were translated into Bahasa to support the course. Another project to map access to justice across Timor-Leste was undertaken with UNMISSET and the international NGO *Avocats Sans Frontières*. It focused on the extent to which persons outside of major urban areas could access legal services. A report was finalized in April 2005.

Civil society

UNMISSET and OHCHR provided 60 micro-grants for human rights promotional and educational activities across the country. The grants were provided to district NGOs or community groups to conduct human rights educational activities. Forty-five one-hour human rights radio programmes were produced for

broadcast on the national radio station and district community radio stations. Four thousand comic books were produced and widely disseminated, on the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention against Torture and the Convention for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. OHCHR also funded fellowships for five human rights workers to travel to Malaysia and work for three weeks with Malaysian human rights NGOs.

Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation

OHCHR supported the establishment of the Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation (CAVR) through the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) and later UNMISSET. Two UNMISSET staff, seconded to the CAVR, assisted with the implementation of its mandate. OHCHR provided technical advice and assistance to CAVR in matters concerning transitional justice, and in processing, storing and analyzing information through support to its database development project. The CAVR completed its activities and prepared its final report.

◆ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

UNMISSET's human rights unit had overall responsibility for the implementation of activities in cooperation with UNPOL, other United Nations agencies, the national police, Government departments and NGOs.

◆ BENEFICIARIES

The direct beneficiaries were Government officials, parliamentarians, police officers, prison guards, NGOs, civil society, and CAVR staff and commissioners.

◆ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The impact of institutional work in Timor-Leste, although part of a longer-term human rights awareness-raising, was sometimes immediately apparent. After conducting Parliamentary training, UNMISSET was invited to provide further technical advice to the specialist Parliamentary Committee on the human rights impact of the proposed amnesty law. Similarly, in the area of treaty reporting, more requests were received for human rights training and for identification of human rights issues.

The police training had an impact on increasing awareness of human rights standards among police and the need for police to act accordingly. The nature of the assistance given highlighted the need for more intense work with the Government in key areas, such as building accountability mechanisms for the national police and the defence force.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN TIMOR-LESTE

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	33,936
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	0
OHCHR staff	0
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	4,508
General operating expenses	71
Supplies and acquisitions	5,354
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	243,506
Sub-total	287,555
Programme support costs	37,382
Total	324,937



ARAB REGION

INTRODUCTION

During 2004, many States in the Arab region took steps towards political, legal, economic and social reforms, addressing obstacles to development as identified in UNDP's Arab Human Development Reports from 2002 to 2004. Multi-party legislative and municipal elections were held, national human rights institutions established, NGO work facilitated, the right to freedom of expression better respected and the status of women improved.

Most countries in the Arab region are parties to the major international human rights instruments. But a few countries have not yet ratified or acceded to core human rights treaties, particularly the two International Covenants.

Human rights NGOs continued to grow in the region, raising awareness, promoting human rights education, documenting violations, providing legal assistance and research, and rehabilitating victims of violations. However, some countries restricted freedom of association and inhibited the operational capacity of human rights NGOs.

OHCHR's strategy in the region emphasised support to the treaty bodies and special procedures, national institutions, national plans of action and human rights education, as highlighted in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action. OHCHR developed its human rights-related actions at the country level, cooperating closely with United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) and helping to mainstream human rights for UNCTs in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Palestine. OHCHR also worked with governments, regional organizations, civil society and UNCTs to build strong national systems to promote and protect human rights. And OHCHR financially supported the work of NGOs, such as the Arab Institute for Human Rights (AIHR) and the Arab Organization for Human Rights (AOHR) in the field of human rights education and capacity-building for civil society organizations.

With the League of Arab States, OHCHR reviewed the Draft Arab Charter on Human Rights to ensure it conformed with international human rights standards before its adoption at the 16th Arab Summit held in Tunis in May 2004. OHCHR also agreed to draft a memorandum of understanding with the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) as a framework for future

cooperation. OHCHR's regional representative, based in Beirut, worked with governments, the League of Arab States, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and NGOs to promote and protect human rights.

In addition, OHCHR provided support to the mandate of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of Palestinian People and Other Arabs in the Occupied Territories.

OHCHR carried out technical cooperation activities in Morocco, Palestine and Iraq. In Morocco, the Office funded the Human Rights Documentation, Information and Training Centre with UNDP and the Government, and it provided human rights information and training to various sectors of Moroccan civil society and Government institutions. In Palestine, OHCHR focused on human rights education and awareness-raising along with the Ministries of Education and Women's Affairs and NGOs. It supported the national human rights institution and the administration of justice and rule of law through training for law enforcement officials, judges and legislators, and worked to mainstream human rights. In Iraq, OHCHR contributed to designing a human rights programme within the United Nations Strategic Plan for Iraq, and provided ongoing support to the Human Rights Office of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) (see page 95 for further details).

In Lebanon, the regional representative worked with governments, promoting ratification and implementation of instruments, ensuring that legislation conformed to international standards, interacting with treaty bodies and special procedures, and providing human rights training. The representative also worked with UNCTs, mainstreaming human rights in development planning and programming; with ESCWA, integrating human rights in social and economic activities; and with civil society, to build human rights capacities.

REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

◆ REGIONAL OFFICE IN BEIRUT

The overall objective of OHCHR in the Arab region was to strengthen partnership with governments, international organizations and civil society in order to build national and regional capacities for effective human rights work. OHCHR specifically aimed to promote and improve partnership with UNCTs and ESCWA, to assist regional efforts with the League of Arab States, to support capacity-building efforts for national human rights institutions, civil society and human rights NGOs in the region, and to promote human rights education.

Arab Charter on Human Rights

The adoption of the Arab Charter on Human Rights by the Arab Summit in May followed joint work by OHCHR and the League of Arab States. OHCHR provided the League with five experts to propose recommendations to the Arab Commission for Human Rights on the Charter's compatibility with international norms. The Arab Commission adopted the new text in January 2004, reflecting the recommendations by the experts to better address issues such as states of emergency, fair trials, slavery and sexual violence. It also established a monitoring mechanism, the Committee of Experts. Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Yemen and Morocco have signed the Charter, although some of its provisions may not conform to international standards.

Seminars and workshops

OHCHR jointly organized a sub-regional workshop on human rights education in the school systems of the Arab Gulf States, with UNESCO, UNICEF and the Government of Qatar. The workshop on strategies for developing human rights education in school curricula was held in Doha, from 15 to 19 February.

OHCHR and the Dubai Police organized the first five-day regional training on human rights for police officers in the Arab countries in Dubai in April. Ninety-five police officers from Arab countries participated, with trainers and participants from various Arab NGOs and academic institutions.

OHCHR also organized two training workshops on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, with the Supreme Council of Family Affairs of Qatar in Doha. Two consecutive training sessions were held for judges from 18 to 22 April, and for doctors from 25 to 29 April.

OHCHR organized a one-day workshop on international human rights protection through the courts in Qatar, on 23 May. Aimed at judges, prosecutors and defence lawyers, the workshop was held to sensitize participants on international human rights law and the role of the judiciary in protecting human rights, and to foster understanding on how human rights standards could be practically applied in Qatar.

The regional representative participated in the following events, delivering presentations and monitoring developments in the region and among other actors:

- A four-day seminar on democratic reform and human rights in Arab countries in Beirut from 19-21 March, organized by the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies and Freedom, Adel Organization (Lebanon), the Palestinian Association for Human Rights (Lebanon) and the Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network before an Arab Summit in Tunis at the end of May;
- A meeting of regional and international organizations in support of the Arab Decade for Persons with Disabilities, and subsequent meetings to discuss a unified Arab position on the International Convention on Disability;
- The Arab Population Forum organized by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the League of Arab States, and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to review achievements in the region and present the 2004 Beirut Declaration; and
- The 12th workshop on regional cooperation for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian Pacific region organized by OHCHR in cooperation with the Government of Qatar, was held in Doha. The event was attended by 16 countries and more than 50 NGOs from the region.

◆ HUMAN RIGHTS MAINSTREAMING

OHCHR worked to strengthen human rights-related actions at the country level, in close cooperation with UNCTs. It organized several meetings with the theme group on rights-based development and UNCT task forces to improve capacity, to assist

national actors in establishing human rights-friendly policies and to mainstream human rights into their work. OHCHR also worked with governments to strengthen their capacity to build national human rights institutions, to integrate international human rights standards into domestic law and to encourage ratification of international human rights treaties. It also worked with NGOs on human rights education.

A regional workshop was organized in Beirut on the Common Country Assessments and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (CCA/UNDAF). Participants from Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, and Yemen reviewed the development of the UNDAF and discussed a new UNDAF drafting process for 2007-2011. The workshop was an opportunity to encourage UNCTs to integrate human rights in their programmes and within the CCA/UNDAF process.

Achievements

- Cooperation for human rights grew as the regional office received increasing requests from governments and NGOs to participate in conferences, workshops, meetings and seminars in most Arab countries, in addition to its engagements with UNCTs, ESCWA and the League of Arab States.
- The Arab Charter on Human Rights was adopted by the Arab Summit in May 2004.
- National human rights institutions in Jordan, Egypt and Qatar were established and national institutions are being set-up in Bahrain and Lebanon.
- Egypt abolished the State Security Court and the hard labour punishment of imprisonment.
- Qatar proclaimed a new Constitution in which gender equality is guaranteed. Laws were adopted for creating NGOs, trade unions and public assemblies.
- Saudi Arabia convened its first two workshops on international human rights and humanitarian law and on the status of the judiciary.
- Morocco established an Equity and Reconciliation Commission to consider past human rights violations and compensate victims; it also adopted a new personal status law that allows women to marry without a guardian's consent, and restricts divorce and polygamy. Algeria is expected to adopt a similar legislation.
- Kuwait accepted the registration of its first human rights NGO.

◆ HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The project on human development and human rights in the Arab region was geared towards implementing the Millennium Development Goals. The joint OHCHR and UNDP project, implemented by the Cairo-based Arab Organization for Human Rights (AOHR), aimed to build regional capacity to advocate and promote a human rights-based approach to development. Its activities included research, development of a human rights information system, organization of roundtables and workshops, and production of publications aimed at helping NGOs to promote human rights.

A workshop on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women held in Beirut on 26 and 27 January 2004 aimed to identify ways to implement the Convention in the Arab region. It sought to develop appropriate mechanisms to increase awareness of the Convention, promote its ratification and encourage withdrawal of reservations. Some 80 participants from 16 Arab countries attended, along with ESCWA, UNIFEM and UNESCO. The following recommendations were adopted:

- To ratify the Convention and the Optional Protocol, to withdraw reservations and to amend legislation to make it compatible with treaty obligations; and
- To call on governments, parliaments and NGOs to intensify their efforts for the implementation of the Convention, formulate plans of action, and for NGOs to network and cooperate in the preparation of shadow reports.

A workshop on the "Role of the civil society in Arab countries and reform: reality and prospects" was held in Alexandria from 21 to 22 June, attended by 81 participants from 16 Arab countries, members of civil society, experts and observers from Arab and foreign embassies, and from international organizations. The following recommendations were adopted:

- To strengthen civil society organizations through education on human rights and networking; and
- To improve relations between civil society and the Government through freedom of expression and association, and by creating political parties.

Immediate beneficiaries included civil society organizations for human rights and development in 20 Arab countries, as well as government officials and policy makers in the field of development cooperation and implementation of economic, social and cultural rights. Target groups such as women, children, students, researchers and academics from Arab countries also benefited. UNDP and OHCHR were indirect beneficiaries, in their work to integrate social, economic and development rights into their programmes for the Arab region and elsewhere.

Achievements

- Better coordination was encouraged between human rights NGOs and women's associations. More NGOs prepared joint shadow reports and lobbied for ratification of international instruments and withdrawal of reservations by their Governments.
- Human rights NGOs in the Arab region engaged further in social and political reforms in many Arab countries.
- An Arab human rights website was established (www.arabhumanrights.org), with OHCHR and UNDP support, to help ensure a sustainable human rights information system in the region and hold all relevant human rights documents.

Activities undertaken for this project were funded jointly by OHCHR through the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation, UNDP and the Regional Bureau for Arab States.

ARAB INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

◆ BACKGROUND

OHCHR and the Arab Institute for Human Rights (AIHR) signed a grant agreement for 2002-2004 for "strengthening capacities of Arab NGOs in the field of human rights". The Institute had been supported by OHCHR and the Centre of Human Rights since its creation in 1989. An evaluation mission in December 2004 concluded that the AIHR had developed and demonstrated its capacity to play a leading role in promoting a culture of human rights in the Arab region. By the end of 2004, more than 3,000 individuals participated in training activities organized by the Institute.

◆ OBJECTIVES

The project aimed at promoting human rights in the Arab region by strengthening the training capacities of human rights actors in civil society, focusing on providing human rights-related information to individuals or groups concerned.

◆ IMPLEMENTATION

- A workshop on the evaluation of human rights activities in the Arab region was held in Egypt from 10 to 14 January, involving 32 members of human rights organizations as well as experts from Arab, African, Asian, North American and European countries.
- The AIHR conducted a study to assess the content of training sessions and to evaluate progress achieved in training programmes between 1997 and 2001.
- A workshop was held to evaluate training methods for vulnerable groups and popular education, from 24 to 27 February, in Bahrain.
- The regional training session "Anabtawi 14" was held in Tunisia, from 23 July to 6 August 2004, bringing together 43 participants from Arab NGOs and human rights national institutions.
- A training session for AIHR staff was held on the maintenance of new technologies, documentation and information in the field of human rights, at the Raoul Wallenberg Institute in Sweden, from 25 January to 7 February.
- The AIHR website in Arabic, launched in 2003, was developed. The French, English and Spanish versions were processed. The AIHR finalized a bibliographical database of organizations, experts and trainers in Arabic, French and English for the website.
- One thousand copies were published of the "Anabtawi 13" session report, organized by the AIHR in 2003.
- CD-ROMs were produced for various AIHR publications and activities.

◆ CONSTRAINTS

The war in Iraq impinged on various activities, delaying preparations and proceedings for the study to assess the results of training programmes organized by the AIHR.

◆ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The AIHR received grants from OHCHR to cover training, documentation, research and publication costs, as well as support from other United Nations bodies, programmes and specialized agencies, governments and institutions. OHCHR participated in the annual board meeting of the institute in June 2004 and provided substantive input to seminars and activities.

◆ COORDINATION

The AIHR, which received support from several international organizations and donors, maintained relations with numerous partners: the Arab Organization for Human Rights, Penal Reform International, the Regional Centre for Human Security of the Jordan Institute of Diplomacy, the Lebanese Association for Human Rights, the Union of Arab Lawyers, the Moroccan Human Rights Documentation, Information and Training Center, the Moroccan Bar Association, the Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services, the Arab Organization of Young Lawyers, the Tunisian Association of Young Lawyers, the Tunisian League for the Defense of Human Rights and the Bahrain Association for Human Rights.

◆ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

AIHR activities prompted new human rights discussions among many participants, and facilitated dialogue between trainers and NGOs. The studies, documentation and publications provided valuable information and resources for researchers and civil society actors; and manuals published improved trainers' human rights knowledge. More people also took advantage of the Institute's website, and organizations and individuals benefited from its activities through distance learning.

◆ EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

While many human rights organizations in the Arab region lacked experience of evaluation, the studies showed that the training sessions had an important impact on the work of trainers and NGOs. After an initial general training phase, AIHR should now focus on specialized training to cover lack of expertise in specific human rights areas, such as networking, transparency and campaigning.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	456,027
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	5,827
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	37,686
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	30,192
Supplies and acquisitions	3,000
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	217,800
Sub-total	750,532
Programme support costs	97,569
Total	848,101

COUNTRY PROJECTS

MOROCCO

◆ BACKGROUND

OHCHR inaugurated a national human rights centre for documentation, information and training in Rabat in April 2000. The project was supported by OHCHR, UNDP and the Government of Morocco. An evaluation in June 2004 concluded positively on the centre's achievements.

◆ OBJECTIVES

The Centre aimed to introduce and promote a culture of human rights in Moroccan civil society by:

- Training targeted groups on human rights issues;
- Supporting efforts to introduce human rights education in the curricula;
- Establishing a specialized library and database on human rights; and
- Disseminating material on human rights relevant to all components of civil society.

◆ IMPLEMENTATION

- A training workshop on truth commissions was organized in Rabat on 21 February for 15 journalists, to familiarize them with truth commission mandates from different countries.
- A training workshop on the role of the judiciary in protecting human rights was organized from 23 to 25 February in Casablanca, to inform the participating 25 judges from different parts of Morocco on national and international norms relating to the independence of the judiciary and its role in promoting human rights, especially through Moroccan and international jurisprudence.
- A training workshop on techniques for promoting human rights and the media was organized in Casablanca from 27 to 29 February, to assist 25 journalists to link media production and human rights.
- A roundtable, "Press Deontology" was held on 27 February in Casablanca for NGO representatives, journalists and academics, to promote the Centre's publications on media, judiciary power and press deontology.
- A national dialogue, "The International Convention for Protection of Disabled People Project" was held on 17 and 18 April in Rabat, for 80 representatives of disabled persons, human rights NGOs and ministries to build common understanding.
- Four training workshops for United Nations staff in Morocco were held in spring 2004 in Rabat; two were on United Nations human rights protection mechanisms and two were on the evolution of human rights. The workshops targeted 50 people from UNDP, UNESCO, UNIFEM, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNIC.
- On 4 June, in Casablanca 23 academics from the Mediterranean region exchanged views on how to enhance research in a gathering of partners with regard to the human rights and democracy masters programme of Malta University.
- A roundtable about the outcomes of the Arbitration Commission on compensation to Moroccan victims of human rights violations was held in Rabat on 9 June 2004, for 64 NGO representatives, journalists, politicians and members of the Commission on Reconciliation and Equity Law Authority.
- A training workshop on the truth commissions and the media was held in Rabat on 10 July 2004, for 19 journalists representing different media, to highlight the role of the media in the process of revealing truth.
- A training workshop for staff of the *Association Marocaine des Droits Humains* on the international mechanisms for protecting human rights was organized in Rabat on 13 July, to reinforce usage of human rights mechanisms.
- A training workshop, "Public hearings and the process of truth", with eight leaders from the *Organisation Marocaine des Droits de l'Homme* (OMDH) and the Truth and Justice Forum, was held in Rabat on 16 July, to highlight the importance of public hearings in seeking truth about human rights violations.
- A preparatory scientific gathering for the 2nd conference on migrants' rights was held in Rabat on 17 July, for 10 academics and research units from Belgium, France, Morocco and Tunisia to define the framework.
- A regional Arab workshop on transitional justice was organized, with the International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ), in Rabat from 19 to 25 July, for 35 human rights NGOs, victims' families and attorneys from Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Morocco, Sudan and Yemen to develop a better understanding of transitional justice in the region.

◆ CONSTRAINTS

The Centre's activities were constrained by its limited autonomy, owing to its recent attachment to the national Consultative Council for Human Rights (CCDH), which is a national institution for human rights, and by its limited human resources to ensure adequate coverage of regions and locations in Morocco and to reach additional target groups.

◆ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The project was supported by OHCHR, UNDP and the Moroccan Ministry of Human Rights, until its closure in May 2004, while UNDP maintained financial control, and OHCHR assisted in substantive elements and monitored implementation. The Centre's Board, representing OHCHR, UNDP, 12 ministries, two national human rights institutions and seven NGOs, met yearly to determine the Centre's annual policy and programme of activity. OHCHR and UNDP also participated in the Centre's scientific committee to review the content of activities planned.

◆ COORDINATION

The Centre was temporarily attached to the Ministry of Justice before being attached to the Consultative Council for Human Rights. It worked in collaboration with many local, regional and international actors including the Raoul Wallenberg Institute in Sweden, the International Centre for Transitional Justice in New York (ICTJ), the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) and the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture (IRCT).

◆ BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries included NGOs, journalists, magistrates, academics, university research units, experts, political parties, decision-makers, United Nations specialized agencies, academics covering Europe and the Mediterranean region, some victims' families, as well as members of the Arbitration Commission, Reconciliation and Equity Law Authority, Moroccan Observatory for Human Rights and Justice and Truth Forum.

◆ IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The Centre's training workshops reinforced participants' capacities in responding to human rights violations, emphasizing the importance of international jurisprudence and international expertise. Interactive exchange between national and international participants led to the establishment of a first network of mutual exchange and support between civil society actors.

◆ EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

The evaluation in June 2004 indicated that the Centre would benefit from a more independent status and more regular cooperation with civil society. It also noted that the Centre inspired and assisted Moroccan NGOs to become increasingly acquainted with the international protection system, especially United Nations human rights mechanisms, and should continue to be supported by the Government, and its partners and stakeholders.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

MOROCCO

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	0
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	135,897
Sub-total	135,897
Programme support costs	17,667
Total	153,564

PALESTINE

◆ BACKGROUND

OHCHR has implemented a technical cooperation project on the rule of law with the Palestinian Authority since 1996, when OHCHR set up an office in Gaza. To assist the newly formed Palestinian Authority, it focused in the first two years on the institutional legal framework, the administration of justice, and strengthening the national human rights institution. Since then, it has emphasized human rights education and mainstreaming human rights. The latest two-year project ended in December 2004.

Grave human rights violations persisted during 2004. Since the second intifada began, loss of life has escalated on both sides with an estimated 3,154 Palestinians killed by the Israeli Defence Forces and 640 Israelis killed by Palestinians by the end of 2004. Amid the continuing violence, freedom of movement for ordinary Palestinians was severely curtailed by Israel's wall of separation, curfews and closures that confined people to their immediate vicinity, and a plethora of permit requirements that governed every aspect of Palestinians' lives and movements. Moreover, according to latest estimates, 47 per cent of Palestinians live below the poverty line and 16 per cent live in deep poverty.

The Palestinian Authority proceeded with plans for wide-ranging reforms, opening new possibilities for human rights promotion and protection. OHCHR consulted with Palestinian Authority ministers and officials on the integration of human rights into Palestinian institutional plans and on the administration of justice and rule of law. Given the Israeli Government's disengagement plans for Gaza in 2005, priorities identified included human rights training for law enforcement officials, support to the judiciary and the Palestinian Legislative Council in harmonizing laws with international human rights standards, and civil society initiatives to spread awareness of human rights.

◆ OBJECTIVES

The long-term objective for the 2002-2004 project was to contribute to creating a respectful climate for human rights and fundamental freedoms, through:

- Human rights education and awareness raising;
- Support for the national human rights institution;
- Support for the administration of justice and rule of law; and
- Mainstreaming human rights.

◆ IMPLEMENTATION

Human rights education and awareness-raising

Formal education

- OHCHR carried out an assessment of human rights education in Palestinian universities during the summer of 2004.
- OHCHR contributed to developing a national plan for children, with the national secretariat for the national plan for children, focusing on provisions in the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- The office continued to actively encourage finalization of the national plan for human rights, with the Palestinian Authority, the National Commission for NGOs and Human Rights Affairs and NGOs.
- OHCHR participated in a workshop to discuss the evaluation of a project to offer an undergraduate course on democracy, human rights, and international humanitarian law at five Palestinian universities and one college, organized by the Ministry of Higher Education in February. It discussed the lack of Arabic resources on human rights, capacity building for teachers, and a unified syllabus for the course.

- OHCHR helped to organize two training workshops for 25 school inspectors in Gaza, with the Al-Mezan Center for Human Rights, in May.

Human rights awareness

- The office helped to organize a training session for 15 field workers in January, with the Al-Mezan Center for Human Rights, on United Nations treaty bodies and focusing on monitoring and preventing human rights violations.
- The OHCHR office in Ramallah made presentations during a workshop to introduce NGOs and civil society representatives to international human rights standards, organized by the Jerusalem Centre for Human Rights and the Palestinian Agricultural Research Centre (PARC) in Qalqiliya.
- The Gaza office undertook training activities with the Al-Mezan Center for Human Rights between February and April on human rights standards, for a group of media professionals, 30 women students from the Islamic University in Gaza, 30 students from universities in the Gaza Strip, and 20 social workers.
- OHCHR cooperated with the Palestinian Center for Human Rights (PCHR) in Gaza, to train journalists on human rights in February.
- Two three-day seminars were organized and developed with the Ministry of Social Affairs for social workers and psychologists with marginalized groups and victims of human rights violations in Gaza and the West Bank, during June and July in Gaza.
- OHCHR and the Ministry of Women's Affairs organized a four-day training course in November, for 17 participants from women's units at ministries, entitled "The international human rights' principles and standards".

Support to the national human rights institution

Working with the Palestinian Independent Commission for Citizens Rights (PICCR), OHCHR organized several training initiatives, including:

- A session in January, for 50 police officers on the historical development of human rights concepts and United Nations standards for promoting and protecting human rights;
- Training sessions in February, for 20 prison officers on United Nations standards on the treatment of prisoners and then for

30 staff at the Rabi' Institution for Juvenile Delinquency in Gaza on the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

- A two-week training course in May, for customs officials in Gaza on human rights and law enforcement, attended by 30 Palestinian officers;
- Seven training sessions in July and August, for 14 school teachers on human rights, principles of democracy, citizenship, freedom of expression, separation of powers, and the rule of law; and
- A three-day training course in October, with the Women's Affairs Centre, for Palestinian women working in development, entitled "Women, development and human rights", aimed at strengthening capacity and providing access to the fundamental human rights instruments for use in their daily work.

Administration of justice and rule of law

The Gaza office participated in training sessions on the roles of law enforcement and medical officers in human rights protection, organized by the Directorate of Training of the Palestinian National Security in February. Forty police officers and 35 security officers received follow-up training in March and in April. The Ramallah office conducted two training sessions on human rights for security forces organized by the National Commission for NGOs and Human Rights Affairs in April.

OHCHR organized a two-day seminar on international human rights standards and the right to fair trial, in February, for more than 30 judges. Two three-day sessions were held in Ramallah in March and April for Palestinian Legislative Council staff, covering international standards, United Nations mechanisms and integrating human rights standards into national legislation. Twenty-three staff from Gaza and 16 from the West Bank attended.

OHCHR participated in a workshop organized by the Department for Women and Children, which discussed the draft law on social care and brought together lawyers, human rights activists and religious leaders. OHCHR also regularly participated in inter-agency theme discussions, and piloted a training session on the rights-based approach to development.

Assisting Communities Together projects

In coordination with UNDP, OHCHR supported six ACT grants of US\$ 5,000 each to local NGOs, for projects focusing on human rights education and awareness:

- The Palestinian Association for Education and the Environment Protection, located in the beach camp in Gaza city, for a project that focused on creating greater awareness among Palestinian decision-makers that a safe and clean environment is a fundamental right for all Palestinian children;
- The Mediterranean Centre for Human Services and Development Studies, in Nussurit, Middle camp, for a project designed to educate 100 students attending preparatory school, on human rights through establishing a human rights corner at their school;
- The Women's Programme Centre, in Rafah camp, for a project that concentrated on building awareness of children's human rights through theatre performances and discussions;
- The Development Social Society, in Dahrieh-Hebron, for a project aimed at raising children's, parents', and teachers' awareness of children's rights;
- The Teachers' Creativity Centre, in Ramallah, for a project that focused on the right to education, through enhancing the capacity of the actual committee for the right to education in the Jenin area, and encouraging companies, institutions, and individuals in the area to participate in providing infrastructure for at least 10 schools; and
- The Jerusalem Centre for Women for a project aimed at enabling women to play a stronger role in Palestinian society and in decision-making.

OHCHR grants

OHCHR awarded grants to:

- The Tamer organization in Gaza, for a project that trained 20 young people, 400 children, 400 women, and 40 organizations working with children and women on children and women's rights; and
- The Palestinian Society for Regional Studies, in Nablus, for a project that aimed at increasing awareness of Palestinian youth on human and children's rights among 200 university and school students.

Support to visiting experts

OHCHR provided administrative and logistical support for the visit of the Special Rapporteur on human rights violations to Palestinian territories, in February and June, focusing on the wall and demolition of houses. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences also visited the West Bank and Gaza Strip in June 2004.

OHCHR assisted with preparations, from April to June, for 50 Palestinian witnesses from the West Bank and Gaza Strip to appear in Cairo in June before the Special Committee mandated by the General Assembly to Investigate Israeli Practices affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Arab Land.

◆ CONSTRAINTS

The operating environment continued to restrict implementation of the project in 2004. The curfews, in particular, restricted the movement of OHCHR national staff and participants in training workshops. Most activities were limited to Ramallah in the West Bank and Gaza City in the Gaza Strip.

Towards the end of the year, training activities planned in partnership with Palestinian Authority Ministries were delayed, at their request, during the mourning period following the death of President Arafat.

◆ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

When the OHCHR head of office departed in July 2004, the post was vacant until November 2004. Meanwhile the Ramallah office was strengthened in December with the arrival of a new international human rights officer. By the end of 2004, the Palestine office was composed of two professional staff, two national staff and an administrative assistant based in the Ramallah sub-office. The Gaza sub-office was composed of one national staff, one administrative assistant and one driver. Owing to the current difficulties of movement between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the head of the office for Palestine was deployed to Ramallah.

OHCHR took the lead in implementing activities with the Palestinian Authority, the Ministry of Higher Education, the Ministry of Women's Affairs and the Ministry of Interior. Other

initiatives were undertaken in cooperation with the Palestinian Independent Commission on Citizens' Rights and NGOs in Gaza and the West Bank.

◆ COORDINATION

OHCHR and UNDP cooperated to support ACT projects with six NGOs, and two OHCHR grants. OHCHR facilitated consultation and coordination for NGOs in the West Bank and in Gaza with the Palestinian Network of NGOs (PNGO). OHCHR also conducted workshops in partnership with the PICCR and other NGOs.

◆ BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries included law enforcement officials, judges, staff members of the Palestinian Legislative Council, human rights NGO staff, teachers, school students, universities and officials from Palestinian Authority ministries.

◆ EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

OHCHR carried out a monitoring mission in April 2004, holding consultations with major project stakeholders. The new head of office led an assessment of the year's work in December 2004, with staff in Ramallah and Gaza offices, to begin strategic planning towards developing new activities in 2005.

Evaluations of each activity offered feedback that was invariably positive, and repeated requests were made by partners for additional human rights training. Because the previous project design provided inadequate means to assess the impact of OHCHR's work, OHCHR would introduce indicators for performance and impact to facilitate evaluation. It would look to sustain programmes of cooperation with Palestinian institutions rather than initiating one-off activities with multiple partners. OHCHR had a role to play in strengthening the focus of institutions such as Palestinian Authority and the PICCR on human rights.

Significant progress was made in human rights education, rule of law and enhancing cooperation with the national human rights institution. Since little progress was made in mainstreaming human rights, this will be strengthened in 2005.

Finally, OHCHR's important activities on women's rights and gender sensitivity will be integrated into all future activities to become a cross-cutting element in all objectives, through cooperation with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). Following Action 2, an inter-agency human rights working group will be formed, in which UNIFEM will be a partner.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN PALESTINE

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	451,469
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	27,916
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	12,400
General operating expenses	63,900
Supplies and acquisitions	21,635
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	75,045
Sub-total	652,365
Programme support costs	84,807
Total	737,172



THEMATIC HUMAN RIGHTS CHALLENGES

INTRODUCTION

Among the Office's priorities in 2004 were the human rights dimensions of development, including the right to development; the Millennium Development Goals and poverty reduction; economic, social and cultural rights; the rule of law and democracy; racism; human rights education; counter-terrorism; trafficking in persons; and human rights and business. Attention was also devoted to the rights of persons who are particularly exposed to discrimination and other human rights violations such as women, minorities, indigenous peoples, persons living with disabilities or affected by HIV/AIDS, and victims of slavery and torture. Efforts to support United Nations activities at country level have also increased and included providing training and advice on human rights to United Nations Country Teams (including in the framework of the CCA/UNDAF processes), with particular emphasis on strengthening national systems for the promotion and protection of human rights.

The activities carried out by OHCHR in these areas were highly diversified. Studies and analyses presented to human rights bodies; seminars and workshops organized at the international, regional and national levels; substantive and organizational support provided to the mandate-holders and subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission were accompanied by a variety of other activities oriented towards particular groups. These included modest grants to civil society organizations working on specific human rights issues (e.g. human rights education) or with specific groups (e.g. victims of torture and slavery). OHCHR also facilitated interaction between such groups (e.g. indigenous peoples, victims of slavery, national institutions, etc) and United Nations mechanisms and processes.

Expert and intergovernmental workshops, seminars and consultations held or prepared in 2004 addressed such issues as racism,

the relationship between development, good governance and human rights, specific problems faced by minorities or indigenous peoples, and the human rights responsibilities of business. Studies coordinated by the Office focused on the relationship between human rights and complex contemporary issues such as development, the Millennium Development Goals and poverty, counter-terrorism and transitional justice. Last year's initiatives also put strong emphasis on training, both through the preparation of training tools and manuals and through the actual organization and delivery of training programmes to, among others, United Nations peacekeepers and UNCTs on the rights-based approach.

Another important field of thematic work was the provision of support to States in the negotiation of new human rights instruments (the declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples, the proposed convention on human rights and disability and the options concerning an optional protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) and the clarification of existing ones.

The expansion of activities in thematic areas requires greater cooperation with United Nations entities, governments and civil society, as well as the identification of new partners and the devising of new methods of work. The development of these relationships may sometimes cause programmes to be delayed, and in the past has led to lower than planned expenditures. Given the delays associated with the initiation of some new activities (owing to United Nations rules and regulations concerning financial and personnel management), certain activities that had been planned for 2004 have had to be extended into 2005. However, experience in 2004, as in previous years, has demonstrated that implementation capacity improves greatly over time.

More details are provided for each thematic area in the respective sections below.

THEMATIC HUMAN RIGHTS CHALLENGES

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE THEMATIC HUMAN RIGHTS CHALLENGES

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planning activities as per the Annual Appeal 2004 and mid-year revised budgetary requirements versus actual expenditures incurred in 2004.

	Annual Appeal Budget US\$	Revised Budget US\$	Expenditure US\$
UN Decade for Human Rights Education	855,900	1,348,200	858,128
Gender mainstreaming and women's rights	415,425	201,763	151,979
Human rights and counter-terrorism	190,200	203,600	177,845
Human rights training for peacekeepers	411,300	411,300	378,000
National institutions	997,710	1,404,099	1,045,321
Trafficking in persons	391,300	313,040	200,539
Democracy, development and human rights	1,343,229	1,511,994	1,403,780
Support to UN Country Teams	257,400	257,400	152,997
Persons living with disabilities	242,410	263,297	108,144
People affected by HIV/AIDS	156,400	151,533	146,631
Minorities	360,388	356,264	228,859
Indigenous peoples	234,358	161,109	150,170
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations	350,000	473,165	486,330
Voluntary Fund for the International Decade for the World's Indigenous People	300,000	448,271	352,242
Victims of slavery	250,000	264,646	248,588
Victims of torture	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,893,881
Follow-up to the World Conference against Racism	719,000	970,443	651,439
Total	14,975,020	16,240,123	14,631,874

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS THEMATIC HUMAN RIGHTS CHALLENGES

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

	Earmarking/allocation	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Unearmarked contributions</i>			
Algeria	Minorities	50,000	50,000
Canada	National institutions	51,004	0
Chile	Minorities	10,000	10,000
Denmark	National institutions	150,000	150,000
France	Rule of law	28,418	30,000
Mexico	Minorities	30,000	30,000
Netherlands	Democracy, development and human rights	301,124	300,000
	Gender mainstreaming and women's rights	100,375	100,000
	Persons living with disabilities	50,187	50,000
	National institutions	100,000	100,000
New Zealand	National institutions	39,681	40,000
	Indigenous peoples	99,203	100,000
Norway	Democracy, development and human rights	146,133	150,000
Sweden	Minorities	10,000	10,000
<i>Specific earmarking</i>			
Australia	National institutions in the Asia-Pacific region	74,267	75,952
	Seminar on good governance	74,267	75,952
Austria	Rule of law and democracy	132,626	132,626

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

THEMATIC HUMAN RIGHTS CHALLENGES (cont.)

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

	Earmarking/allocation	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Specific earmarking (cont.)</i>			
Belgium	UN decade for human rights education	184,729	198,938
	Follow-up to the WCAR - Brussels seminar	74,622	74,622
Canada	Workshop on best practices to combat impunity	0	19,205
	Independent expert's study on impunity	0	3,178
Finland	Gender mainstreaming and women's rights	61,274	60,168
	Human rights and counter-terrorism	61,274	60,168
Germany	Gender mainstreaming and women's rights	36,765	35,913
	National institutions	122,549	120,337
	Human rights and counter-terrorism	49,019	47,884
	Trafficking in persons	122,670	121,213
Guatemala	Decade to combat racism	0	5,011
Ireland	AIDS, disability, gender, rule of law	359,453	359,453
Italy	Child protection and trafficking	30,637	33,921
Japan	Follow-up to the WCAR	7,680	7,680
Korea, Rep. of	Seminar on good governance	50,000	50,000
Mexico	Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples	40,000	40,000
Nicaragua	Seminar on good governance	3,273	3,273
Poland	Trafficking in persons	5,000	5,000
	Decade to combat racism	5,000	5,000
Spain	Gender mainstreaming and women's rights	0	124,378
	Gender mainstreaming and women's rights	198,939	46,419
	Human rights and counter-terrorism	13,263	13,263
Sweden	National institutions	277,030	271,931
	Democracy, development and human rights	123,626	121,351
Switzerland	Workshop on principles to combat impunity	29,500	29,475
	Follow-up to the WCAR (anti-discrimination unit)	40,000	43,860
	Minorities	35,200	38,596
United Kingdom	Seminar on good governance	15,000	15,000
	Seminar on rule of law and democracy	50,000	50,000
	National institutions	0	45,100
	National institutions	182,482	182,900
	Support to UN Country Teams in integrating HR	0	200,000
United States of America	Rule of law and democracy	200,000	200,000
	Seminar on good governance	100,000	100,000
	Training for peacekeepers	298,200	298,200
	Victims of trafficking and other groups at risks	400,000	400,000
European Commission	Transitional justice	0	204,490
	Promotion and protection of indigenous peoples in Guatemala and Mexico	1,017,812	0
UNESCO	UN Decade for Human Rights Education	45,000	45,000
UNAIDS	People affected by HIV/AIDS	105,420	0
Private donors	Gender mainstreaming and women's rights	213	213
	Minorities	30,000	30,000
Total		5,823,635	5,115,670

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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 contributions for the Human Rights Trust Funds can be found under the corresponding sections from pages 208 to 223 and amount to US\$ 8,992,407 in pledges and US\$ 8,892,613 income.



GLOBAL PROJECTS

UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION

BACKGROUND

The General Assembly, in December 1994, proclaimed the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004). Governments, international organizations, national institutions, NGOs professional associations, educational establishments, all sectors of civil society and individuals were encouraged to establish partnerships and concentrate efforts on promoting 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) for strengthening human rights education programmes at the international, regional, national and local levels.

At the conclusion of the Decade, on 10 December 2004, the General Assembly proclaimed a new World Programme for Human Rights Education. Structured in consecutive phases, it would start on 1 January 2005 and aim to continue advancing implementation of human rights education programmes in all sectors.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of OHCHR's work in relation to the Decade has been to support national and local capacities for human rights education and training by:

- Facilitating networking and information-sharing among relevant actors;
- Ensuring appropriate support through OHCHR technical cooperation projects;
- Supporting grassroots 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 DECADE'S ACTORS

OHCHR has continued to develop its resource collection of human rights education and training materials, a specialized collection of OHCHR's Library accessible to the public. In 2004, 55 items were added to the collection, which now includes around 2,000 resources for human rights education and training, a number of audio-visual materials, and full documentation from the Decade.

OHCHR has continued to maintain and develop its database on human rights education and training (available through OHCHR web site at <http://www.ohchr.org/english/issues/education/training/index.htm>) in order to disseminate information on the many resources available on human rights education and training. During this period, the database was updated with 545 new entries including 186 institutions, 284 materials, and 75 programmes; it contained around 3,000 entries at the year's end. With the newly developed OHCHR resource tool (Voyager system) to disseminate on line information about materials available at the Library, OHCHR has worked to transfer relevant data from the database on human rights education and training to this new system and to revise the database.

In 2004, OHCHR also organized regional and sub-regional activities focusing on human rights education. In particular, within the Asia-Pacific framework for the promotion and protection of human rights, activities included:

- Review of a draft study on popular and non-formal human rights education methodologies used in the region, commissioned to the Asian Regional Resource Center for Human Rights Education (ARRC) and currently being finalized;
- Organization of the sub-regional workshop on human rights education in the Gulf States school systems (15-19 February 2004, Doha, Qatar), a joint UNICEF, UNESCO and OHCHR initiative in collaboration with the host Government;
- Organization of the expert meeting on national plans of action for human rights and human rights education in the Asia-Pacific region (20-22 October 2004, Bangkok, Thailand); and

- Development of a proposal in the area of human rights teacher-training in South Asia and South-East Asia, to be implemented in 2005 by the Asia-Pacific Human Rights Information Center (HURIGHTS OSAKA).

◆ SUPPORT TO OHCHR'S TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECTS

A staff member worked with relevant OHCHR staff in the planning and organizing education and training activities in various countries in Africa (Burkina Faso, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Togo), Asia-Pacific (Afghanistan, China, Islamic Republic of Iran, Timor-Leste), the Arab region (Gulf States, Iraq), Europe (Central Asia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Russia) and Latin America (Colombia, Guyana).

◆ SUPPORTING GRASS ROOTS HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION INITIATIVES

The Assisting Communities Together (ACT) project was initiated in 1998 in cooperation with UNDP to make small grants available for organizations and individuals carrying out human rights promotional activities in local communities. In September 2003, OHCHR closed the third phase of the ACT project (launched in December 2001), under which OHCHR and UNDP allocated 221 grants (143 financed by OHCHR and 78 by UNDP country offices) in 29 countries. In October 2003, OHCHR and UNDP launched the fourth phase of the ACT project in 32 countries; at the end of 2004, more than 150 grass-roots initiatives were being implemented.

◆ HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION AND TRAINING MATERIALS

In 2004, work continued on some of the training and educational tools developed within the Decade programme. OHCHR published and disseminated in English and French its *ABC - Teaching Human Rights: Practical Activities for Primary and Secondary Schools* together with its accompanying poster. *Human Rights in the Administration of Justice - A Manual on Human Rights for Judges, Prosecutors and Lawyers*, developed by OHCHR in cooperation with the International Bar Association, was also published and disseminated in English with a related leaflet, and work has continued on a corresponding Facilitator's Guide. Efforts have also continued towards publishing the *Human Rights Training Package for Prison Officials and the Training Package on Human Rights Monitoring*.

◆ DISSEMINATING THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The web page on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (<http://www.ohchr.org/english/issues/education/training/udhr.htm>) and its various resources were maintained and work was completed to improve the electronic management of the section. OHCHR has also revised some language versions according to comments received by on line visitors and reviews by the United Nations Department of Public Information, Member States and other partners. In addition, OHCHR maintained and expanded its worldwide collection of Declaration materials received since 1995, which includes more than 500 items of printed material, multimedia and a diverse range of souvenirs. A selection of them is displayed on the ground floor at OHCHR headquarters in Geneva.

◆ ENSURING WORLDWIDE COORDINATION FOR THE DECADE

The Office has continued to disseminate information on the Decade, and on human rights education and training in general, by answering related inquiries from governments, inter-governmental organizations, NGOs, academic institutions and others.

OHCHR prepared a report (E/CN.4/2004/93) on achievements and shortcomings of the Decade in early 2004, as requested by the Commission on Human Rights. In its resolution 2004/71 (April 2004), the Commission decided to recommend to the General Assembly the launch of a World Programme for Human Rights Education to start on 1 January 2005. It requested that OHCHR prepare the plan of action for its first phase (2005-2007) to be devoted to the integration of human rights education within national school systems. OHCHR and UNESCO worked jointly on developing the plan of action. A first draft was prepared from May to July 2004 and reviewed during an expert meeting organized in September 2004 in Geneva, attended by over 50 specialists from all continents. OHCHR submitted the final version of the text to the General Assembly (A/59/525). Member States were invited to submit comments by January 2005 on the draft plan of action for the first phase to OHCHR, with a view to its early adoption.

CONSTRAINTS

While the Office receives many requests for support in human rights education and training, its capacity remains limited

to respond, contribute with expert advice or develop related material. Its number of support staff is inadequate.

Because the request by the Commission on Human Rights to prepare a plan of action for the first phase (2005-2007) of the World Programme for Human Rights Education was not foreseen in OHCHR's plan of activities, no regular budget funds were made available for this. Related costs, including the hiring of some consultants and organization of an expert meeting, were therefore covered by budgetary allocations initially envisaged for activities aimed at marking the end of the Decade which were cancelled.

Some difficulties were experienced in the financial reporting of ACT granted activities, due to the absence of clear guidelines; this issue has been addressed for the fourth phase of the ACT project and standard budget sheets have been developed.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

In the implementation of the Decade's programme, OHCHR has established ad hoc partnerships with other agencies in the United Nations system, in particular, UNESCO and its National Commissions, UNDP and its country offices, the United Nations Department of Public Information and its United Nations Information Centers as well as with regional intergovernmental organizations, governments, national institutions, human rights institutes and NGO.

BENEFICIARIES

OHCHR has a mailing list of about 2,000 organizations and individuals, and receives about 600 requests every month for human rights publications, education materials and related information. Interested individuals and organizations visit OHCHR headquarters and other OHCHR offices on a daily basis to obtain human rights information and materials. OHCHR's web site is also regularly consulted. OHCHR carries out technical cooperation projects in some 30 countries, which in most cases have an education and public information component, and various regional and international training programmes. In the framework of the ACT project, OHCHR reaches out to hundreds of organizations and individuals at the grassroots level.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- Information-sharing and networking among various actors have been enhanced through the organization of regional and sub-regional education and training activities, and through OHCHR's database on human rights education and training.
- OHCHR received and responded to more than 250 on line and written requests for information. The Library's resource collection on human rights education and training, welcomed groups and individuals from all over the world. The development of this collection has also been an opportunity for OHCHR to establish good contacts with similar institutions, such as academic and research institutes and NGO documentation centres.
- During the Decade, OHCHR has worked increasingly with UNESCO in developing and implementing activities. With the World Programme for Human Rights Education and its early focus on the school system, OHCHR and UNESCO have co-funded and jointly implemented preparatory activities.
- Feedback on the ACT project from the grant recipients and United Nations colleagues in the field shows the positive impact that the project has had on working relationships between grant recipients and their local/national authorities. UNDP country offices have shown growing interest in the ACT project. For the fourth phase, 19 UNDP country offices have agreed to a cost-sharing arrangement from their national budgets
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is permanently accessible on OHCHR's web site in national and local languages. The web site is the only easily-accessible depository of such versions in the world.

EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

At the conclusion of the Decade, OHCHR carried out consultations with governments on its achievements and shortcomings, reporting on them to the Commission on Human Rights (UN Doc. E/CN.4/2004/93). In addition, the mid-term evaluation of the Decade (A/55/360), carried out in the year 2000, also provided lessons to learn.

These evaluations highlight that the Decade has "put human rights education on the agenda", helped to increase awareness of

the need for human rights education and provided a framework for international cooperation. It has facilitated human rights education work by those already engaged in relevant activities and encouraged others to develop them.

While the Decade may have been a catalyst in eliciting responses from some governments, these responses have been uneven. NGOs also remain key actors in this field, and the Decade has proved to be a catalyst and an umbrella for their efforts. Governmental and non-governmental actors, however, need to increase their collaboration over human rights education activities.

FUNDING

The project has been funded exclusively through voluntary contributions. In 2004 it covered two professional posts.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN UN DECADE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	137,997
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	18,559
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	5,431
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	45,389
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	6,339
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	545,690
Sub-total	759,405
Programme support costs	98,723
Total	858,128

GENDER MAINSTREAMING AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS

BACKGROUND

Women make up more than half of the world's population and constitute the largest group prevented from fully enjoying their human rights owing to discrimination. The General Assembly, ECOSOC, the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women mandated OHCHR and other United Nations bodies to ensure that gender perspectives and women's rights issues are integrated into all activities of the United Nations. Particular attention has gone to providing support to human rights bodies and mechanisms related to harmful traditional practices and housing.

OBJECTIVES

An immediate objective is to improve OHCHR's capacity to integrate women's human rights and gender perspectives into United Nations human rights activities. Another is to encourage the mainstreaming of a human rights approach to gender inequalities throughout the United Nations system.

The ultimate objective is to increase OHCHR's capacity for global and regional advocacy, by encouraging human rights mechanisms, governments, NGOs, civil society, national and international organizations to address the human rights dimensions of gender inequality throughout their policies and activities.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- Activities within OHCHR continued to be guided by the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy adopted in July 2002. Gender review and advice was provided systematically during the internal review process of OHCHR's projects.
- Input was provided for a growing number of reports by the Secretary-General concerning implementation of ECOSOC resolutions on gender mainstreaming, Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security, implementation of the Beijing Platform of Action, the situation of women in Afghanistan and assistance to Palestinian women.

- The new High Commissioner addressed the Security Council on 28 October 2004, during its open debate on women, peace and security. Along with the Acting High Commissioner, she also delivered statements at meetings organized by NGOs during 2004.
- A panel was organized on 4 April 2004 in collaboration with the Government of Germany, the Division for the Advancement of Women, and the NGO Committee on the Status of Women. The theme was "Affirmative Action and Security Council resolution 1325: CEDAW General Recommendation 25 and women's participation in conflict prevention and resolution". Among participants were the Acting High Commissioner, the chairperson of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, the Chairperson of the 60th session of the Commission on Human Rights, and representatives of the Government of Germany, the CEDAW Committee and NGOs.
- OHCHR prepared a paper, "Human Rights, Gender and Trade: A Legal Framework" which was included in an UNCTAD publication, "Trade and Gender: Opportunities and Challenges for Developing Countries," in May 2004.
- OHCHR continued to participate in the work and meetings of inter-agency gender mechanisms, in particular the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality and its Taskforces on Gender and Trade; Gender and the Millennium Development Goals; Women, Peace and Security; and Indigenous Women. OHCHR also participated in work with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee on Humanitarian Issues Taskforce on Gender by supporting the preparation of practical tools for the integration of women's human rights issues into United Nations post-conflict reconstruction activities.
- OHCHR moderated an online discussion on "Human Rights of Women", held from 8 November to 3 December 2004, involving over 200 participants: experts from human rights mechanisms, United Nations agencies, NGOs and academia. The online discussion report represents the more important of several contributions made by OHCHR to the preparatory process for the 10-year review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

CONSTRAINTS

As awareness of the human rights dimensions of gender inequality increases, so does the demand for support and

assistance in mainstreaming gender perspectives throughout OHCHR activities. This has placed strain on existing human resources and left limited capacity for extensive or systematic staff training and capacity building for experts. The regional consultation on harmful traditional practices which was to take place at the end of 2004 was postponed due to constraints in human resources.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Gender activities were implemented by the Research and Right to Development Branch in cooperation with the network of OHCHR gender focal points. Activities were also frequently implemented in collaboration with the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNIFEM, the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality and other inter-agency mechanisms that support the integration of gender perspectives into United Nations activities. OHCHR also works closely in this area with NGOs and civil society organizations, including both human rights and women's organizations.

BENEFICIARIES

The project has benefited the international human rights mechanisms, including OHCHR, the treaty bodies and the special procedures of the Commission on Human Rights. It has also benefited United Nations bodies and agencies, national human rights institutions and NGOs who have gained greater awareness of the human rights dimensions of gender inequality. The ultimate beneficiaries of this programme, however, are the women and men affected by discrimination based on sex and women who are victims of human rights violations.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Demand from OHCHR staff members and other agencies for additional support concerning the integration of gender perspectives and women's rights into their activities continues to grow and is evidence of the success of efforts to increase awareness.

EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

Yearly self-assessment occurs through preparation of the annual report presented by the Secretary-General to the Commission on Human Rights. This reflects improvements and challenges faced in integrating gender perspectives and women's human rights into the activities of the human rights mechanisms. In 2004, greater attention was devoted to OHCHR's own activities in the report. In recognition of the staffing constraints that affected implementation of planned activities in 2003 and 2004, the new High Commissioner decided to assign gender responsibilities to a special adviser located within the Executive office.

FUNDING

Expenditure on staff was lower than expected, as the gender coordinator post was vacant from 1 August 2004 and temporary replacement was provided from mid-September. Project expenditure was also lower than expected due to the postponement of the regional consultation on harmful traditional practices and to delays in the recruitment of the senior adviser on gender. These impediments resulted in postponement of the work to prepare tools for integration of women's human rights in the work of United Nation Country Teams.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN GENDER MAINSTREAMING AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS	
This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.	
Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	89,918
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	4,526
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	40,051
Sub-total	134,495
Programme support costs	17,484
Total	151,979

HUMAN RIGHTS AND COUNTER-TERRORISM

BACKGROUND

United Nations human rights mechanisms continued in 2004 to raise concern over the protection of human rights in counter-terrorism. In a joint statement at their annual meeting in June 2004, United Nations special rapporteurs and representatives, independent experts and chairpersons of working groups reiterated their concerns over the serious impact that some counter-terrorism measures have on human rights and fundamental freedoms. Expressing similar concerns, the human rights treaty bodies also continued to pay close attention to this issue in their review of State party reports.

OHCHR's activities on human rights and counter-terrorism were launched in 2003 after calls by the General Assembly, Security Council, Commission on Human Rights and others that States should ensure measures taken to combat terrorism comply with obligations under international law; in particular, international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law. General Assembly and Commission on Human Rights resolutions also called on OHCHR to examine the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in countering terrorism by taking into account reliable information from all sources; to make general recommendations concerning the obligation of States to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms while taking actions against terrorism; and to provide relevant assistance and advice to States upon request. The project was partly designed to strengthen OHCHR's capacity to implement these tasks.

One initial objective was to link the United Nations human rights system with the Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC). The CTC was established by Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) to monitor action on counter-terrorism and to receive reports from States on measures taken at national level. In Security Council debates regarding CTC work, many States had emphasized that it should take human rights into account in its review of counter-terrorism measures. By resolution 1535 (2004), the Security Council approved a restructuring of the CTC under which its new Executive Directorate was to liaise with OHCHR and other human rights organizations in matters related to terrorism.

Significantly, the Commission on Human Rights approved a new provision in April 2004 to appoint an independent expert on human rights and counter-terrorism to assist the High Commissioner for one year. The expert would assist in implementing the resolution and in submitting a report to the Commission in 2005 on strengthening the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism. The chair of the Commission appointed Dr. Robert Goldman (USA) as the independent expert on 9 July 2004.

OBJECTIVES

- Strengthen OHCHR's capacity to analyze counter-terrorism measures and to make recommendations according to international human rights standards.
- Provide substantive support to OHCHR and United Nations human rights mechanisms on human rights and terrorism.
- Develop links with the Counter-Terrorism Committee.
- Establish partnerships with other organizations to develop and disseminate tools and information to assist States in designing effective counter-terrorism measures that comply with international human rights standards.

IMPLEMENTATION

Support was provided to the High Commissioner in numerous initiatives on human rights and counter-terrorism. Assistance was given in preparing a major address by the High Commissioner delivered to the Biennial Conference of the International Commission of Jurists in Berlin in August 2004. Information was supplied on counter-terrorism measures and related issues to the High Commissioner, United Nations human rights treaty bodies and special procedures.

OHCHR submitted regular updates to the CTC chair with relevant conclusions and observations from United Nations human rights mechanisms. OHCHR staff also met with the newly appointed Executive Director of the CTC Executive Directorate in July. The Office previously attended a meeting on developing an action agenda for the CTC, in Copenhagen from 19 to 20 April, hosted by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It also participated in a conference on CTC cooperation with regional organizations, hosted by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), in cooperation with the United

Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in Vienna from 11 to 12 March.

OHCHR participated in several workshops on formulating and implementing counter-terrorism measures at the national level. These included an event organized with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development in Khartoum, Sudan from 14-18 January 2004 and one co-organized by UNODC, CTC, and the Organization of American States (OAS) in San José, Costa Rica from 5-7 October 2004. OHCHR also participated with UNODC and OAS on a CTC-headed mission to Paraguay to advise authorities on counter-terrorism legislation from 29 November to 3 December 2004.

OHCHR strengthened cooperation with other partners such as the OSCE and the Council of Europe. The Office participated in a workshop on human rights and counter-terrorism, organized by the OSCE's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in Copenhagen from 15 to 16 March 2004. It also sent a representative to an experts meeting to develop guidelines for the protection of victims of terrorism, organized by the Council of Europe in October 2004. OHCHR has played a significant role in developing a framework for cooperation to confront new challenges including international terrorism, in the follow-up to the Fifth High-Level Meeting between the United Nations and Regional Organizations that took place in New York from 29 to 30 July 2003.

OHCHR provided expert advice to the Seventh International Conference of National Human Rights Institutions in September 2004 in Seoul. The theme there was, "Upholding Human Rights during Conflict and while Countering Terrorism." The Office previously participated in the UNESCO World Forum on Human Rights, organizing a panel discussion on counter-terrorism with national human rights institutions, in May 2004 in Nantes, France.

OHCHR continued to distribute its publication, the *Digest of Jurisprudence of the United Nations and Regional Organizations on the Protection of Human Rights while Countering Terrorism*, which was first published in September 2003. OHCHR, in cooperation with the International Bar Association (IBA), sent copies to all the Association's affiliates in June 2004. Following high demand, a second printing of the Digest was planned for early 2005.

Finally, the Office provided support to the Commission on Human Rights-appointed independent expert on protection of human rights while countering terrorism, and continued to assist the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.

CONSTRAINTS

The project's achievements were limited because they were implemented by one OHCHR staff member only. Plans to develop educational materials and update the Digest of Jurisprudence, for example, had to be postponed until 2005.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The project was relocated from the OHCHR Capacity Building and Field Operations Branch (CBB) to the Rule of Law and Democracy Unit in the Research and Right to Development Branch (RRDB), in June 2004.

COORDINATION

OHCHR emphasized close cooperation with partners inside and outside of the United Nations to maximize impact. A key objective, as noted, was to strengthen links with the CTC. Good coordination was also established with UNODC and other United Nations entities, as well as the OSCE, Council of Europe, OAS, national human rights institutions and national and international NGOs.

BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries included Member States, partner organizations, United Nations entities, as well as policy makers, judges, lawyers and human rights defenders. The ultimate beneficiaries, however, are people who are affected by counter-terrorism measures.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

OHCHR worked to achieve greater international awareness of human rights protection in countering terrorism. One outcome was that the Security Council approved the restructuring of the CTC in 2004. Another came in September, when partly in response to OHCHR, the Executive Director of the CTC Executive Directorate decided to recruit a staff expert on human rights, humanitarian law and refugee law.

OHCHR has contributed to raising awareness of the relevance of human rights in effective counter-terrorism measures by working in partnership with other United Nations agencies, regional organizations, national human rights institutions and NGOs. The High Commissioner for Human Rights, in particular, has repeatedly stated that commitment to upholding respect for human rights and the rule of law is a key to success in countering terrorism.

FUNDING

The project was funded through the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation, which provided for one full-time staff member and related activities.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN HUMAN RIGHTS AND COUNTER-TERRORISM

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	142,504
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	14,881
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	157,385
Programme support costs	20,460
Total	177,845

HUMAN RIGHTS TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPERS

BACKGROUND

Over the past decade, United Nations peacekeeping operations have evolved into multidimensional operations with complex mandates involving military, police and civilian components. Protecting and promoting human rights has become an integral part of United Nations peacekeeping work. In response, new training programmes and materials have been developed to prepare military and civilian police personnel for their peace tasks.

OHCHR has worked with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) since 1994 to train the officers that train personnel deployed on United Nations peacekeeping missions. The High-Level Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (“Brahimi Panel”) in 2000 stressed “the importance of training military, police and other civilian personnel on human rights issues and on the relevant provisions of international humanitarian law”, and emphasized OHCHR’s unique role in this effort. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) between OHCHR and DPKO calls for their cooperation in providing human rights training to all deployed peacekeeping personnel and in that provided by Member States.

OHCHR began a project to enhance its contribution to human rights training for the civilian police and military components of peace operations in late 2002. It provided advice to DPKO and Member States on incorporating human rights into peacekeeping training, revised the OHCHR training package on human rights for United Nations civilian police, and developed a training package for military personnel. During project implementation, it identified new needs which formed the basis for the 2004 project (Phase two). A review of national training programmes also found that many training centers established by Member States and peace operations lacked sufficient capacity to provide relevant human rights training.

OBJECTIVES

The objective was to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations, Member States, and United Nations peace operations to integrate human rights into the training of peacekeeping personnel. It would do so by producing human rights training materials for military peacekeepers, civilian police and others, by training national and field trainers, and by providing expert advice to DPKO.

IMPLEMENTATION

Activities focused primarily on developing training materials and providing training for military peacekeepers and senior management personnel in peacekeeping operations.

The Office drafted a training manual on human rights for military personnel in peace operations with 15 modules covering legal and operational issues. It established an advisory group of experts on military and human rights aspects of peacekeeping, and held a meeting to review the draft manual’s contents, methodology and suitability. The Office worked closely on the manual with DPKO, UNHCR, OCHA, UNICEF, the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict and other United Nations agencies and departments concerned.

The Office conducted four regional training courses for trainers of military personnel deployed to peace operations, to pilot the draft manual and to start enhancing the capacity of Member States to provide human rights training. One course, aimed at trainers from Latin America, was organized with the Argentina Peace Operation Joint Training Centre (CAECOPAZ) in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Another, aimed at trainers from Asia, was organized with the Bangladesh Institute of Peace Support Operation Training (BIPSOT) in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Two more courses were conducted as part of broader programmes on conflict prevention, peacekeeping and human rights for African military peacekeepers organized by the United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC). These provided a vehicle for disseminating the manual among African military institutions and peacekeeping training centers. The course also included a small number of human rights officers from United Nations peace operations involved in the provision of training to military peacekeepers with a view to enhancing in-mission training.

The Office continued to cooperate with DPKO to deliver pre-deployment training to the military as well as the civilian police and civilian personnel on new peacekeeping operations. It participated in pre-deployment training programmes for staff on the United Nations Operations in Burundi (ONUB) and the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). The Office also participated in a United Nations Assistance Teams (UNTAT) course organized by DPKO in Kenya for English-speaking African countries and in a regional course for United Nations logistic officers in Malaysia.

At the request of DPKO, the Office became a partner in a new project to develop Standard Training Modules for the integrated training of civilian, police and military senior management personnel of peacekeeping operations, known as STM-Level 3 project. The Office took part in three development seminars organized by DPKO to design the modules, discussed human rights with senior representatives of United Nations peace operations and Member States, and produced a draft module to form part of the STM 3 series.

The Office also participated in seminars and training activities organized by Member States, to develop effective concepts of civil-military relations, and to train civilian police personnel. It participated in the annual meeting of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers, attended by representatives of more than 50 training institutions, reporting on OHCHR activities and exploring partnerships.

A module on human trafficking developed by OHCHR, for the training manual on human rights for military personnel of peace operations, was made available to NATO as a resource to produce materials for its new policy on trafficking.

CONSTRAINTS

The main difficulties in implementation resulted from delays in drafting the training manual. Delays by consultants in completing their tasks caused some project activities to be postponed. However, all planned activities were completed by the year's end. Fewer activities aimed at civilian police components of peace operations were carried out than initially planned. The reasons included the development and review of a training package on human rights for military peacekeepers that required additional staff time than originally envisaged, new

opportunities to integrate human rights training in programmes aimed at military peacekeepers, and DPKO's launch of a project for integrated training of senior management personnel that required substantial staff time.

COORDINATION

Building on previous experience, OHCHR continued to implement the project in close cooperation with DPKO's Training and Evaluation Service, Best Practices Unit and Civilian Police Division. The UNSSC called on OHCHR to design and deliver human rights training within broader programmes for African peacekeepers. Meanwhile UNHCR participated in all training courses, and important partnerships were developed with national peacekeeping training programmes from Member States, especially with CAECOPAZ in Argentina and BIPSOT in Bangladesh.

BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries included institutions and individuals from Member States and United Nations peace operations staff who train military and civilian police for deployment in peace operations. Senior representatives of Member States and senior peace operations staff who participated in international seminars where human rights issues were discussed also benefited.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

In addition to developing the training manual on human rights for military personnel of peace operations and integrating human rights into the design of STM 3, a network was developed of institutions involved in peacekeeping training and committed to supporting the integration of human rights in national training programmes for peacekeeping personnel.

Human rights have become a standard feature in the guidance materials and programmes offered by the United Nations to Member States for training peacekeeping personnel. Pre-deployment training programmes organized by DPKO for staff on new peace operations and for troop-contributor countries systematically included human rights and OHCHR was requested to present the human rights sessions.

OHCHR participation in international seminars that brought together senior representatives from Member States and peace operations raised awareness of the centrality of human rights in United Nations efforts to achieve and maintain peace and security, and the importance of integrating human rights objectives into peace operations missions.

Activities for military trainers of peace operations personnel reached more than 40 troop-contributing countries and seven peace operations. The presentation of new human rights roles for military peacekeepers, through the draft manual and training activities, prompted much discussion.

Following participation of human rights staff of peace operations in the training courses, induction training sessions on human rights were strengthened for military personnel in the peace operations in Burundi and Côte d'Ivoire using parts of the draft manual.

Finally, activities contributed to injecting a human rights dimension into current debates on civil-military relations, which have traditionally focused on the humanitarian aspects.

EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

Daily and final evaluation of training courses by participants indicated that the courses were often a first opportunity to explore human rights issues relevant to peacekeepers, as well as legal aspects and its application to the tasks and professional realities peacekeepers.

An inclusive methodology was adopted in developing the training manual on human rights for military personnel of peace operations, involving the submission of the initial concept and the draft manual to a group of interested Member States' institutions, peace operations and individual experts, and piloting the draft manual in four training courses. This methodology proved useful to test the manual and its new concept and approach, as well as to gauge and gain acceptance and ownership by its users.

The level of engagement achieved from DPKO, Member States and other partners to train military peacekeepers and senior management in human rights, and the commitment generated

was only possible through sustained commitment of OHCHR resources to this work.

FUNDING

Funding for the expert meeting on the review of the draft training manual on human rights for military personnel of peace operations came from the regular budget. All other activities were funded from the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN HUMAN RIGHTS TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPERS	
This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.	
Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	134,810
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	29,102
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	35,066
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	135,535
Sub-total	334,513
Programme support costs	43,487
Total	378,000

SUPPORT TO NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

BACKGROUND

OHCHR accords priority to the establishment and strengthening of national institutions. The 1993 Paris Principles, adopted by the General Assembly, are commitments to improving United Nations system-wide coordination with national institutions, and to encouraging increased participation of national

institutions in appropriate United Nations human rights forums. OHCHR encourages sharing of best practices among national institutions and facilitates their access to relevant information, providing advice and assistance on legislation and through round tables, seminars, workshops and training activities. OHCHR also supports the strengthening of regional networks. More information is available at the forum of national institutions website (www.nhri.net).

OBJECTIVES

- Support efforts by governments to establish or strengthen national institutions to promote and protect human rights.
- Promote the implementation of international norms for national institutions by other United Nations agencies and programmes.
- Encourage treaty bodies and special procedure mandate-holders to recognize and promote the role of national institutions.
- Support assessment by the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the General Assembly of the role and effectiveness of national institutions as human rights monitoring bodies.

IMPLEMENTATION

Practical advice was provided to a growing number of countries on appropriate constitutional and legislative frameworks for new national institutions and on their structure, functions, powers and responsibilities.

Upon request, the national institutions unit provided tailored advice and support on the Paris Principles, national institutions legislation, comparative analyses, technical cooperation needs assessments, project formulation, evaluation missions and training activities to OHCHR colleagues, regional representatives, United Nations Country Teams, United Nations agencies, NGOs and other OHCHR partners.

OHCHR has provided advice and information for national institutions in Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Burundi, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Greece, Iraq, Japan, Jordan,

Kenya, Lesotho, Maldives, Nepal, the Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Uzbekistan. The national institutions of Afghanistan, Mongolia, Nepal, Palestine, Rwanda and Zambia have benefited from programmes of support provided by OHCHR.

◆ SUPPORT TO INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES

International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions

The national institutions unit continued its work as the secretariat of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC) and its Accreditation Sub-Committee. It provided substantive support and facilitated the holding of its 14th session in Geneva, during the 60th session of the Commission on Human Rights, and its 15th session in Seoul, prior to the 7th International Conference of National Institutions in September.

By the end of 2004 the ICC had accredited 50 national institutions deemed to be in compliance with the Paris Principles, with the number increasing annually from 15 in 1999 to 45 in 2003. The unit, as secretariat for ICC, has worked closely with ICC to strengthen its accreditation procedures. Among matters addressed at the 14th session was the adoption by the members of the rules of procedure of the Sub-Committee.

7th international conference of national human rights institutions

The conference was held in Seoul in September 2004 hosted by the Korean National Human Rights Commission and co-organized with the ICC and OHCHR, with the financial support of the Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions and the *Agence intergouvernementale de la Francophonie*. The overall theme of the conference was "Upholding human rights during conflict and while countering terrorism". For the first time a NGO forum was held prior to the conference with international and local NGOs participating throughout the conference as observers.

Commission on Human Rights

A document series was issued to allow national institutions to submit documents for consideration by the Commission on Human Rights. After a note was sent by the Secretariat to all national institutions for comment, consultations were held with governments and NGOs on ways to enhance the work of national institutions in the work of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies (E/CN.4/2005/107) following resolution 2004/75.

◆ SUPPORT TO REGIONAL INITIATIVES

OHCHR provided support to the regional secretariats of national institutions for annual meetings and substantive initiatives. These included discussions on respect for human rights in combating terrorism held in Kathmandu, Nepal in February 2004, on investigation techniques with the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions for the Sri Lanka Human Rights Commission in November 2003, on Indigenous Peoples' rights with the Network of the Americas held in March 2004 in Mérida, Mexico, and on torture prevention at a seminar hosted by the Network of the Americas and the Association for the Prevention of Torture held in Buenos Aires in June 2004.

Network of National Human Rights Institutions of the Americas

OHCHR provided financial and substantive support to the Network of National Institutions of the Americas 3rd General Assembly held in June 2004 in Buenos Aires with the cooperation of the *Defensoría del Pueblo de la Nación* of Argentina. OHCHR also provided support to the 3rd Regional Conference of the Caribbean Ombudsman Association held in Jamaica in May 2004 and supported the participation of the former Secretary-General of Canada's Human Rights Commission, who spoke on the Paris Principles and the Ombudsman's mandate.

African Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions

- OHCHR remains committed to supporting the nascent secretariat of the Coordinating Committee of African National Human Rights Institutions.
- The African Union, in cooperation with OHCHR and the Coordinating Committee, organized the first African Union

Conference of National Human Rights Institutions in Addis Ababa, in October 2004.

- The national institutions unit participated in a seminar on national institutions in Africa, conflict resolution and peace-building organized by the Human Rights and Conflict Management Programme of the Centre for Conflict Resolution in Cape Town, South Africa, from November to December 2004.
- A pilot project on distance training on monitoring and investigation of human rights violations for national institutions in Africa, based on a combination of a CD-ROM/tutor-based training programme developed by the NGO Fahamu in cooperation with OHCHR, was successfully completed in 2004. A workshop co-hosted by the National Human Rights Commission of Kenya, bringing together course participants to share experiences and best practices, was held in Nairobi in May 2004. A post-workshop activity provided an opportunity for participants to undertake practical follow-up activities within their institutions and consolidate learning through practical application.
- A training workshop for the Zambian National Human Rights Commission was organized in July 2004 by OHCHR in cooperation with UNDP's office in Zambia. A consultant was selected to work with the commissioners and ensure a common understanding on the role of national institutions.

Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions

- OHCHR facilitated the participation of national institutions in the 12th Workshop on Regional Cooperation for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asia-Pacific Region, held in Doha in March 2004.
- It also supported the sub-regional workshops for the Arab and Pacific regions on national human rights protection systems, including national institutions.
- OHCHR supported and participated in the 8th Annual Meeting of the Asia Pacific Forum held in Kathmandu in February 2004 and the Forum's 9th Annual Meeting held in Seoul in September 2004.
- In July 2004, OHCHR and the Asia Pacific Forum promoted a joint mission to strengthen the legislative basis of the Palestinian Independent Commission for Citizens' Rights.
- OHCHR also offered training to the National Centre for Human Rights in Jordan in the area of complaints handling and human rights education through the New Zealand

Human Rights Commission. In February 2004, OHCHR provided a preliminary training course to the Jordan United Nations Country Team (UNCT) concerning the Paris Principles.

Europe

- OHCHR established closer relations with the Office of the Human Rights Commissioner of the Council of Europe, which is the focal point for the Council's work on national institutions. OHCHR and the Council have exchanged information about various national institutions within Europe and have undertaken a first joint mission to Turkey with the Danish Institute for Human Rights. Cooperation is expected to be enhanced through biannual consultations and joint activities.
- OHCHR participated in the 3rd round table of national institutions, hosted by the German Institute for Human Rights and the Council of Europe in Berlin, in November 2004. The Conference addressed the development of the system of human rights protection within the Council of Europe, the protection of human rights in the context of the fight against terrorism, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings.
- The 5th European meeting of national institutions was held in conjunction with the 3rd round table in Berlin. The event was co-organized by the French National Consultative Commission for Human Rights, President of the European Coordinating Group of National Institutions, and the German Institute for Human Rights.

◆ INFORMATION AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES

- The national institutions unit has maintained a web site on national institutions (www.nhri.net) since 2003, with the support of the Danish Institute for Human Rights. The site, which is linked to all existing national institution web sites and to OHCHR's main web page, includes information on country and thematic issues of interest to national institutions. A database of comparative analyses for procedures and complaints handled by national institutions, and a news alert sent out fortnightly by e-mail to interested parties, were also launched in 2004.
- Training modules and materials are being developed in collaboration with OHCHR partners. These include a CD-ROM compilation of national institution legislation, constitutional

provisions and annual reports; a CD-ROM-based training module on national institutions; an update of the *National Institutions Handbook Series No. 4*; and a handbook for national institutions on economic, social and cultural rights, *No. 12 in the Professional Training Series*, which will be released in 2005.

- OHCHR is developing measurement indicators for the effectiveness of national institutions and their compliance with the Paris Principles, in cooperation with the International Council on Human Rights Policy.

◆ COOPERATION BETWEEN HUMAN RIGHTS TREATY BODIES, SPECIAL MECHANISMS OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- The national institutions unit has systematically engaged with treaty bodies and their members by providing expert analysis on national institutions.
- OHCHR undertook training workshops on strengthening the implementation of human rights treaty recommendations through the enhancement of national protection mechanisms in November 2003, May 2004 and November 2004. Representatives of the media, NGOs and national institutions participated in the workshops and in the sessions of the committees reviewing the reports of their respective countries. Plans of action have been developed for each country.
- Pre-sessional and follow-up missions took place in 2004 to prepare participants for the Geneva-based workshops and assess the impact of training on the ground. The national institutions unit has one staff member working exclusively on treaty body and national institutions issues.
- The special procedure mandate holders increasingly consulted with representatives of national institutions, which have provided them with relevant information on their work. National institutions are key players in helping to ensure that the recommendations of mandate holders are followed up in their respective countries.

◆ COOPERATION BETWEEN OHCHR, UNITED NATIONS PARTNERS, INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- OHCHR strengthened its cooperation with UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDAW, UNESCO as well as the *Agence Intergouvernementale de la Francophonie* and the Commonwealth in capacity building for national institutions.
- OHCHR organized a panel on the role of national institutions in promoting and protecting human rights while countering terrorism at the UNESCO World Forum on Human Rights, Advancing Human Rights in an Era of Globalization, which was held in Nantes, France, in May 2004.

◆ ROUND TABLES ON NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND THEMATIC ISSUES

Racism and racial discrimination

OHCHR established a small-grants scheme for national institution activities in follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. Initiatives included support for the establishment of a Race Relations Unit in the Fiji Human Rights Commission, translation of educational materials in Mexico into indigenous languages, protecting the rights of the Tsaatan ethnic minority of Mongolia, a study on practices of slavery in the Departments of Maradi and Tahoua of Niger, and, in Venezuela, provision of training on indigenous peoples' rights and international human rights instruments.

OHCHR cooperated with the New Zealand Human Rights Commission to organize the first meeting of race relations commissioners, in Auckland, in February 2004.

Migration

The international round table of national institutions on "Causes, effects and consequences of the migratory phenomenon and human rights protection," organized by the National Human Rights Commission of Mexico and OHCHR, with the support of the Human Rights Commission of Zacatecas, was held in Zacatecas, in October 2004.

Gender

The international round table of national institutions and national machineries for the advancement of women, held in Ouarzazate, Morocco, in November 2004, was organized by OHCHR and the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, and hosted by the *Conseil consultatif des droits de l'homme* of Morocco. Two experts of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women also participated.

Good governance

An international round table on national institutions as promoters and protectors of good governance was organized by OHCHR in cooperation with the Fiji Human Rights Commission in Suva, in December 2004. The meeting was a direct follow-up to the seminar on good governance practices for the promotion of human rights organized by OHCHR in Seoul in September 2003.

Rights of persons with disabilities

National institutions have, with the support of OHCHR, engaged with the Ad Hoc Committee on an International Convention on the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities and its Working Group to prepare a draft text for a convention. OHCHR was involved in a one-day meeting of national institutions in preparation for their participation in the 3rd session of the Ad Hoc Committee held in New York, from May to June 2004.

Minorities

Following the decision of the Working Group on Minorities at its 10th session to invite OHCHR to provide information on the relevant guidelines and practices of national institutions in relation to minority issues, the national institutions unit briefed the Working Group in March 2004 on preparations for a draft pamphlet on national institutions and minorities to be included in the *United Nations Guide for Minorities*, pursuant to Sub-Commission resolution 2002/16. The pamphlet has now been finalized and awaits publication.

HIV/AIDS

OHCHR and UNAIDS have agreed to develop a handbook on the role of national institutions in the prevention of HIV/AIDS and

in combating HIV/AIDS-related discrimination. The handbook should be available in 2005.

Conflict prevention and prevention of torture

A three-year project on strengthening the capacity of national institutions through distance and regional training has been launched by OHCHR in cooperation with the NGOs Fahamu and the Association for the Prevention of Torture and the United Nations System Staff College, on the themes of torture and conflict prevention. This initiative will be prepared in close collaboration with OHCHR geographic desks, special procedure mandate holders, committee members, UNDP and regional networks of national institutions. Training modules, based on CD ROM distance learning, workshops and follow-up tutoring are planned for the regions: Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific, and Europe and Central Asia.

The first training workshop on torture prevention and detention monitoring for African-English speaking national institutions was organized in cooperation with the Uganda Human Rights Commission and held in Kampala in November 2004.

The Paris Principles

To commemorate the adoption of the Paris Principles by the General Assembly in 1993 (resolution 48/134), OHCHR undertook several initiatives through small grants, awarded in 2004, relating to the promotion of the Paris Principles at the national level. These were awarded, based on applications received, by the national institutions of Albania, Ghana, Haiti, Mauritius, Morocco, the Philippines and Zambia.

CONSTRAINTS

During the year, staffing of the team was not stable, varying from one to three professional staff and one support staff responsible for implementing the activities listed above. With an increase in the number of national institutions and with unstable and limited human resources, it has become difficult to respond efficiently to the growing workload. An increase in the number of staff is therefore planned for 2005.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The team is located within the Capacity Building and Field Operations Branch. During the year the national institutions team consisted of 1 to 3 professional staff and 1 support staff responsible for implementing the above activities.

BENEFICIARIES

Direct beneficiaries included national institutions, Member States, civil society, OHCHR and other United Nations human rights mechanisms and agencies.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- Several governments received direct advice on constitutional or legal provisions concerning the establishment and strengthening of national institutions.
- The Paris Principles have been widely cited throughout the United Nations system and have also found their place in international human rights law (in the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture).
- Treaty bodies and special procedures mandate holders have used national institutions expertise. National institutions have contributed to the work of the treaty bodies, the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission. Substantive knowledge was gained on the rights of persons with disabilities, women, children and the most vulnerable, with emphasis on the administration of justice and the need to ensure better compliance with the Paris Principles to protect victims of human rights violations.

LESSONS LEARNED

OHCHR can now rely to a great extent on national institutions as implementing partners rather than solely as beneficiaries. The establishment of new institutions, however, requires concerted effort and should not be rushed. In some instances, more national-level consultations should be held at an early stage of development so that the institution is established with a greater credibility base.

The integration of national institutions activities throughout OHCHR has become a reality. It does however require an active, advocacy-oriented national institutions unit to work operationally and analytically at headquarters and to reach out at the national level. In the long run, the unit can provide leadership on national institutions and tools for others to further such work. An understanding of the work of national institutions by other parts of the United Nations will require time and investment in training and sharing practical experience.

Drugs and Crime, the first Conference of State Parties was also held in June to set up reporting mechanisms. The 60th session of the Commission on Human Rights further stressed the importance of fighting trafficking by establishing a new mandate for a special rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children. The mandate holder took up her functions in October 2004.

With new standards, mechanisms and mandates in place, 2004 was a year for setting the direction for global implementation of these principles. OHCHR, which had worked on setting standards and ensuring integration of human rights into these instruments, shifted its work to place new emphasis on prevention and victim assistance and protection. To prevent trafficking and address its root causes, it will continue to make strategic linkages with development issues that create economic and social vulnerability. In developing detailed human rights-based responses for each stage of the trafficking cycle, OHCHR's *Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking* issued in July 2002 serves as a framework.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN SUPPORT TO NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	
This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.	
Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	129,570
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	36,947
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	115,444
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	11,572
Contractual services	66,244
General operating expenses	2,909
Supplies and acquisitions	2,606
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	559,771
Sub-total	925,063
Programme support costs	120,258
Total	1,045,321

OBJECTIVES

The goal of OHCHR's work to combat trafficking in persons is to integrate human rights into international, regional and national anti-trafficking initiatives into law and policy. The project's four basic objectives are to:

- Enhance the capacity of the High Commissioner to provide policy guidance and leadership on trafficking of persons;
- Strengthen the capacity of OHCHR and the United Nations human rights system to deal with human rights dimension of trafficking;
- Ensure integration of a human rights perspective into the anti-trafficking work of other United Nations agencies and programmes; and
- Encourage governments, inter-governmental organizations, NGOs and national human rights institutions to consider the trafficking issue in their policies and activities.

OHCHR focuses on law and policy related to trafficking without undertaking multiple or complex operational projects or technical cooperation activities. It has defined its role as that of a catalyst in ensuring that the rule of law and human rights is central to anti-trafficking work in other organizations.

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

BACKGROUND

Significant new anti-trafficking standards were set in 2004. The Convention against Transnational Organized Crimes entered into force with the two Palermo Protocols, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and the Protocol on migrant smuggling. Under the aegis of the United Nations Office of

To attain these objectives OHCHR's approach concentrates on:

- *Prevention of trafficking* by articulating the linkages with development issues, including the rule of law, poverty reduction strategies, sustainable livelihoods, irregular migration, forced labour, and gender discrimination; and
- *Protection to victims of trafficking* by strengthening legal and policy initiatives and programmes, including shelters, skills training and reintegration schemes that provide assistance to and protect the victims of trafficking.

IMPLEMENTATION

OHCHR's anti-trafficking activities are divided into five strategic activity sectors: policy and leadership, internal capacity building, support to United Nations agencies, support to external organizations and initiatives, and training and public information.

The 2004 activities, listed below, reflect those priorities.

- OHCHR supported and jointly organized an international seminar on cross-border movements, trafficking, human rights and human security in New Delhi in January 2004. The National Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka, India and Nepal participated, and, experts examined the major frameworks on trafficking and migration.
- OHCHR prepared a report on a United Nations joint initiative against trafficking in Nepal, after providing substantive support since 2000.
- OHCHR produced three user-friendly versions of the *Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking*.
- The handbook *Frequently Asked Questions on Human Rights and Human Trafficking* has been finalized.
- The research paper on *Trafficking in Human Beings in South Eastern Europe: Focus on Prevention*, based on a study of 10 countries and jointly sponsored by OHCHR, UNICEF and OSCE/ODIHR, has been published and will be launched at the 61st Session of the Commission on Human Rights.
- Substantive input was regularly provided on strengthening the human rights content of the European Convention against Trafficking spearheaded by the Ad Hoc Committee on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (CAHTEH) and sponsored by the Council of Europe. The final draft of the convention was ready by the end of 2004.
- The handbook, *An Analytical Handbook on Migration, Trafficking and Human Rights*, was finalized. It analyzes the International United Nations Convention for the Protection of Migrant Workers and their Families through the lens of the Palermo Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and through OHCHR's *Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking*. Its purpose is to highlight the human rights underpinnings of both trafficking and migration. It is aimed at practitioners in the anti-trafficking arena.
- OHCHR has developed a strong partnership with UNICEF's Innocenti Centre in Florence on fine-tuning research and training methodologies for addressing trafficking of women and children.
- OHCHR participated in initiatives by the Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and its recently established Office of the Special Representative to Combat Trafficking in the formulation of a European Alliance against Trafficking.
- The analytical paper, "Lessons Learned in Eastern Europe", based on anti-trafficking interventions has been finalized with critical analysis and recommendations to form the basis for new policy directions.
- OHCHR participated in the joint initiative on trafficking and HIV/AIDS sponsored by the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to better address vulnerability and counter the impact of transnational organized crime. A joint report was prepared in September 2004 with ILO, IOM, UNCTAD, UNHCR, UNODC and the Geneva Migration Group.
- A parallel event sponsored by the Inter-governmental Organizations (IGO) Contact Group on Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling on irregular migration, trafficking and forced labour was held during the 60th session of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva with a panel discussion that brought together high level experts. OHCHR stressed the need to address root causes and connections with related development issues.
- OHCHR coordinated the IGO Contact Group composed of UNHCR, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, the NGO caucus on trafficking, UNICEF, WHO and OSCE. It published a bimonthly newsletter for the Group.
- While direct assistance is provided to the special rapporteur by OHCHR's Special Procedures Branch, the OHCHR adviser on trafficking provided comprehensive and ongoing support to advance this newly created mandate at all levels.

- OHCHR provided technical support to field offices on trafficking and related issues. It periodically disseminated training, advocacy and conceptual materials on trafficking.

CONSTRAINTS

Most of the activities planned for 2004 were implemented successfully although their completion sometimes took longer than planned. A general constraint was the difficulty in recruiting qualified and professionally skilled consultants to complete the tasks. OHCHR's anti-trafficking work in Africa began just towards the end of the year as a result of which outputs will appear in the year 2005. The magnitude of requests for information and guidance from diverse stakeholders from all regions of the world has been a challenge for OHCHR and its limited human and financial resources.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

OHCHR's trafficking activities are implemented by a programme manager within the Research and Right to Development Branch who also serves as Adviser on Trafficking to the High Commissioner. Collaboration with other entities within the United Nations system, inter-governmental organizations and NGOs will continue through bilateral and multilateral agreements as well as through the IGO Contact Group on Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling. The group regularly convenes meetings for Geneva-based inter-governmental organizations and NGOs working on trafficking.

BENEFICIARIES

The project benefited United Nations country teams, by building their capacity under the UNDG/ECHA plan of action. Government organizations, United Nations agencies, NGOs, and individuals who are involved in activities under the project also benefited. Moreover, OHCHR was able to build the capacity of its field offices, ensure greater awareness and action on trafficking within United Nations human rights mechanisms, and strengthen cooperation to deal with trafficking.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

By establishing the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, OHCHR's leadership in anti-trafficking was further strengthened. With the standards and mechanisms firmly in place, OHCHR has moved steadily towards integrating trafficking into the framework of development so as to fine-tune prevention strategies. Clearer and stronger links with migration and development issues were explored and implemented. This entailed production of functional versions of human rights tools and handbooks for anti-trafficking advocates and practitioners, and strengthened partnerships with other agencies such as UNICEF's Innocenti Centre and OSCE's Office of the Special Representative to Combat Trafficking.

EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

Most international actors addressing trafficking look to OHCHR for leadership, especially because of its comparative advantage in developing a rights-based approach. OHCHR's *Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking* has been translated in several languages and used all over the world as a blueprint for framing interventions on prevention, protection and prosecution. At the same time, one vital lesson learned is that generic strategies do not necessarily bring desired results; historical and cultural specificities of the context are paramount. Human rights impact assessments of anti-trafficking interventions are imperative as good intentions do not ensure good practices. OHCHR is building the expertise to undertake such assessments in the future.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004.
Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	147,540
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	22,220
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	7,708
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	177,468
Programme support costs	23,071
Total	200,539



DEMOCRACY, DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS

BACKGROUND

The programme was designed to support OHCHR activities in further understanding the relationships between development, democracy and human rights. Furthermore, it seeks to strengthen United Nations capacity to provide human rights-based assistance through development and humanitarian work, following the “Action 2” Plan of Action adopted by OHCHR and the heads of 22 United Nations agencies in 2003. The Plan was developed at the request of the Secretary-General, who, in his 2002 report “Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change”, called for strengthened human rights related United Nations action at country level contributing to intensified cooperation with Member States to build national capacities to promote and protect human rights. The programme also responds to mandates of the Commission and Sub-Commission on development, good governance, democracy and the rule of law.

OBJECTIVES

The programme aimed primarily to develop analytical and methodological products and services with United Nations agencies and partners, so as to clarify linkages between human rights and democracy, development and the rule of law and to strengthen human rights-related United Nations actions at the country level. Its strategy was to:

- Clarify the conceptual linkages between human rights and democracy, development and the rule of law;
- Develop practical and lessons for integrating human rights into development policies, programmes and poverty reduction strategies, in partnership with United Nations agencies and other organizations; and
- Disseminate human rights information, analysis and experience from the United Nations human rights system to operational agencies on the ground.

IMPLEMENTATION

◆ PROMOTING BETTER CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING

Good governance practices for the promotion of human rights

OHCHR convened a seminar on national good governance practices for the promotion of human rights, with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Seoul on 15 and 16 September 2004. The seminar drew lessons from practices that impacted on the promotion of human rights, after an OHCHR-convened board of experts reviewed some 120 cases submitted from 40 countries in April 2004. Participants came from 73 countries, including representatives of States, national human rights institutions, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs and experts. They concluded that a mutually reinforcing relationship exists between good governance and human rights with common elements such as participation, accountability, transparency, State responsibility and accessibility to vulnerable groups. They also agreed on the need for greater awareness of good governance and its relationship with human rights. OHCHR prepared a report on the seminar (E/CN.4/2005/97) for the Commission at its 61st session.

Rule of law and the administration of justice

OHCHR supported the Commission and experts to finalize its “Basic principles and guidelines on the right to a remedy and reparation for victims of gross violations of international human rights law and serious violations of international humanitarian law”. OHCHR also organized the third consultative meeting for Member States, international organizations and NGOs in Geneva from 29 September to 1 October 2004 to finalize the text on basic principles and guidelines, and submitted a report from the meeting for consideration at the Commission.

OHCHR also supported the work of the independent expert mandated by Commission resolution 2004/72 to update the *Set of Principles for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights Through Action to Combat Impunity*. OHCHR organized an expert workshop in Geneva on 18 and 19 November 2004 to facilitate an exchange of views among specialists, reflecting relevant

developments in international law and practice worldwide. Discussions held at the workshop were reflected in the report, and the updated principles were submitted for consideration at the 61st session of the Commission.

Preparations were underway to organize an expert seminar on democracy and the rule of law for early 2005, as requested by Commission resolution 2003/36. The expert seminar will build on the outcomes of the first expert seminar and further examine interdependence between democracy and human rights. The outcomes will be submitted to the 61st session of the Commission. Support and assistance were also provided to various mandates under the Sub-Commission on the administration of justice.

Operationalizing the right to development

OHCHR provided research and substantive support to the right to development mandate. After requests by the Commission on Human Rights, it made substantive preparations for the high-level seminar on the right to development, "Global partnership for development" held in Geneva from 9 to 10 February 2004, and the high-level task force on the implementation of the right to development meeting in Geneva from 13 to 17 December 2004.

Human rights and the Millennium Development Goals

The High Commissioner's Special Adviser on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), participated in the work of the Millennium Project, an independent advisory body set up by the Secretary-General. The Special Adviser prepared a background report, "A Human Rights Perspective on the Millennium Development Goals", contributing substantially to the Millennium Project report "Investing in Development: a practical plan to achieve the Millennium Development Goals". OHCHR was also preparing a report to clarify linkages between human rights and the MDGs.

◆ PROMOTING PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL

Integration of human rights into poverty reduction strategies

OHCHR issued *Human Rights and Poverty Reduction: a Conceptual Framework* in April 2004. The publication, which is available in English, French and Spanish, explores the conceptual link between poverty and human rights. OHCHR disseminated the publication widely among its partners: Member States, academia, NGOs, international financial institutions and United Nations funds, programmes and Resident Coordinators.

OHCHR also continued to finalize draft guidelines on a human rights approach to poverty reduction strategies. It organized a consultation in Geneva on 19 October 2004, inviting key bilateral and multilateral agencies to discuss the draft guidelines, and sought further comments through a questionnaire to Member States, United Nations agencies and departments, NGOs and academics.

Integrating human rights into United Nations country-level analyses and programming processes

OHCHR chairs the inter-agency task force to monitor and guide the overall implementation of the "Action 2" plan. The global programme on Action 2 was officially launched in New York on 27 October 2004 by the High Commissioner and Chairpersons of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) and the Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA). It aimed to mobilize resources and inter-agency support to United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) in developing their capacity to integrate human rights into their work and to support national partners, at their request, in strengthening national human rights protection systems.

OHCHR engaged a consultant to review human rights content and approach of the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) developed in 2003 by 19 UNCTs. The aim of the review was to identify trends, good practices and lessons learned in integrating human rights into the common United Nations strategy for development assistance at country level. The draft

review was discussed at a technical workshop in Geneva on 23 and 24 September by practitioners from OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO based in the field, regional support offices and policy units. The findings of the review were endorsed by the Action 2 inter-agency task force and disseminated to all Resident Coordinators through the United Nations Development Group Office as a useful reference in preparing CCAs and UNDAFs.

Training United Nations Country Teams on human rights and development

Requested by United Nations Resident Coordinators, OHCHR provided workshops with the United Nations System Staff College to 10 UNCTs as they developed CCAs and UNDAFs in 2004/2005. The workshops in Albania, Chad, Egypt, Georgia, Ghana, Indonesia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine and Viet Nam contributed to greater awareness of the linkages between human rights and development in the context of United Nations reforms, and facilitated their efforts to integrate human rights into United Nations country analyses and programmes. The learning modules used in the workshops were built on pilot modules developed and tested in five countries during 2003 and updated based on feedback from participants.

Training of OHCHR staff

OHCHR, in cooperation with the United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy, organized two training sessions in June 2004 for 39 staff members from all functional units at headquarters and from field offices. It aimed to build their capacity to promote human rights throughout the United Nations system, particularly through the strategies and methodologies of United Nations development and humanitarian actors.

Promoting human rights-based approaches to development cooperation

OHCHR began preparing a publication, *Frequently Asked Questions on Human Rights-based Approaches to Development Cooperation*, to meet demands for practical, user-friendly material to promote human rights-based approaches. The draft benefited from broad consultation, online dialogue with development practitioners and United Nations agency staff, and an in-depth review at the technical workshop on a human rights-based approach in September 2004.

OHCHR also commissioned an independent study in 2004 to compile examples of existing bilateral and multilateral development cooperation policies and programmes that integrate human rights. An advanced version of the research was presented as a working paper to the Sub-Commission on Human Rights in 2004 under the title, "The right to development: study on existing bilateral and multilateral programmes and policies for development partnership" (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2004/15). The study reviewed recent trends in development policy and practices, and the place of human rights in the evolving aid consensus.

Cooperation with UNDP (HURIST)

OHCHR continued to implement the joint UNDP/OHCHR Human Rights Strengthening Programme (HURIST). Active in some 30 countries worldwide, HURIST pilots a human rights-based approach to UNDP activities and explores capacity development for a human rights-based approach to poverty reduction, indigenous peoples, the environment, access to justice and parliamentary development. In 2004, HURIST supported human rights-based reviews of seven UNDP country programmes in China, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Rwanda. It also focused on building capacities in UNDP Regional Resource Centres (formerly known as Sub-Regional Resource Facilities (SURFs)) to help implement HURIST pilot programming initiatives and provide follow-up support to country offices. Pilot projects were also launched under HURIST in Ecuador and Kenya focusing on indigenous people's rights; and another pilot project was launched in Timor-Leste to promote better integration of human rights treaty reporting within national level policy making and development programming.

Rights-sensitive transitional justice in post-conflict and post-crisis countries

In cooperation with the European Commission, OHCHR implemented activities aimed at providing legal analysis and advice on transitional justice in post-conflict societies according to standards of international human rights and criminal law. Assessment missions were undertaken in 2004 to Timor-Leste, Sierra Leone and Kosovo to identify relevant criminal justice reform practices, and consultations were held with United Nations agencies and partners to develop five practical tools on the rule of law (i.e. mapping of the justice sector, initiatives

to bring to justice the perpetrators of serious violations of human rights and humanitarian law, monitoring the performance of legal systems, approaches to the creation of truth commissions, and basic approaches to vetting public officials in the criminal justice sector). The draft tools were reviewed in a workshop organized by OHCHR in Geneva from 27 to 29 September 2004.

CONSTRAINTS

Activities under the programme had to adapt to a pace that suited all partners and the availability of outside expertise, since most were implemented jointly or in close coordination with United Nations agencies and others. Long recruitment processes and frequent staff turn-over also affected programme implementation.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The human rights and development unit located in the Research and Right to Development Branch had overall responsibility for the implementation, and the rule of law unit in the same Branch was responsible for components relating to the rule of law, administration of justice and transitional justice.

COORDINATION

Activities were implemented in close partnership with United Nations agencies and existing interagency mechanisms, the UNDG and its working groups. Implementation of Action 2 was closely coordinated with the inter-agency task force; the HURIST steering group provided coordination and policy guidance for HURIST project components; and transitional justice activities were coordinated with United Nations agencies and departments, such as UNDP, Department of Peacekeeping Operations and United Nations Children's Fund.

BENEFICIARIES

Immediate beneficiaries of the project were United Nations partners and UNCT staff who sought to integrate human rights into their work; they included United Nations peacekeepers and advisers. Enhanced research and analysis capacities of OHCHR also benefited human rights policy-making bodies and mandate-holders.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Programme activities developed knowledge, practical materials and training that enabled OHCHR to assist UNCTs in meeting national demands to strengthen human rights protection and promotion systems, and to develop human rights-based approaches to the CCA, UNDAF and country programmes. OHCHR also helped to mobilize the United Nations system and partners to achieve this through the global launch of the inter-agency Action 2 programme.

Furthermore, the programme enabled OHCHR to substantively respond to thematic mandates from the Commission on Human Rights on human rights and development, democracy, the rule of law and the administration of justice. The seminar on national good governance practices for the promotion of human rights was welcomed by Member States for the quality of its debates and report.

FUNDING

All activities were funded by voluntary contributions or through the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the case of support to UNCTs. 3 staff under the regular budget were involved in the management and backstopping of the programme. Where activities were implemented under joint projects with other United Nations agencies and programmes, OHCHR contributed by providing substantive support to the execution of joint activities.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN DEMOCRACY, DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	593,866
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	186,352
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	71,704
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	77,759
Contractual services	13,996
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	298,606
Sub-total	1,242,283
Programme support costs	161,497
Total	1,403,780

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN SUPPORT TO UN COUNTRY TEAMS

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	0
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	135,396
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	135,396
Programme support costs	17,601
Total	152,997



GROUPS IN FOCUS

PERSONS LIVING WITH DISABILITIES

BACKGROUND

Over 600 million people, approximately 10 per cent of the world's population, have a disability of some form; more than two-thirds of them live in developing countries. Almost all of them are prevented from fully enjoying their human rights because they are victims of more or less severe forms of discrimination.

The General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights have mandated OHCHR to undertake research and develop activities that address the human rights dimension of disability. OHCHR also provides technical support and assistance to the General Assembly Ad Hoc Committee drafting "a comprehensive and integral international convention on the protection and promotion of the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities".

OBJECTIVES

The immediate objective is to improve OHCHR capacity to:

- Conduct research and analysis to provide advice on the human rights aspects of disability; and
- Support integration of the human rights dimensions of disability into United Nations human rights activities and encourage a human rights approach to disability activities throughout the United Nations.

The ultimate objective is to increase OHCHR's capacity to provide global and regional advocacy by encouraging human rights mechanisms, governments, NGOs, civil society, national institutions and international organizations to address the human rights dimensions of disability throughout their policies and activities.

IMPLEMENTATION

OHCHR participated in the third and fourth sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee established by the General Assembly to consider proposals for a comprehensive international convention to protect and promote the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities: the sessions were held in New York in May-June and August-September 2004. OHCHR also participated in the session of the Working Group set up by the Ad Hoc Committee in New York in January 2004 to prepare a single consolidated draft text. In addition to providing advice to delegates during the sessions, OHCHR prepared a document providing references to relevant human rights treaty provisions and treaty body general comments for each draft article of the proposed convention, submitting it to the Third Session of the Ad Hoc Committee.

A consultant prepared a background paper on factors and elements to be taken into account when designing monitoring mechanisms for the proposed new convention. In addition, OHCHR participated in a meeting organized by the Swedish Disability Ombudsman from 4 to 5 December 2004 to identify issues that would benefit from the provision of technical advice for the Ad Hoc Committee.

During the 60th session of the Commission on Human Rights, OHCHR organized a panel on the proposed new convention on 6 April 2004, with the participation of representatives from the Governments of Mexico and New Zealand, as well as the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the International Labour Organization and the World Health Organization.

OHCHR participated in the annual meeting of United Nations agencies and bodies working on disability, hosted by UNESCO in Paris on 26 March 2004. Throughout the year, OHCHR continued to convene informal meetings for Geneva-based agencies to increase their attention to the human rights of persons with disabilities, involving both inter-governmental organizations and key NGOs.

CONSTRAINTS

The level of activity required for the General Assembly treaty drafting process, including two formal sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee held in May and August 2004 and another session of a Working Group established by the Committee held in January 2004, has made it difficult to conduct other activities with limited human resources. Furthermore, the political discussions taking place at the General Assembly Ad Hoc Committee have occasionally led to disagreement among Member States about the value of OHCHR's planned activities in support of people with disabilities.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Activities were implemented by the Research and Right to Development Branch with inter-branch collaboration and with colleagues in the Division for Social Policy and Development of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. OHCHR also works closely with the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, as well as NGOs and civil society organizations working for human rights and persons with disabilities.

BENEFICIARIES

The project benefits Member States and NGOs, particularly the delegates negotiating a proposed convention on human rights and disability. The ultimate beneficiaries of this programme, however, are persons vulnerable to discrimination based on disability.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The advice provided by OHCHR to the Ad Hoc Committee delegates facilitated their efforts and limited the risk of weakening human rights standards. The demand for additional support continues to grow and is reflected in General Assembly resolutions; this can be regarded as evidence of successful activities. OHCHR's work on disability has been received with growing interest from its partners and with continuing demand from governments, national institutions, civil society groups and

inter-governmental organizations for OHCHR participation in their activities.

EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

A self-assessment exercise identified the need for additional resources at a more senior level to conduct activities on human rights and disability. As a result, the professional post funded by the project will be upgraded in 2005, allowing OHCHR to contribute at a more senior level and on a more continuous and full time basis to the work of the Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly on negotiating a convention on human rights and disability.

FUNDING

Expenses were initially foreseen for an expert meeting on monitoring mechanisms and the proposed new convention in July 2004. However, scheduling difficulties and the evolution of the inter-governmental negotiation required the activity to be postponed.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN PERSONS LIVING WITH DISABILITIES

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	79,809
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	9,562
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	6,332
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	95,703
Programme support costs	12,441
Total	108,144

PEOPLE AFFECTED BY HIV/AIDS

BACKGROUND

Around 40 million people were living with HIV/AIDS at the end of 2004, with the proportion of women infected and affected by the disease increasing alarmingly. Globally, 47 per cent of people with HIV or AIDS are female. In sub-Saharan Africa, 76 per cent of young people aged 15-24 living with HIV/AIDS are women. Stigmatization and discrimination has impeded individual access to information and deterred people in need of treatment from being tested.

OHCHR has worked on HIV/AIDS since the late 1980s. Most of its activities are carried out jointly with UNAIDS under a joint letter of agreement. Besides responding to concerns raised by the Commission on Human Rights, OHCHR's activities have centred on promoting the *International Guidelines on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights*, which was adopted in 1996 and revised in 2002.

OBJECTIVES

A joint agreement with UNAIDS outlines OHCHR's key project objectives:

- Promote further understanding and implementation of human rights in the context of HIV/AIDS;
- Integrate HIV/AIDS within the work of international human rights mechanisms; and
- Strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to address human rights issues at the national level.

Joint efforts with UNAIDS shifted in 2004 from developing policy linkages and substantive guidelines within the United Nations system towards prioritizing broader dissemination of information concerning HIV/AIDS and human rights at the national, sub-regional and regional levels. Efforts to provide support to the treaty bodies, special procedures and the Commission on Human Rights will continue.

IMPLEMENTATION

OHCHR continued to brief the treaty bodies on HIV/AIDS-related issues relevant to States Parties during their review of periodic reports. The Office also participated in the International AIDS Conference in Bangkok held from 11-16 July 2004, including the launch of recommendations on integrating human rights into HIV/AIDS responses in the Asia-Pacific region, in follow-up to an OHCHR co-hosted expert meeting in Bangkok in March 2004. It also provided support to special procedures in efforts to integrate HIV/AIDS into their mandates following a meeting on this in 2003.

Within the United Nations, OHCHR provided support at the country level to United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs), including those in Colombia, Cambodia and Guyana. Joint work by OHCHR's national institutions unit and anti-discrimination unit included the dissemination of the cartoon booklet "Stand up for your rights". A joint OHCHR-UNAIDS project to produce a handbook for national human rights institutions on HIV/AIDS and human rights was also launched; a first draft was delivered and commented upon in March 2005 and a final draft is due in June 2005. In addition, a guidance note on the human rights aspects of the WHO "Treat 3 million by 2005" has been drafted and will be disseminated in June 2005. This will be the first of a series of guidance notes for United Nations field staff.

OHCHR prepared two reports on HIV/AIDS and human rights for the 61st session of the Commission on Human Rights and provided substantive input to other reports prepared by the Office, the High Commissioner and the Secretary General for expert and political bodies of the United Nations. As a member, OHCHR attended two meetings of the UNAIDS Global Reference Group on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights, contributed to the Inter-Agency Action Group on HIV/AIDS and attended the Programme Coordinating Board of UNAIDS in Geneva.

CONSTRAINTS

Requests for assistance in the area of HIV/AIDS and human rights have outstripped OHCHR's current capacity to provide it. Prioritization has led to a focus on joint activities with UNAIDS to achieve results by working through United Nations agencies, UNCTs and civil society organizations. A change in staff at the beginning of 2004 and a period when a post was vacant slowed

implementation in the first half of the reporting period. A similar situation occurred with UNAIDS, OHCHR's principal implementing partner, in the second half of 2004.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Activities are carried out by the human rights and development unit of the Research and Right to Development Branch. As the main implementing partner under a joint letter of agreement, UNAIDS directly financed most activities. OHCHR also worked closely with other partners on HIV/AIDS, including member States, WHO, national human rights institutions, UNCTs and civil society organizations.

BENEFICIARIES

The ultimate beneficiaries are people who are at risk of becoming infected with HIV/AIDS and are already infected. Governments and organizations, however, benefit from OHCHR work in this area through greater awareness of the links between HIV/AIDS and human rights. Activities also benefit OHCHR itself, human rights mechanisms and UNCTs by strengthening the ability of each to deal with this complex and sensitive issue.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The work of OHCHR and UNAIDS in highlighting the relevance of human rights in efforts to combat the epidemic have resulted in deeper and more consistent attention to the issues of HIV/AIDS by treaty bodies and special procedures. UNCTs have increasingly sought assistance on human rights from OHCHR, while donors have started to seek advice on strengthening a human rights approach to their HIV/AIDS funding.

EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

Assessment of results achieved and lessons learned is carried out jointly with UNAIDS both in preparations for renewing the yearly joint letter of agreement and in reviewing the joint activities for presentation to oversight bodies such as the Programme

Coordinating Board and the Commission on Human Rights. These reviews suggest that the size and nature of the project require an approach that focuses on providing support for other actors working at the national level, for example, by raising awareness and developing advocacy tools for UNCTs. Future work will include a focus on evidence-based surveys of both the extent of use and of impact of rights based approaches to fighting the epidemic.

FUNDING

The majority of OHCHR activities on HIV/AIDS were undertaken jointly with UNAIDS. Under the annual letter of agreement between OHCHR and UNAIDS, these activities are funded entirely by UNAIDS while OHCHR funds a professional staff position to support their implementation. No travel was undertaken in the reporting period either by staff or consultants.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN PEOPLE AFFECTED BY HIV/AIDS

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	105,075
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	20,811
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	1,221
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	127,107
Programme support costs	16,524
Total	143,631

MINORITIES

BACKGROUND

The United Nations Minorities Declaration and the Working Group on Minorities were the principal tools for addressing minority concerns and for promoting respect for minority rights. These are closely connected with democratization, sustainable human development, respect for cultural diversity, and conflict prevention. OHCHR's programme focused on extending the reach of the Declaration to minority groups, strengthening support for the Working Group, contributing to inter-agency cooperation on minority issues, and building capacity among minority organizations through human rights training.

OBJECTIVES

The project aimed to disseminate information on the rights of minorities, promoting and protecting them in regions other than Europe and particularly in Asia-Pacific, where there is an absence of regional human rights instruments and mechanisms. It also sought to promote understanding of the situations of specific minorities and to exchange information on possible solutions.

IMPLEMENTATION

- OHCHR organized a sub-regional meeting on, "Minority rights: cultural diversity and development in Central Asia" with the Working Group on Minorities and the Institute for Regional Studies (IFRS) in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan from 27 to 30 October 2004. Six national situations were discussed with more than 50 participants and observers from minorities, parliaments, Government, NGOs, regional and United Nations organizations.
- OHCHR organized a sub-regional meeting in Kandy, Sri Lanka from 21 to 24 November 2004 on "Minority rights: cultural diversity and development in South Asia" with the Working Group on Minorities and with support from the Human Development Organization. Six national situations were discussed with some 30 participants including representatives of minorities, human rights experts and observers from the United Nations.

- OHCHR organized a training programme in Geneva for ten representatives of minorities from different countries, with Minority Rights Group International and paid for the 10 participants to take part in the Working Group on Minorities. Minority Rights Group International supported an additional 20 minority representatives.
- A joint meeting between minority experts and representatives of United Nations agencies was held on 27 February 2004. Members of the Working Group on Minorities participated with representatives from UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO and UNRISD. Experts shared experiences of technical assistance.

CONSTRAINTS

Owing to budgetary constraints, it was not possible to hold two separate meetings with United Nations agencies and minority experts to discuss further United Nations action for the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities. One joint brainstorming meeting was held in an informal setting, recommendations were proposed for further action, and the outcome was presented to the Working Group on Minorities during its session from 1 to 5 March 2004. Thanks to logistical and governmental support for the organization of regional meetings, two sub-regional meetings were held in Asia-Pacific instead of one in Asia-Pacific and the other in Africa as planned.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Two human rights officers in OHCHR's Research and Right to Development Branch were responsible for the organization of the activities in close cooperation with NGOs and partner organizations, such as UNDP, and regional organizations. The training programme for minorities in Geneva was organized with Minority Rights Group International.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

After the joint inter-agency and expert meeting on strengthening minority protection and the 10th session of the Working Group on Minorities, members of the Working Group reaffirmed

the existence of gaps in the protection of minority rights, and proposed the establishment of a special procedure on minorities and conflict prevention to the Commission on Human Rights. Regular inter-agency meetings on minority issues were requested to keep up to date with developments. In addition, at the South Asian meeting it was requested that a review of the impact and implementation of recommendations adopted at sub-regional meetings be undertaken along with further follow-up activities at national level.

EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

An external evaluation reviewed the work of the Working Group on Minorities during its ten years in existence. The report offered proposals for improving its effectiveness, and recommended further measures to promote and protect the rights of persons belonging to minorities. It was suggested, inter alia, that a set of sub-regional or regional guidelines and examples of good practices more directly linked to the minority situations be developed as pamphlets for inclusion in the *United Nations Guide for Minorities*. It was also suggested that facilitation of structures for direct dialogue between representatives of minorities and their national governments be developed; this may involve revised procedures at the periodic sessions of the Working Group and the appointment of a special procedure on minorities issues. Several suggestions were incorporated into the recommendations of the Working Group. The need to develop follow-up measures at the national level was highlighted and will be taken in consideration in activities planned for 2005.

FUNDING

Activities were funded from voluntary contributions. The cost of the Working Group on Minorities participating in the joint inter-agency and expert meeting on strengthening minority protection was covered by regular budget funds. One professional staff member was paid from the regular budget and another from voluntary contributions.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN MINORITIES

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	92,405
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	9,473
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	90,770
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	9,882
Sub-total	202,530
Programme support costs	26,329
Total	228,859

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

BACKGROUND

Indigenous peoples were often the victims of human rights violations and the most disadvantaged groups in their countries. Protecting and promoting their rights was an integral part of OHCHR's programme to support the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Sub-Commission on the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights, the Working Group on the draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples of the Commission on Human Rights, and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people. OHCHR also provided capacity-building to indigenous organizations and promoted changes in public policy to improve their situations. Since the Special Rapporteur was established, the programme focused on strengthening its work with United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) and following up recommendations from human rights mechanisms.

OBJECTIVES

The long-term objectives of the programme were to establish universal human rights standards for indigenous peoples, improve public policy relating to indigenous peoples, strengthen the capacity of indigenous peoples to protect their rights, work towards ending violations of their rights through existing human rights mechanisms, and promote their rights within the United Nations system and UNCTs.

IMPLEMENTATION

- OHCHR organized the Indigenous Fellowship Programme that provided human rights training to 14 fellows from May to September. Components for Spanish and French speaking indigenous persons were organized with the University of Deusto in Spain and the University of Bourgogne in France.
- Forty-two indigenous people and former OHCHR indigenous fellows took part in the World Youth Festival during the Barcelona Cultural Forum in August 2004, organizing cultural events in connection with the International Day of Indigenous People and speaking on panels at workshops addressing a range of topics.
- The Office implemented joint OHCHR/UNDP human rights strengthening activities (HURIST), organizing two workshops, in Ecuador and Kenya, to consider mechanisms for the systematic participation of indigenous people in United Nations activities at national level.
- OHCHR continued to work closely with the Inter-agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues, participating in its meetings during 2004, such as the Workshop on data collection and disaggregation held in January 2004. It also contributed to the joint United Nations report submitted to the Permanent Forum and participated in its third session.
- The Office organized a workshop on indigenous peoples and education in cooperation with UNESCO in Paris from 18 to 20 October, providing input for the Special Rapporteur's annual report to the Commission on Human Rights.
- OHCHR undertook an assessment mission to Mexico to develop a project on human rights and indigenous issues with the UNCT, to be implemented in 2005.
- The Office also managed the two voluntary funds for indigenous peoples and implemented activities related to their work (see pages 208 and 211).

CONSTRAINTS

A workshop on the private sector was postponed due to requests made by the Commission on Human Rights to extend the session of the Working Group on the draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples and hold additional meetings in December. But the Office lacked sufficient human resources to organize a successful event, and States and indigenous peoples would not fully participate due to additional meetings on indigenous issues at the end of the year.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Activities were implemented with United Nations partners. The fellowship programme was organized in collaboration with universities, ILO, UNESCO and WIPO. The indigenous component of the HURIST programme was also jointly organized with UNDP and United Nations country offices.

BENEFICIARIES

The main beneficiaries were indigenous peoples. Indirectly, the programme also benefited governments and UNDP staff through its technical support to strengthen policies for indigenous peoples.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The Office was active in creating a positive environment for indigenous peoples' rights. It offered a space for dialogue to all indigenous representatives and communities, helped to build human rights capacity, and provided opportunities for indigenous peoples to express views and provide information at expert workshops and seminars.

Each of the more than 200 project grants disseminated to indigenous organizations on the advice of experts brought concrete and tangible benefits. The rotating Inter-Agency Support Group established by the Office proved a successful mechanism for the Permanent Forum to interact with the United Nations system.

The success of the Indigenous Fellowship Programme and its evaluation in August 2004 can be measured by the diverse and original ways that each beneficiary used acquired knowledge to advance their community's interests on return. In some cases, individuals took active part in United Nations processes on behalf of their organizations. In others, a para-legal service and a new university course on indigenous law and rights were established. The Office also worked on a publication to illustrate these developments.

EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

The Office undertook evaluations of the Indigenous Fellowship Programme and the two Voluntary Funds for Indigenous Populations, and the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People in 2004. The evaluations prompted a revision of the programme on human rights capacity-building, suggesting a new Russian-speaking component to meet a growing demand for assistance from Eastern Europe. OHCHR also sought to strengthen its activities aimed at national protection, and discussed follow-up with the Special Rapporteur on recommendations.

FUNDING

The workshop on education, the evaluation of the Fellowship Programme, participation in the workshop of the Permanent Forum and the HURIST project were funded through voluntary contributions. The meetings of the legislative bodies including the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, the working group on the draft declaration, the Special Rapporteur and the Fellowship Programme were funded from the regular budget.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	60,213
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	15,150
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	23,118
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	34,413
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	132,894
Programme support costs	17,276
Total	150,170

VOLUNTARY FUND FOR INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

BACKGROUND

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations was established, after General Assembly resolution 40/131 of 13 December 1985, to help representatives of indigenous communities and organizations participate in the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. It is funded by voluntary contributions from governments, NGOs and other entities. Contributions to the Fund have to be paid before the annual session of the Board of Trustees in February and March so that the money can be allocated or disbursed during that year.

The General Assembly later expanded the mandate of the Voluntary Fund to support the participation of indigenous representatives at the sessions 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 the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of the Voluntary Fund is to provide an opportunity for indigenous people who lack the means, to participate in United Nations work that affects them. Their participation ensures that OHCHR benefits from indigenous expertise, offers space for discussion and identifies areas of concern. Following recommendations by the Panel of Eminent Persons on United Nations-Civil Society, the Fund promotes networking, connects global decisions to local action, and ensures easier access to documentation, meetings and information for indigenous peoples.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Fund is administered by the Secretary-General in accordance with the financial rules and regulations of the United Nations, with advice from a Board of Trustees composed of five experts serving in their personal capacity. The members of the Board are appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairperson of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, for a three-year renewable term. One member, at least, represents a widely recognized organization for indigenous people. The current members of the Board of Trustees are: Mr. Lars Anders Baer (Saami), Mr. Nadir Bekirov (Crimean Tatar), Mr. Ahmed Mahiou (Amazigh), Mr. José Carlos Morales Morales (Brunca) and Ms. Victoria Tauli-Corpuz (Igorot). The Board's Chairperson for the term ending 31 December 2005 was Ms. Victoria Tauli-Corpuz.

BENEFICIARIES

According to the criteria established by the General Assembly, the Fund's beneficiaries are representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations and communities who are so considered by the Board of Trustees; who would not, in the opinion of the Board, be able to attend the sessions of the working groups without the Fund's assistance; and who can contribute to a deeper knowledge of the problems affecting indigenous populations. Broad geographical representation is also sought when beneficiaries are selected.

THE GRANTS APPROVAL CYCLE

Applications for grants are submitted by 1 October of each year for analysis by the secretariat of the Fund. Admissible applications are examined by the Board of Trustees at its annual session. The Board adopts recommendations for approval by the High Commissioner for Human Rights on behalf of the Secretary-General. Beneficiaries are then informed of the decisions in March/April.

IMPLEMENTATION

The Board considered 547 travel grant applications at its 17th session in March, for indigenous representatives to attend: the 3rd session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous issues held in May; the 22nd session of the Sub-Commissions Working Group on Indigenous Populations held in July; and the 10th session of the Working Group for the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples held in September.

The Board recommended the following grants: 46 travel grants to allow representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to attend the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, 47 travel grants for the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, and 17 grants for indigenous representatives to attend the Working Group on the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous. All the recommendations were approved by the High Commissioner for Human Rights on behalf of the Secretary-General.

The secretariat of the Fund implemented the approved recommendations, disbursing the travel grants to the beneficiaries and enabling them to attend the Working Groups and the Permanent Forum. Members of the secretariat and of the Board of Trustees were also present at the three events to meet beneficiaries and provide information on the Fund. The members of the Working Groups and the Permanent Forum welcomed the active participation of beneficiaries in the meetings and deliberations.

EVALUATION AND IMPACT

OHCHR organized a technical seminar to evaluate the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations and the Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People. The seminar, which aimed to assess the contribution of the Funds to the Decade of the World's Indigenous People, found that the Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations had given indigenous peoples a voice in the United Nations forums, developed indigenous leadership capabilities and resolved some issues directly with government delegations. A survey from beneficiaries on the impact of travel grants on indigenous communities highlighted knowledge gained in human rights, indigenous peoples' rights and United Nations procedures: partnerships and networks were developed, experience in advocacy and lobbying was gained, and problems affecting communities were raised at the international level. Experience was also brought back to communities and follow-up activities were undertaken within the organizations.

REPORTING

Relevant information on the activities of the Fund and Board can be found in the following documents: the biennial report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly (A/59/257) on the Status of the Fund; the note by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the implementation of the programme of activities for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (A/58/277); the final report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Commission on Human Rights reviewing the activities within the United Nations system under the programme for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (E/CN.4/2005/87); and the Note by the Secretariat to the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2004/8).

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE UNVF INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2004, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2004 and total balance as at 31 December 2004.

Summary ¹	US\$
Opening balance	663,997
Adjustment ²	226,285
Income from contributions	219,713
Other funds available ³	13,951
Total funds available	1,123,946
Expenditure ⁴	486,330
Closing balance⁵	637,616

¹ This statement reflects figures reported for the United Nations financial year. Due to the different reporting periods covered, these figures may differ from those reported for the Fund to the United Nations General Assembly.

² Includes adjustments/savings to prior period expenditure.

³ Includes interest income of US\$ 13,864.

⁴ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

⁵ Includes US\$ 72,950 in operating cash reserves. This amount was not available for activities in 2004.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN UNVF INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	7,644
Commission members	42,209
Representatives and other participants	380,528
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	430,380
Programme support costs	55,950
Total	486,330

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS UNVF INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Algeria	VF for Indigenous Populations	5,000	5,000
Canada	VF for Indigenous Populations	23,564	23,564
Chile	VF for Indigenous Populations	1,000	1,000
Denmark	VF for Indigenous Populations	49,917	49,000
Estonia	VF for Indigenous Populations	12,714	12,715
Finland	VF for Indigenous Populations	35,539	34,898
New Zealand	Unearmarked	9,920	10,000
Norway	VF for Indigenous Populations	67,083	67,541
Sweden	VF for Indigenous Populations	6,803	0
Venezuela	VF for Indigenous Populations	10,000	15,000
<i>Other donors</i>			
Private donors	VF for Indigenous Populations	995	995
Total		222,535	219,713

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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 International Decade of the World's Indigenous People began on 10 December 1994, after the General Assembly resolution 48/163 had proclaimed it a year earlier. In resolution 50/157, the Assembly adopted a programme of activities for the Decade to strengthen international cooperation to solve problems faced by indigenous people in areas such as human rights, the environment, development, health, culture and education. The Decade was coordinated by the High Commissioner for Human Rights. As the Decade ended in December 2004, a second Decade was approved by the General Assembly in resolution 59/174 at its 59th session.

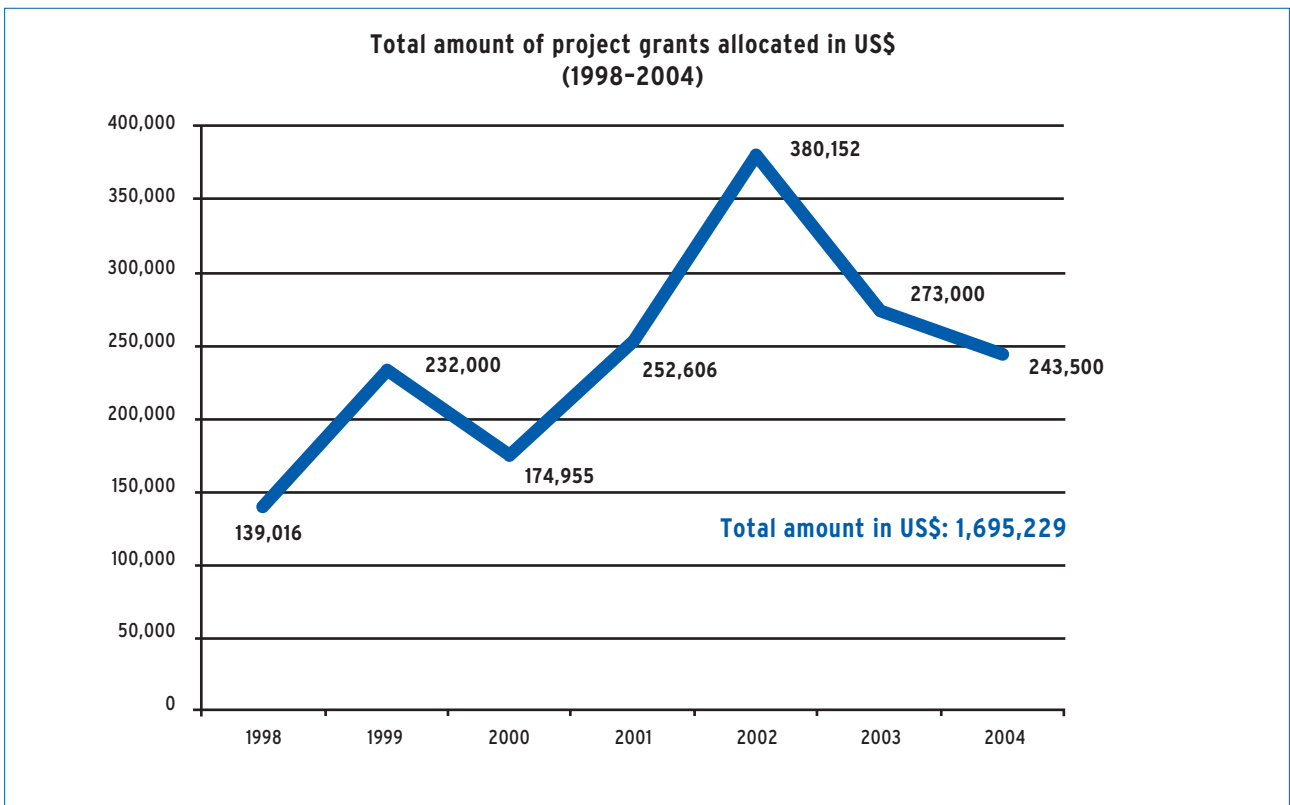
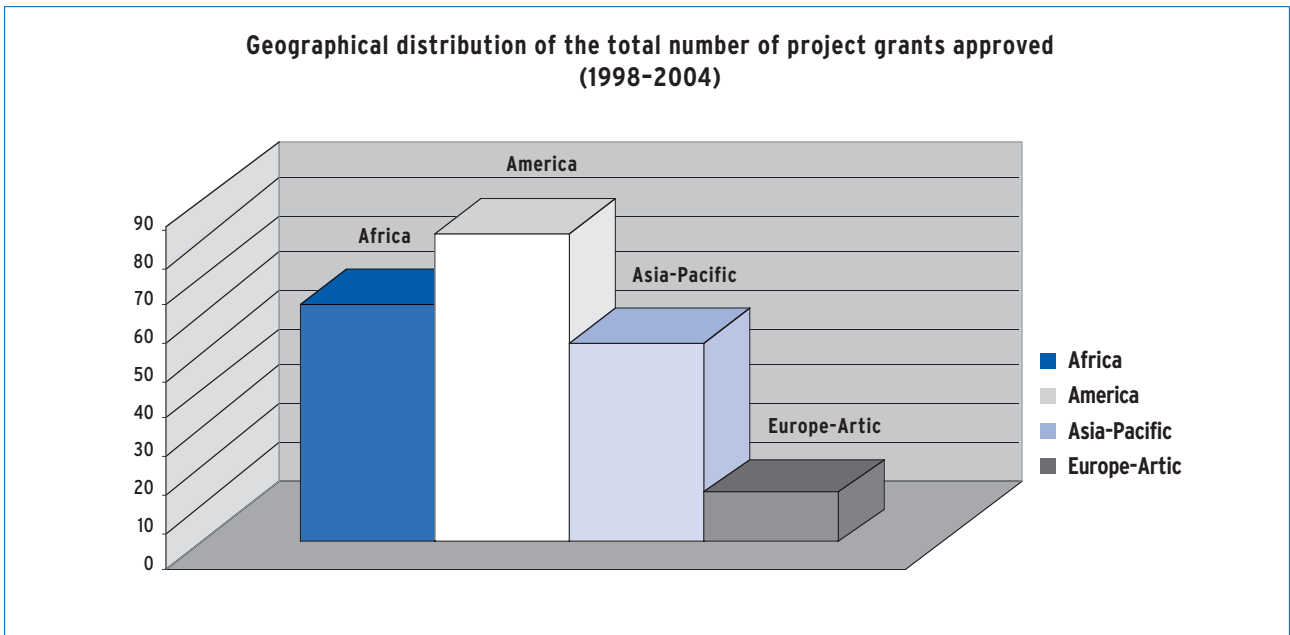
OBJECTIVES

A Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People was established after General Assembly resolution 48/163. The Fund was to support the programme of activities and provide assistance to projects that advanced the goal of the International Decade. On the advice of the Advisory Group established by the High Commissioner, the Voluntary Fund supported human rights projects of indigenous organizations with grants, workshops, seminars, human rights training activities and publications. The objective of the Voluntary Fund is to finance projects and programmes that promote indigenous peoples' rights.

ADVISORY GROUP

In accordance with resolution 50/157 of the Programme of Activities for the International Decade, the Advisory Group was created in April 1996 to assist the Coordinator of the Voluntary Fund. The Secretary-General, recognizing the importance of consultation and cooperation with indigenous people in the programme of activities for the Decade, appointed five

indigenous experts along with the Chairperson/Rapporteur of the United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations to the Board of Trustees of the Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations.



PROJECT GRANTS AND ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED IN 2004

The Advisory Group, in its ninth session from 22 to 26 March 2004, reviewed the status of outstanding narrative and financial reports from organizations that received grants from the Fund between 1998 and 2003. It recommended closing the file on projects where reporting was satisfactory and requesting additional information or submission of overdue reports from the other organizations. The Advisory Group also recommended a list of 35 project grants worth a total of US\$ 243,500 for approval by the Secretary-General.

The Advisory Group also suggested allocating US\$ 92,800 to OHCHR for a publication on "The International Decade of the World's Indigenous People: 10 years of partnership in action" and to organize four community-led human rights training sessions to be held in different regions. The training workshops would be a joint initiative between OHCHR and grassroots communities using a train-the-trainer approach. As the Decade ended, the Advisory Group also recommended that a technical seminar be held to evaluate the contribution and impact of both the Voluntary Funds for Indigenous Populations and for the Decade.

These recommendations were adopted by the Advisory Group and approved by the Acting High Commissioner for Human Rights on behalf of the Secretary-General.

IMPLEMENTATION

All grants were disbursed to allow for the implementation of the projects by the organizations during 2004 or 2005.

The first community-led training workshop was designed by the Foundation for Research and Support of Indigenous Peoples of Crimea and benefited the Tatar peoples of Ukraine. The training took place in Simferopol, in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, from 22 to 24 June 2004. The second training workshop was hosted by the Richtersveld Nama Traditional Council and organized in cooperation with the Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee (IPACC). It was held in Port Nolloth, South Africa from 6 to 10 September 2004 and benefited the San, Nama, Griqua and Khoisan peoples. Resource persons from OHCHR participated in the two workshops.

The remaining activities approved in 2004 by the Coordinator of the International Decade will be implemented and completed in the course of 2005. These include two community-led human rights training projects that were postponed due to the Commission's decision to organize an additional meeting of the working group on the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples and publication activities.

BENEFICIARIES

The Fund benefited indigenous peoples, communities and NGOs that sought small grants for projects and activities related to the objectives of the Decade, particularly those aimed at strengthening indigenous organizational structures and procedures through education, human rights training and capacity-building.

EVALUATION

Since the establishment of the Voluntary Fund, all indigenous organizations that receive grants have been asked to send narrative and financial reports to OHCHR and to indicate how the projects were implemented and evaluated. These confirmed that the activities undertaken by the indigenous organizations contributed to the specific needs of the community and brought benefits.

At the conclusion of the International Decade, a technical seminar was held to evaluate the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations and the Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People. The seminar was held in Geneva on 15 and 16 July, prior to the twenty-second session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations. It provided an opportunity for direct feedback from beneficiaries on the impact of the projects they had implemented. The overall conclusion was that both Funds provided valuable, direct and needed assistance to indigenous representatives and communities. The fact that the funding came from the United Nations also facilitated their access to financial support from other sources and gave prestige to activities in areas where indigenous communities faced discrimination. Further information about the seminar can be found on page 210.

Information and evaluations of the International Decade and activities of the Voluntary Fund are available in several recent reports: The report by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the Implementation of the Programme of Activities for the Decade (A/59/277), the report of the Secretary-General on the preliminary review by the Coordinator of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People on the activities of the United Nations system in relation to the Decade (E/2004/82), the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Commission on Human Rights on the Implementation of the Programme of Activities for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, (E/CN.4/2004/79) and the Note by the Secretariat to the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2004/9).

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE UNVF FOR THE INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF THE WORLD'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2004, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2004 and total balance as at 31 December 2004.

Summary ¹	US\$
Opening balance	404,556
Adjustment ²	50,915
Income from contributions	225,103
Other funds available ³	5,829
Total funds available	686,403
Expenditure ⁴	352,242
Closing balance⁵	334,161

¹ This statement reflects figures reported for the United Nations financial year. Due to the different reporting periods covered, these figures may differ from those reported for the Fund to the United Nations General Assembly.

² Includes adjustments/savings to prior period expenditure.

³ Includes interest income of US\$ 7,387.

⁴ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

⁵ Includes US\$ 52,836 in operating cash reserves. This amount was not available for activities in 2004.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN UNVF FOR THE INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF THE WORLD'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	10,100
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	6,293
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	17,650
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	277,676
Sub-total	311,719
Programme support costs	40,523
Total	352,242

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

UNVF FOR THE INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF THE WORLD'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Algeria	VF for Decade of Indigenous People	5'000	5'000
Canada	VF for Decade of Indigenous People	11'044	11'044
Chile	VF for Decade of Indigenous People	1'000	1'000
Denmark	VF for Decade of Indigenous People	74'875	73'512
Estonia	VF for Decade of Indigenous People	12'714	12'715
Japan	VF for Decade of Indigenous People	11'520	11'520
Libya	VF for Decade of Indigenous People	0	100'000
New Zealand	Unearmarked	9'920	10'000
<i>Other donors</i>			
Private donors	VF for Decade of Indigenous People	312	312
Total		126,385	225,103

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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 TRUST FUND
ON CONTEMPORARY
FORMS OF SLAVERY

BACKGROUND

The objectives of the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery are to allow NGOs representatives to participate in deliberations of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery through travel grants and the extension of humanitarian, legal and financial aid through existing channels to individuals whose human rights have been violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery through project grants. The funding is provided by voluntary contributions from governments, NGOs and other private or public entities. Contributions are made before the annual session of the Board of Trustees in January/February so that money can be allocated and disbursed during the year.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Fund is administered by the Secretary-General in accordance with United Nations financial rules and regulations and advice from a Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees is composed of five persons with relevant experience in human rights and contemporary forms of slavery, serving in their personal capacity. They are appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights with regard to equitable geographical distribution for a three-year term. In 2004 the members were Mr. Swami Agnivesh (Chairperson, India), Mr. Cheikh Saad-Bouh Kamara (Chairperson, Mauritania), Mr. José de Souza Martins (Brazil), Ms. Tatiana Matveeva (Russian Federation) and Mr. Theo Van Boven (Netherlands).

BENEFICIARIES

In criteria established by the General Assembly, beneficiaries of the Fund are representatives of NGOs dealing with issues of contemporary forms of slavery, as well as individuals whose human rights have been severely violated as a result of contemporary

forms of slavery. The Board of Trustees of the Fund must consider that without assistance from the Fund, NGO representatives would otherwise be unable to attend sessions of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, and that they would be able to contribute to a deeper knowledge of problems related to contemporary forms of slavery.

THE GRANTS APPROVAL CYCLE

Applications for travel and project grants are submitted by 15 September each year for analysis by the secretariat of the Fund. Acceptable applications are examined by the Board of Trustees at its annual session in January/February. The Board then adopts recommendations for approval by the High Commissioner for Human Rights on behalf of the Secretary-General. Next, the grants are paid out annually in March/April. Beneficiaries must provide satisfactory narrative and financial reports on the use of project grants. Until such reports are received, no new grant to that beneficiary is considered.

IMPLEMENTATION

About 80 applications for travel and project grants were received for consideration by the Board of Trustees at its 9th session (from 26 to 30 January 2004). After examination, the Board of Trustees recommended that nine travel grants amounting to US\$ 30,000 be allocated to NGO representatives so that they could participate in the twenty-ninth session of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery in Geneva, from 28 June to 2 July 2004. Two of the travel beneficiaries were themselves victims of contemporary forms of slavery. The Working Group noted in its latest report (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2004/36) that the participation of representatives from NGOs and community-based organizations, as well as victims of slavery-like practices had “strengthened the accuracy of the information it considered and had given a profound and human dimension to its work”.

The Board also recommended that 20 project grants amounting to US\$ 130,420 be awarded to NGOs in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe. These recommendations were approved by the High Commissioner for Human Rights, on behalf of the Secretary-General. In accordance with the Fund's guidelines, organizations were asked to submit narrative and financial reports on

the use of the project grants by 1 November 2004. In preparation for the 10th session of the Board of Trustees, the Fund's secretariat analysed the reports and found them to be satisfactory in the most part. A member of the Board also carried out an evaluation of a funded project in Chile and concluded that the resources provided had been well-used.

REPORTING

Updated information on the Fund, the Board and related activities are available in the report of the Secretary-General to the 59th session of the General Assembly (A/59/309) and the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/2004/78 and E/CN.4/2004/78/Add.1).

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE UNTF CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2004, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2004 and total balance as at 31 December 2004.

Summary ¹	US\$
Opening balance	372,014
Adjustment ²	3,430
Income from contributions	338,870
Other funds available ³	9,112
Total funds available	723,426
Expenditure ⁴	248,588
Closing balance⁵	474,838

¹ This statement reflects figures reported for the United Nations financial year. Due to the different reporting periods covered, these figures may differ from those reported for the Fund to the United Nations General Assembly.

² Includes adjustments/savings to prior period expenditure.

³ Includes interest income of US\$ 9,112.

⁴ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

⁵ Includes US\$ 37,288 in operating cash reserves. This amount was not available for activities in 2004.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS UNVTF CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Cyprus	VTF on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	4,000	4,000
France	VTF on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	36,541	36,101
Greece	VTF on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	12,000	12,000
Holy See	VTF on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	1,500	1,500
Netherlands	VTF on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	222,646	232,095
South Africa	VTF on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	7,215	7,215
Sudan	VTF on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	0	1,976
United Arab Emirates	VTF on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	30,000	29,961
Venezuela	VTF on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	10,000	10,000
<i>Other donors</i>			
Private donors	VTF on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	4,022	4,022
Total		327,924	338,870

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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 UNTF CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	0
Commission members	44,928
Representatives and other participants	24,361
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	150,700
Sub-total	219,989
Programme support costs	28,599
Total	248,588

VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE

BACKGROUND

The physical and psychological effects of torture can be lasting and irreversible, affecting victims and their families. The General Assembly, in 1981, established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture to distribute grants to NGOs that provide humanitarian assistance to victims of torture and members of their families. The Fund is administered by the Secretary-General with advice from a Board of Trustees, according to United Nations financial regulations. The secretariat of the Fund and Board are located at OHCHR in Geneva.

The Commission on Human Rights requested in resolution 2003/32 that an independent evaluation be conducted with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the Fund. The evaluation was undertaken by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) and two external consultants; the final report was made available at the 61st session of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/2005/55).

OBJECTIVES

The objective of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture is to provide support to organizations which assist in rehabilitation of torture victims. At its twenty-second session in May 2003, the Board estimated that it would require US\$ 14 million to satisfy all requests in 2004. The OHCHR Annual Appeal for 2004 invited donors to contribute US\$ 7,500,000 at the 23rd session of the Board to meet the financial needs of more than 240 organizations assisting victims of torture and their relatives worldwide.

IMPLEMENTATION

At the twenty-third session, US\$ 6,765,668 was made available for new grants and allocated to 172 organizations in 61 countries. The Board also reviewed follow-up actions undertaken by the secretariat for 251 projects and their narrative, financial and audit reports.

Following the last session of the Board, grants worth US\$ 5.8 million were disbursed. Some US\$ 645,000 may also be disbursed by the next session pending receipt and approval of additional information requested from the organizations concerned. The list of organizations subsidized in 2004 is published in the report of the Secretary-General to the 61st session of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/2005/54).

GRANTS AWARDED AT THE 23RD SESSION

Following the OIOS recommendations, the Board of Trustees has resumed financing training sessions and seminars aimed at professionals that provide assistance to torture victims. The Fund's secretariat has also implemented several of the OIOS recommendations: it has taken a proactive approach in identifying potential Fund grantees by encouraging United Nations field presences to recommend suitable applicants from Africa and Asia. During 2004, projects put forward by new applicants were evaluated by OHCHR staff members or field presences before a grant was released.

Visits to projects in Albania, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Guatemala, Ireland, Kenya, Lebanon, Morocco, the Philippines, Romania, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Turkey, the Russian Federation, Uganda, the United Kingdom and the United States were also conducted by the secretariat and/or field presences.

CONSTRAINTS

Owing to the discrepancy between amounts requested by NGOs and the amount available, the Fund was often only able to support 15 to 20 per cent of the total budget submitted by organizations. Improved information technology management will reduce the workflow and allow secretariat staff to focus on more substantive issues and to implement other OIOS recommendations.

Region	Amount requested in US\$ in 2004	No. of projects	Amount awarded in US\$ in 2004
DIRECT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES			
Latin America and the Caribbean (GRULAC)	1'407'877	25	826'000
Africa	756'248	21	456'000
Eastern Europe	809'620	18	553'500
Asia	1'120'425	16	538'000
Western Europe and Other States	7'909'053	90	4'102'000
TRAINING AND SEMINARS	377'263	9	57'000
EMERGENCY FUNDS			233'168
Total amount requested in 2004	13'218'207	179	6'765'668

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The recommendations of the Board and the conditions attached to the disbursement of grants were communicated to beneficiary organizations. Organizations were also informed that members of the Board, the Fund's secretariat or United Nations staff in the field might visit and meet with project staff as well as victims of torture who benefited from the grant so as to evaluate the management and impact. OHCHR field staff and desk officers were informed about projects in their respective regions staff.

BENEFICIARIES

Victims of torture and their families benefit directly from NGO projects that provide psychological, medical, economic, social, legal or other forms of direct humanitarian assistance.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND LESSONS LEARNED

The OIOS evaluation highlighted the Fund's positive impact on thousands of victims of torture who are assisted by the Fund annually. The evaluation also identified best practices and lessons learned, and suggested changes in policy and practice to strengthen the Fund's effectiveness and impact. Recommendations included reinforcing the role of the Board of Trustees of the Fund as a policy-making organ, deepening relations with donors, and increasing staff. Strengthening of management information systems was also suggested so that the secretariat could generate statistics based on information provided by beneficiary organizations.

In 2006, OHCHR will publish a book commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fund. The book will contain testimonies from people who have received assistance from the Fund such as torture victims, health professionals, lawyers and social workers and highlight the Fund's impact and contributions made by members of the Board of Trustees.

Below is a summary of the recommendations made by OIOS.

Recommendations	Action taken or required	Implementation date
Recommendation 3: Awarding of grants for training	At its last session, the Board of Trustees resumed its practice of funding trainings and seminars. In 2004, US\$ 57,000 was allocated to 9 projects for training of professionals assisting victims of torture.	2004 done
Recommendation 4: Greater geographical balance in grant allocations and proactive approach of the secretariat to identify potential grantees	The Board of Trustees, when reviewing applications, prioritizes requests received from Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America. These regions are normally considered at the outset of the session. Since 2004, the secretariat encourages United Nations field presences to identify suitable applicants from these regions when requested to carry out evaluations on existing projects. A number of applications for 2005 were channelled to the secretariat through OHCHR field offices.	2004 done ongoing
Recommendation 5: Strengthened requirements for admissibility	Since 2004, projects from new applicants are systematically visited by OHCHR staff members or United Nations presences in the field. As of the 23rd session of the Board, no new grant has been released before a visit has taken place.	2004 done

Recommendations	Action taken or required	Implementation date
Recommendation 11: Systematic and ongoing monitoring and evaluation system	Of the 209 currently active projects, 160 have been evaluated by OHCHR staff members and United Nations field presences since 2000. A schedule of visits has been established whereby all ongoing projects will have been visited by the end of 2005. Thereafter, follow up visits will be undertaken every three to five years.	2004 ongoing
Recommendation 13: Strengthened financial monitoring including threshold for audit reports	The Board at its 23rd session set a threshold below which an audit report was not required (US\$ 15,000) and grantees have been informed accordingly.	2004 done
Recommendation 16: Stronger donor relations and participation of grantees in donors meetings	The Fund has strengthened its relationship with donors. Five regional meetings were organized in 2004 where representatives from beneficiary organizations briefed Member States on the impact of the Fund through the services they provided to torture victims.	2004 ongoing
Recommendation 6: More strategic funding formula	Proposals for multi-year funding will be placed before the new Board of Trustees in 2006. They will also be provided with a background paper on possibilities of funding priorities.	2006
Recommendation 7: Better use of Board of Trustees	The secretariat envisages convening a meeting of the Board in April 2007 to discuss exclusively methods of work, guidelines for applicants and the secretariat, strategies, priorities and fundraising. From then on, a meeting could be convened every year in April to discuss substantive issues, while the annual meeting to allocate grants will be held in October. (see implementation of recommendations 6, 1, 2, 14, 16)	April 2007
Recommendation 8: Increased staffing	Two new staff members are expected to join the secretariat of the Fund in 2005.	2005
Recommendation 9: Strengthened Management Systems	An amount of US\$ 150,000 was set aside in the cost plan for 2005 approved by the Board of Trustees at its 23rd session to allow for the purchase or design of a management system meeting the needs of the Fund. The system should be able to generate statistics on number, gender and age of victims assisted, types of assistance provided, types of torture and allow organizations to apply and report on line.	2005

Recommendations	Action taken or required	Implementation date
Recommendation 10: Improved funding cycle by allocating grants for a future period	Beneficiary organizations were informed on 13 December 2004 that in 2005 and 2006, grants will be allocated for an 18 month period to allow for a complete change in cycle by 2007. As of October 2007, the Board of Trustees will meet every year in October to allocate grants for the period January-December of the following year.	2007
Recommendation 12: Enhanced reporting on Fund activities and impact	The publication on the 25th anniversary on the Fund will aim specifically at demonstrating the impact of the Fund on the lives on victims of torture through the organizations financed. Other possible publications are linked to availability of staff and resources.	2006
Recommendation 1: More consistent application of the definition of torture	The secretariat requires further guidance in order to implement this recommendation. It will require policy advice from the new Board of Trustees. Background papers will be prepared for the Board of Trustees possibly for July 2007.	
Recommendation 2: Clarification of family members of torture victims	Same as above.	
Recommendation 14: Creation of a technical adviser roster	Same as above.	
Recommendation 15: Commencement of capacity-building of grantees	Same as above.	

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE UNVF VICTIMS OF TORTURE

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2004, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2004 and total balance as at 31 December 2004.

Summary ¹	US\$
Opening balance	1,786,552
Adjustment ²	531,982
Income from contributions	8,108,927
Other funds available ³	111,296
Total funds available	10,538,757
Expenditure ⁴	7,893,881
Closing balance⁵	2,644,876

¹ This statement reflects figures reported for the United Nations financial year. Due to the different reporting periods covered, these figures may differ from those reported for the Fund to the United Nations General Assembly.

² Includes adjustments/savings to prior period expenditure.

³ Includes interest income of US\$ 111,296.

⁴ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

⁵ Includes US\$ 1,184,082 in operating cash reserves. This amount was not available for activities in 2004.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN UN VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	3,434
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	131,825
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	60,135
Commission members	23,517
Representatives and other participants	1,157
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	6,765,668
Sub-total	6,985,735
Programme support costs	908,146
Total	7,893,881

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS UNVF VICTIMS OF TORTURE

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge	Income
		US\$	US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Algeria	VF for Victims of Torture	5,000	5,000
Andorra	VF for Victims of Torture	14,616	14,318
Armenia	Unearmarked	1,096	1,096
Austria	VF for Victims of Torture	39,076	40,417
Bahrain	Unearmarked	10,000	10,000
Belgium	VF for Victims of Torture	93,284	92,363
Bosnia and Herzegovina	VF for Victims of Torture	608	608
Bulgaria	Unearmarked	1,000	1,000
Canada	VF for Victims of Torture	47,229	47,229
Chile	VF for Victims of Torture	5,000	5,000
Costa Rica	Unearmarked	0	4,754
Croatia	Unearmarked	5,000	5,000
Cyprus	VF for Victims of Torture	6,369	6,305
Czech Republic	VF for Victims of Torture	12,076	12,076
Denmark	VF for Victims of Torture	327,546	327,546
Finland	VF for Victims of Torture	178,922	175,692
France*	VF for Victims of Torture	161,036	160,021
Germany	VF for Victims of Torture	162,297	161,692
Greece	VF for Victims of Torture	12,000	22,300
Guatemala	Unearmarked	4,989	4,989
Hole See	VF for Victims of Torture	1,000	1,000
Hungary	Unearmarked	7,718	10,200
Ireland	VF for Victims of Torture	186,567	186,567
Korea, Rep. of	VF for Victims of Torture	10,000	10,000
Libya	VF for Victims of Torture	0	100,000
Liechtenstein	VF for Victims of Torture	7,813	7,813
Luxembourg	VF for Victims of Torture	24,631	24,631
Mauritania	Unearmarked	11,168	11,168
Mexico	Unearmarked	25,000	25,000
Monaco	VF for Victims of Torture	10,000	10,000
Netherlands	VF for Victims of Torture	500,000	500,000
Nicaragua	Unearmarked	5,000	5,000
Norway	VF for Victims of Torture	141,643	145,391
Philippines	VF for Victims of Torture	2,500	2,500
Poland	VF for Victims of Torture	5,000	5,000
Portugal	VF for Victims of Torture	30,000	30,000
Serbia and Montenegro	VF for Victims of Torture	5,000	0
South Africa	VF for Victims of Torture	14,430	14,430
Spain	VF for Victims of Torture	397,878	72,944
Sudan	Unearmarked	2,500	2,500
Sweden	Unearmarked	8,220	7,893
Switzerland	VF for Victims of Torture	64,000	62,500
Thailand	Unearmarked	10,000	10,000
Tunisia	VF for Victims of Torture	1,659	1,659
United Kingdom	VF for Victims of Torture	273,722	272,355
United States of America	VF for Victims of Torture	5,467,550	5,467,550
Venezuela	VF for Victims of Torture	5,000	15,000
<i>Other donors</i>			
Private donors	VF for Victims of Torture	10,420	10,420
Total		8,315,563	8,108,927

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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.

* Consists of a contribution to the VF for Victims of Torture (US\$ 98,667) and an allocation from an unearmarked contribution (US\$ 61,354).



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

BACKGROUND

OHCHR follows the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, which was adopted by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, in 2001 in South Africa. OHCHR also ensures its integration throughout the United Nations system.

Within OHCHR, the Anti-Discrimination Unit (ADU) is mandated to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and to promote equality and non-discrimination in follow-up work on the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. ADU works with States, national human rights institutions, NGOs, youth groups, civil society and the media. It works to mainstream the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action across the mandate of OHCHR and United Nations programmes, and promotes the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

OBJECTIVES

ADU focuses on combating discrimination and promoting equality consistent with the provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. The Unit has sought to strengthen the international framework dealing with discrimination by focussing on steps to prevent discrimination, while addressing acute manifestations of racism and xenophobia, improving coordination among human rights bodies and mechanisms, fostering participation by relevant partners in the Durban follow-up and strengthening partnerships.

IMPLEMENTATION

◆ FOLLOW-UP MEETINGS

ADU services the follow-up mechanisms established by the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights to ensure that the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action is effectively implemented. These mechanisms include the

Inter-governmental Working Group (IGWG), mandated to make recommendations on the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action; the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, mandated to study the problems of racial discrimination faced by people of African descent and to propose measures to address those problems; and the group of Independent Eminent Experts, which follows the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

The Inter-governmental Working Group is responsible for developing complementary international standards to strengthen and update international instruments against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in all their aspects. The Group met twice during 2004. At the second session, held in Geneva from 26 January to 6 February, debates focused on racism and education, poverty and the need to establish complementary standards to fight discrimination (E/CN.4/2004/20). The third session, held in Geneva from 11 to 22 October, considered racism and health, racism and the internet, and complementary standards (E/CN.4/2005/20).

The Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent met from 25 October to 5 November. At its fourth session, the Working Group reflected on the themes of racism and employment, racism and health, and racism and housing (E/CN.4/2005/21).

Due to unforeseen circumstances, the United Nations' five Independent Eminent Experts were unable to meet together during 2004. Instead, they met in early 2005.

◆ REPORTING

ADU prepared the following seven reports for the Commission on Human Rights: Report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on Combating Defamation of Religions (E/CN.4/2005/15); Report of the independent eminent experts on the implementation of the Durban declaration and programme of Action on their second meeting (E/CN.4/2005/125); Progress Report of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Implementation of relevant recommendations of the second session of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effec-

tive Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (E/CN.4/2005/16); Report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the possibility of the development of a racial equality index (E/CN.4/2005/17); Report of the regional workshop for the Latin American and the Caribbean region "Ensuring that the Millennium Development Goals contribute to overcoming discrimination based on race, colour, descent, national and ethnic origin" (E/CN.4/2005/22), Report of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action on its third session (E/CN.4/2005/20), Report of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent on its fourth session (E/CN.4/2005/21).

ADU also prepared the Secretary-General's report on Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (A/59/375).

◆ WORKSHOPS

OHCHR and the Pan-American Health Organization jointly organized an inter-governmental seminar from 1 to 3 December in Brasilia, Brazil. The seminar, "Ensuring that the Millennium Development Goals contribute to overcoming racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in Latin America and the Caribbean region" involved States and NGOs active in the delivery of health care services to groups vulnerable to racism in Latin America and the Caribbean.

◆ TECHNICAL COOPERATION

ADU provided technical cooperation in the form of small grants and financial support. A small-grants scheme, under the Assisting Communities Together (ACT) project, helped 22 NGOs, grassroots organizations and schools to set up education against racism initiatives in Barbados, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro and Uruguay. The ceiling for each grant was established at approximately US\$ 5,000. UNDP acted as OHCHR's implementing partner at country level. Also, OHCHR and the Government of Argentina concluded a grant agreement to assist in developing a national plan of action against racism. The Government submitted a preliminary draft of the plan in November.

◆ COOPERATION WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

ADU is cooperating with UNESCO in an International Coalition of Cities against Racism project. The Coalition consists of networks of cities interested in sharing experiences to improve their policies to fight racism, discrimination and xenophobia. The organizations are in consultation with ADU on sharing the scientific and technical secretariat for this mechanism. ADU also participated in the launch of the "Abolition of Slavery Route", a project jointly organized by UNESCO and the Government of France, held in April in Champagny.

Participating in the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent and the Inter-governmental Working Group meetings were experts from: the Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Board of the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation, UNESCO, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), UNCTAD, ILO, UNHCR and the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance. The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance also contributed to deliberations of the Inter-governmental Working Group.

◆ COOPERATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL, YOUTH AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

At the Conference on anti-semitism convened by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in Berlin in April, OHCHR made a presentation on contributions by human rights bodies and mechanisms toward the elimination of discrimination. It has since held consultations with the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights to explore avenues for future cooperation. ADU also played an active role in considering the relationship between racist, xenophobic and anti-Semitic propaganda on the Internet and hate crimes, at a meeting held in Paris in June.

ADU organized a round table in cooperation with the New Zealand Race Relations Conciliator on "International Race Relations" in Auckland from 2 to 5 February. ADU also facilitated the participation of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in the session of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in Washington DC, in March. A meeting with representatives from civil society groups who work against racial discrimination was also organized in Washington. In Latin America, ADU provided training on international standards against racism and on the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action for a post-graduate course on "Gender, minorities and indigenous peoples" in Maracaibo, Venezuela, in March; and to a panel on multiple forms of discrimination faced by women in Quito, also in March. In Africa, with substantive support from ADU, OHCHR's Sub-Regional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy for Central Africa organized a workshop for non-governmental and youth organizations on the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action in Yaoundé in July.

ADU also organized and sponsored a roundtable for young people at the World Youth Festival in Barcelona, Spain, in August under the title "Stand up against racism!". A month earlier, ADU moderated a session on the "Dialogue among Civilizations" at the United Nations Graduate Study Programme in Geneva. ADU also participated and provided financial support to organize a seminar at the UNESCO Centre of Catalonia: "Expert Seminar on Defamation of Religions and the Global Combat against Racism: Anti-Semitism, Christianophobia, Islamophobia" held from 11 to 14 November.

◆ PUBLICATIONS, AWARENESS-RAISING AND OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

Marking International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on 21 March, ADU convened a panel discussion on "Intercultural Dialogue: a means to combat racism" on 22 March.

In November 2003, a drawing contest was organized for schoolchildren in Colombia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Mexico, Mongolia and South Africa. The winning drawings of this "Young people drawing for human rights" contest were produced as OHCHR posters in the six United Nations languages.

The unit also concluded the development of its webpage to post information on national legislation, regional and international instruments, national action plans and technical cooperation projects to combat racism.

ADU continued research for a study on good practices, and commissioned a study on integration or preservation of cultural identity in a multiracial or multi-ethnic society. The study had been requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/146 of 7 February 1995, relating to the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

Following a workshop organized jointly by ADU and UNESCO on "Combating racism and fostering tolerance", a book is being published by OHCHR entitled Dimensions of Racism. The French translation is being produced. ADU also continued consultations on the development of a Racial Equality Index as recommended by the Independent Eminent Experts.

CONSTRAINTS

ADU experienced considerable staff turnover, faced difficulties in identifying experts and consultants, and coped with constant changes in its activities after stakeholders did not abide by agreed timelines.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

ADU is part of the Research and Right to Development Branch in OHCHR and works with UNDP and UNESCO, as well as partners at the national level.

COORDINATION

ADU has formed partnerships and continues to cooperate with UNESCO, WHO, UNDP, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of OSCE, the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance, the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia, the African Union, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the Inter-American Commission for Human Rights and the Organization of American States. Also, ADU established ad hoc partnerships

with NGOs on specific projects and continually exchanged information with NGOs and civil society.

BENEFICIARIES

The ultimate beneficiaries of ADU follow-up work on the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action are the victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. The immediate beneficiaries, however, are States, national human rights institutions, NGOs and other civil society organizations that have participated in the activities described above or received support in their own activities.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The activities of ADU have improved inter-agency coordination in the field of anti-discrimination and have also empowered NGOs and civil society. ADU strived to give the follow-up mechanisms a heightened profile and more functional linkages: The mechanisms are moving towards a more cooperative and flexible approach under their mandate.

EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

The importance of adequate staffing of the Unit became apparent this year. Institutional memory and more human resources are needed to carry the workload and to expand the Unit's activities. General public information is also needed on the mandate and activities of ADU, aimed at the United Nations system and the public at large. In addition, ADU continued in-house consultations on how to undertake a formal evaluation of the initiatives implemented in follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

FUNDING

ADU has seven posts. The OHCHR regular budget funded three professional posts and one general service post; extra-budgetary resources funded one professional NGO liaison officer and one general service staff. One junior professional officer is part of the unit.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN FOLLOW-UP TO THE WORLD CONFERENCE AGAINST RACISM

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	233,297
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	18,180
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	38,856
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	117,034
Contractual services	16,999
General operating expenses	2,835
Supplies and acquisitions	1,582
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	154,201
Sub-total	582,984
Programme support costs	68,455
Total	651,439



STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF OHCHR

INTRODUCTION

Activities under this section represent core support to the activities of the Office that are not funded by the United Nations regular budget. In 2004, “Strengthening the capacity of OHCHR” included the following areas of work:

- Executive office;
- Media relations;
- Communications and NGO partnerships;
- Resource mobilization;
- Policy analysis and methodology;
- Resource management;
- Information technology and management;
- Documentation centre and library;
- Publications; and
- Staff security.

The executive office provided secretarial and administrative support to the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner. During the second half of the year, the executive office helped define and develop programme and policy priorities for the Office.

The resource mobilization unit worked to secure predictable and stable voluntary funding for OHCHR's activities. It issued the Annual Report 2003 and the Annual Appeal 2005 as well as other submissions and reports; and kept donors informed of the needs of the Office.

The media relations unit sought to strengthen OHCHR information and communication activities, with a focus on disseminating the High Commissioner's human rights message. It prepared press statements and speeches for the High Commissioner, organized media events, and kept journalists and the general public apprised of developments in human rights issues. The

communications and NGO partnerships unit coordinated special events to raise awareness about human rights issues and elaborated a strategy to strengthen cooperation with NGOs. The documentation centre and library, which opened in August 2003, provided researchers, experts, working groups, United Nations agencies, students, OHCHR staff, and others access to reference manuals, handbooks and other background documentation. The library also implemented an integrated library system that conforms with current industry standards to facilitate access to information. Publications are seen as a key area used to communicate the human rights message to governments, civil society and individuals. The Office worked to strengthen OHCHR's publication programme, by producing selective high quality publications and updating already existing ones.

The resource management project supported staff functions in OHCHR's administrative service and in the project management unit to strengthen the Office's financial monitoring and control, contribution management, human resource management, project planning, and monitoring and evaluation.

The policy analysis and methodology unit sought to develop human rights material and training materials, an evaluation and lessons learned capacity within the Office, and mainstream human rights approaches into the work of the United Nations.

The information technology and management unit worked to update and improve on a regular basis the Office's information technology equipment, to modernize databases, to enhance the web site as well as the intranet, and to provide information technology tools and services to OHCHR staff.

OHCHR's security unit aimed to ensure the safety and security of OHCHR staff as they conducted their daily activities in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD).

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF OHCHR

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2004, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2004 and total balance as at 31 December 2004.

Summary	US\$
Opening balance	3,958,788
Adjustment ¹	0
Income from contributions	5,570,303
Other funds available ²	5,162
Total funds available	9,534,253
Expenditure ³	5,951,039
Closing balance⁴	3,583,215

¹ Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure, savings and refunds to donors.

² Includes interest income.

³ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

⁴ Includes all funds held as at 31 December 2004.

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF OHCHR

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planning activities as per the Annual Appeal 2004 and mid-year revised budgetary requirements versus actual expenditures incurred in 2004.

	Annual Appeal Budget	Revised Budget	Expenditure
	US\$	US\$	US\$
Executive office	520,670	529,744	350,613
External relations	273,670	0	0
Resource mobilization	968,783	968,319	841,206
Media relations	499,700	364,171	378,742
Communications and NGO partnerships	247,120	305,476	31,927
Resource management	1,841,222	1,587,443	1,418,586
Information technology and management	2,529,868	2,258,450	1,806,447
Documentation centre and library	164,450	130,402	139,113
Policy analysis and methodology	374,310	487,900	306,714
Publications	552,569	419,578	228,161
Staff security	432,910	599,798	449,530
Total	8,405,272	7,651,281	5,951,039

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF OHCHR

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Earmarking/allocation		Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Unearmarked contributions</i>			
Canada	Resource management	142,935	0
	Executive office	107,894	0
Denmark	Information technology	239,969	239,969
	Resource management	100,000	100,000
Finland	Information technology	300,000	300,000
France	Staff security	72,293	76,317
Ireland	Staff security	123,683	123,683
Netherlands	Documentation center	40,150	40,000
	Information technology	180,674	180,000
	Publications	180,674	180,000
	Staff security	150,562	150,000
Norway	Executive office	97,972	100,564
San Marino	Executive office	6,361	0
<i>Earmarked to strengthening the capacity of OHCHR</i>			
Ireland	Information technology	186,567	186,567
Norway	Information technology	97,422	100,000
	Communications and NGO partnerships	46,466	47,696
	Media relations	46,466	47,695
	Resource management	92,932	95,391
Saudi Arabia	Information technology	25,000	25,000
Sweden	Information technology	162,149	155,702
	Publications	100,000	100,000
	Resource management	50,000	50,000
	Staff security	38,125	38,125
United Kingdom	Information technology	689,434	0
	Executive office	246,226	0
	Media relations	531,849	0
	Publications	196,981	0
	Resource management	1,477,358	0
	Resource mobilization	631,736	0
<i>Specific earmarking</i>			
Sweden	Resource mobilization	206,044	202,251
United Kingdom	Resource mobilization	0	552,397
	Media, communications and NGO partnerships	0	750,000
	Core management system	0	828,946
	Information technology and management	0	900,000
Total		6,567,922	5,570,303

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

BACKGROUND

The challenge for the executive office in 2004 was to sustain continuity and progress in a time of uncertainty over OHCHR leadership. During the second part of the year, the executive office concentrated on preparing for the arrival of the new High Commissioner and Deputy High Commissioner and subsequently shaped its work towards implementing their priorities.

OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the executive office was to provide support to the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner. In 2004 it further consolidated new management and coordination processes in the framework of the Secretary-General's second reform report and the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services and its supplementary report.

IMPLEMENTATION

During the first part of 2004, the executive office provided assistance and advice to the Acting High Commissioner. During the second half of the year, the executive office played a key role in helping the High Commissioner in developing programme priorities. The executive office provided support to the Deputy High Commissioner in preparing the budget and began aligning the voluntary contributions cycle with the regular budget cycle for 2005. During 2004, staff members of the executive office were responsible for secretarial and administrative support, policy planning, research, speechwriting, assistance on missions and other assignments requested by the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

From January to June, in addition to the Acting High Commissioner, the executive office was composed of six professional staff and seven general service staff. From July to December, the executive office was composed of four professional staff and

seven general service staff in addition to the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner. The office then began recruiting four additional professional staff members.

COORDINATION

The executive office works directly with all branches within the Office and the New York office, with the United Nations Secretariat, United Nations agencies and programmes and with Member States represented in Geneva. In 2004, a JPO sponsored by the *Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie* was seconded from the Special Procedures Branch to the executive office to provide assistance and then bring experience back to the Branch. In the future, other staff members will be temporarily seconded to the executive office to enhance communication with the various branches.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The executive office has provided advice and coordinated information for the former Acting High Commissioner, the current High Commissioner and Deputy High Commissioner. It organized the transition between the Acting High Commissioner and the new management.

FUNDING

For the first part of 2004, three professional staff, including the chief of the executive office, and one general service staff were funded from voluntary contributions. During the second part of 2004, two professionals and one general service staff member were funded through voluntary contributions. In 2004, only two professional posts – a human rights officer and the Management and Planning officer, as well as six secretaries were funded through the regular budget. Two additional professional posts funded by the regular budget were vacant in 2004 and are being filled in 2005.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Canada	Unearmarked	107,894	0
Norway	Unearmarked	97,972	100,564
San Marino	Unearmarked	6,361	0
United Kingdom	Media, communications and NGO partnerships ¹	0	200,000
	Strengthening the capacity of OHCHR	246,226	0
Total		458,453	300,564

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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.

¹ A portion of this contribution was allocated to executive office, as this activity was previously part of the media, communications and NGO partnerships project.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	303,719
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	541
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	3,583
General operating expenses	-1,022
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	3,456
Sub-total	310,277
Programme support costs	40,336
Total	350,613

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

BACKGROUND

OHCHR raised almost twice as much as it received from the United Nations regular budget in 2004, even as it worked to increase its share of the budget. The Office raised US\$ 60 million from 62 governments, the European Commission, two United Nations agencies and several private donors. At the same time, it received US\$ 32.7 million from the United Nations regular budget.

OHCHR remains dependent on a few donors for its financial security, although efforts to expand the donor base in recent years have been successful. From a global donor base of some 90 governments, only 37 of them pledged contributions for each of the last three years. In 2004, ten major donors provided 79 per cent of OHCHR's total voluntary contributions; the twenty top donors provided 97.6 per cent. These donors will likely remain OHCHR's main donors in the foreseeable future, so maintaining a close working relationship with them is important for obtaining more predictable and flexible funding.

Donor confidence in OHCHR grew in 2004. The arrival of a new High Commissioner and a Deputy High Commissioner reassured donors that OHCHR would be under strong leadership.

Pledged contributions increased considerably by US\$ 16 million from the previous year, and Member States continued to welcome and participate in briefing sessions organized by OHCHR to review substantive and financial information on its activities.

OBJECTIVES

- Obtain adequate funding and support for OHCHR activities.
- Obtain predictable and timely funding to facilitate planning and implementation.
- Obtain flexible contributions with less earmarking and conditions attached.
- Expand the OHCHR donor base.

IMPLEMENTATION

- Strengthened existing relations with the main donors by regularly exchanging information on operational, political and financial issues.
- Organized bilateral annual consultations with major donors early in the year.
- Undertook fundraising missions to donor capitals and field offices.
- Negotiated new contributions and reviewed existing funding agreements to improve the predictability of OHCHR funding, promoting multi-year agreements and stressing the importance of flexible funding with less earmarking and conditions attached.
- Advised and briefed the High Commissioner on funding strategies.
- Carried out routine tasks in a timely manner: followed up on pledges and contributions, responded to donor requests, updated relevant funding tables, and prepared briefing notes for the High Commissioner and senior management.
- Issued the Annual Appeal 2005 and the Annual Report 2003 as scheduled and presented them to Member States.
- Coordinated the narrative part of the mid-year review and organized a briefing on the review in September.
- Prepared tailored proposals for the European Commission and other donors.
- Devoted substantial time to reporting to key individual donors in accordance with their requirements.

- Coordinated the preparation of narrative and financial information for the United Nations Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) for Somalia, Palestine, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Chad and Burundi, participating in relevant events and meetings.
- Organized briefing sessions for Member States and donors to share information on the implementation of activities at global, regional and country levels and on specific projects of interest, such as the Human Rights Commission in Afghanistan, the Commission of Experts in Timor-Leste, the United Nations study for violence against children, the Commission of Inquiry in Côte d'Ivoire and the Commission of Inquiry in Darfur.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The resource mobilization unit consisted of five professional staff members, a junior professional officer and a secretary. One post was vacant in the second half of 2004, and should be filled in 2005. Consultants assisted in preparing the Annual Appeal and the Annual Report; the editing, layout and printing were outsourced and paid for through the resource mobilization budget.

COORDINATION

As OHCHR worked to strengthen its activities at the national level, coordination with other United Nations agencies and programmes in the countries of implementation became increasingly important. The unit worked with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to coordinate OHCHR submissions to the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) in 2004.

BENEFICIARIES

The primary beneficiaries were the people assisted through OHCHR's mandates. However, OHCHR staff, particularly project and programme officers in the Branches and finance staff, also benefited. Donors benefited from OHCHR's ability to produce and provide timely reports and information about OHCHR activities.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

◆ ADEQUATE FUNDING

The Office raised more funds than ever before. Contributions totalled US\$ 60 million, an increase from US\$ 44 million in 2003. A budget of US\$ 54.9 was presented in the 2004 Annual Appeal and revised to US\$ 61.5 in the mid-year review.

◆ PREDICTABLE AND TIMELY FUNDING

A coordinated and structured approach to funding has improved its predictability. The approach included close cooperation with major donors, annual bilateral consultations and funding provided in “packages” under standard agreements. In 2004, nine multi-year agreements helped to provide predictability and stability in funding from Belgium, Canada, the EC, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Moreover, payments were made earlier in 2004 compared to 2003; 31 per cent of payments were made in the first quarter in 2004 compared to four per cent in 2003.

◆ FLEXIBLE CONTRIBUTIONS WITH LESS EARMARKING AND CONDITIONS

In 2004, 20 per cent of the funds were totally unearmarked, 31 per cent were lightly earmarked, 35 per cent were moderately earmarked and 14 per cent were tightly earmarked. The general trend was towards lighter earmarking.

◆ EXPAND THE DONOR BASE

OHCHR sent individualized letters to each Member State to encourage their donations to the Office, and the Deputy High Commissioner raised funding issues systematically in regional meetings. Several governments contributed to the Office for the first time in 2004.

FUNDING

All activities of the resource mobilization unit, including staff costs, were funded from extra-budgetary resources. Expenditure amounted to US\$ 841,206 against a budget of US\$ 968,783.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Sweden	Resource mobilization	206,044	202,251
United Kingdom	Resource mobilization	0	552,397
	Strengthening the capacity of OHCHR	631,736	0
Total		837,780	754,648

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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 RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	571,447
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	47,333
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	38,299
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	78,799
General operating expenses	4,505
Supplies and acquisitions	4,047
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	744,430
Programme support costs	96,776
Total	841,206

MEDIA RELATIONS

BACKGROUND

The arrival of the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner enabled OHCHR to resume efforts to consolidate OHCHR's communications and public information capacity. With available resources, communications staff worked to strengthen media relations and keep partners and the public informed of developments in the United Nations human rights programme. It cooperated closely with other parts of the human rights system and launched a monthly newsletter.

OBJECTIVES

The objective was to maintain and strengthen the range of OHCHR information and communication activities, with a focus on disseminating the High Commissioner's message. The public information team was responsible for:

- Preparing messages, press statements, articles and other material, as well as general interest publications and public information products;
- Implementing public information activities and maintaining relations with the media;
- Organizing media events for the High Commissioner and OHCHR; and
- Providing media liaison support to other parts of the United Nations human rights system.

IMPLEMENTATION

- The team launched the newsletter *Respect*, OHCHR's first regular general interest publication.
- It arranged over 30 interviews with the High Commissioner and OHCHR officials for international media (starting in July 2004).
- It arranged two press conferences for the incoming High Commissioner and some 35 press briefings by special procedure mandate-holders and chairpersons of treaty bodies.
- It represented OHCHR as spokesperson and participated in more than 70 bi-weekly press briefings.
- It issued some 160 press releases and statements, about half of them for the High Commissioner or OHCHR and half requested by the special procedure mandate-holders.
- It maintained a media page on OHCHR's website.
- It assisted the Commission on Human Rights with media relations during its 60th session, arranging daily press conferences with the Chairperson and issuing press kits in English and in French.
- It coordinated OHCHR's support and participation in the second International Film Festival on Human Rights, held in Geneva in March 2004.
- It maintained daily contacts with correspondents from around the world.

CONSTRAINTS

During the OHCHR leadership transition period in 2004, public information staffing was reduced to a bare minimum, which complicated planning and implementation of various initiatives.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The public information team was comprised of a spokesperson and an information officer. The spokesperson reported to the Acting Chief of the External Relations Branch.

COORDINATION

OHCHR worked with the United Nations Department for Public Information (DPI) to produce and disseminate information and coordinate media events such as press briefings and commemorative events. OHCHR also worked with media staff from other United Nations agencies on joint events and campaigns, and coordinated with the Executive Office of the Secretary-General, DPI, the United Nations Information Service at UNOG, the communications offices of the United Nations Secretariat, the specialized agencies and inter-governmental organizations in Geneva.

BENEFICIARIES

The beneficiaries were OHCHR's partners and human rights victims for whom the High Commissioner advocates full implementation of human rights. Direct beneficiaries were international and national media and their readers and viewers who received in-depth information on the work of the Office and on key human rights issues.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

OHCHR worked to meet large media and public demand for human rights information, and for access to the incoming High Commissioner. Soon after taking up her position, the High Commissioner received much media attention during her visit to the Darfur region of Sudan, accompanied by public information staff. The public information team also arranged media activities for Human Rights Day, including an appearance by the High Commissioner on the BBC World programme *Hard Talk*. The team issued a monthly newsletter which appeared to be well received, judging from feedback received so far.

FUNDING

The public information and communications team was funded entirely from voluntary contributions.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS MEDIA RELATIONS

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Norway	Strengthening the capacity of OHCHR	46,466	47,695
United Kingdom	Media, communications and NGO partnerships	0	275,000
	Strengthening the capacity of OHCHR	531,849	0
Total		578,315	322,695

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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 MEDIA RELATIONS

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	313,797
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	15,150
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	1,614
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	1,600
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	3,009
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	335,170
Programme support costs	43,572
Total	378,742

COMMUNICATIONS AND NGO PARTNERSHIPS

BACKGROUND

The communications and NGO partnerships unit was established in 2003 to strengthen the Office's outreach, establish closer partnership with NGOs and civil society, and develop a communications strategy to suit the global needs of the Office. This effort is part of the overall capacity building activities undertaken over the past years by OHCHR.

In 2004, the main areas of focus and goals were to:

- Assist OHCHR in strengthening its outreach capacity; to help it 'tell the human rights story';
- Advocate for human rights and improve public understanding of what the Office is and what it does;
- Establish closer working partnerships with the international NGO community and with civil society at large; and

- Develop a communications strategy geared to the various regions of the world, allowing the Office to be proactive, energetic and attuned to the communications requirements in the various regions.

OBJECTIVES

◆ OVERALL OBJECTIVE

To establish comprehensive communications approaches to emerging issues and selected themes in collaboration with and based on the substantive work of the other branches, in order to make the work of OHCHR better known and appreciated by partners and the general public through enhanced outreach, briefings and promotional material.

◆ IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

- Raise the profile of the High Commissioner and OHCHR by helping to identify key audiences and deliver targeted messages;
- Elaborate an Office-wide policy on strengthening cooperation with NGOs;
- Help enhance communications and public outreach in the field;
- Contribute to the increased visibility of the Office and of the human rights agenda in the work of the principal organs of the United Nations and in the joint activities of the United Nations system; and
- Ensure full and active participation of the Office in the inter-agency collaborative mechanisms in the field of communications.

IMPLEMENTATION

◆ STRENGTHENING OUTREACH CAPACITY

In 2004, the unit became fully functional and core communications tools for development were identified and planned. Strategic plans for the next biennium (2006-2007), have also been mapped out including an increase in activities, in order to ensure consistency and continuity in outreach methods, tools and approaches. An external outreach strategy was also

developed for the High Commissioner, and strategic plans for Human Rights day commemorative events.

◆ PUBLIC AWARENESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCACY

Basic information and visual communications materials targeted at the general public were designed and produced. These basic information materials are complementary to the substantive publications produced by the Office and seek to provide an introductory understanding of the work of the Office in the promotion and protection of 'all human rights for all'. The unit also produced and distributed a flyer on the Commission on Human Rights in the six official languages for the 60th session. It assisted with the design, layout and copywriting for a general information leaflet on "Action 2". It also conceived and designed a general information flyer on the work of the Office for distribution in the six official languages, and a human rights wall calendar for 2005, which was then produced and distributed.

Protocol services were conducted during official visits of groups and delegations to the Office and briefings were regularly organized in all official languages for students, diplomats, journalists, public officials, academics, professors and NGOs. OHCHR also provided lectures for briefings organized by the United Nations Information Service in Geneva. In the reporting period, a total of 61 briefings were organized.

The unit took an active part in planning the exhibit organized by the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland "Être. Les droits de l'homme à travers l'art" during the 60th session of the Commission.

The Office commemorated the tenth anniversary of the Rwanda genocide, the International Day for the Elimination of Racism, and the International Day of the World's Indigenous People; posters for each of these days were designed. It also organized parallel events at the 60th session of the Commission on Human Rights. To commemorate the end of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004, and as a prelude to Human Rights Day activities, a series of commemorative stamps were produced and unveiled in November in collaboration with the United Nations Postal Administration. In addition to planning and implementing observance activities in New York, a Human Rights Day web page was made available on the Office's web site and provided global support to the United

Nations Information Centres resident coordinators and OHCHR field presences for their various Human Rights Day observances.

As part of the working group at the United Nations Office at Geneva for the commemoration of the 19 August 2003 bombing of the United Nations Headquarters in Baghdad, the Office took part in planning and organizing a peace concert in Geneva. It also coordinated the Office's substantive participation in Forum Barcelona 2004, the first Universal Forum of Cultures, which entailed developing a human rights-oriented communications strategy in the framework of the Forum, including public service announcements, human rights exhibits and other communications materials.

◆ PARTNERSHIPS WITH NGOS AND CIVIL SOCIETY

Strategic planning for outreach efforts to the international NGO community was undertaken, and selected tools such as a NGO handbook and the concepts for a NGO database were developed. OHCHR also performed liaison functions with NGOs and eased entry points for them, in particular during the Commission and Sub-Commission and organized regular briefings for civil society and NGOs around the High Commissioner's in-country visits and on emerging issues.

◆ DEVELOPING A COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY

During the reporting period, an outreach strategy covering all the Office's target audiences was prepared for the High Commissioner. A survey of staff at headquarters and in the field was undertaken to assess the Office's communications needs specific to the various regions of the world. The unit participated in the annual heads of field presences meeting and provided an analysis of the survey and the unit's plans to develop key tools to enhance external outreach efforts.

CONSTRAINTS

The unit needs to produce more information materials on the work of the Office in 'promoting and protecting all human rights for all', especially information on the special procedures and treaty bodies. Further, for the unit to realize its potential, it

requires additional funding to develop and produce contemporary information tools that will effectively reach out to all target audiences in a timely manner and in all the official languages, simultaneously.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The unit has three professional staff and one general service staff. They work closely with the Executive Office of the Secretary General (EOSG); the Department of Public Information (DPI), the United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG); the communications offices of the United Nations Secretariat departments, programmes and specialized agencies; intergovernmental organizations based in Geneva; Member States, host country institutions, and foundations.

COORDINATION

Coordination of activities within the United Nations system organizations is undertaken through participation in the work of the Geneva-based United Nations Communications Group and through membership in the United Nations Communications Group.

BENEFICIARIES

The main beneficiaries of the project are similar in profile to the overall constituency of OHCHR. More precisely, the project will benefit primarily the public at large, as well as specific target groups identified in the context of each individual theme or campaign, NGOs, the Office and its staff, through closer involvement with communications and external outreach activities.

FUNDING

Three staff are funded through the regular budget. One additional professional staff is funded through voluntary contributions. In addition, extra-budgetary funds were used to support travel costs, the engagement of one consultant, and printing and translation costs.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS COMMUNICATIONS AND NGO PARTNERSHIPS

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Norway	Strengthening the capacity of OHCHR	46,466	47,696
United Kingdom	Media, communications and NGO partnerships	0	275,000
Total		46,466	322,696

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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 COMMUNICATIONS AND NGO PARTNERSHIPS

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	21,309
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	4,692
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	841
Supplies and acquisitions	1,412
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	28,254
Programme support costs	3,673
Total	31,927

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

BACKGROUND

This project began in 2001 after management reviews called for additional resources to strengthen the Office's financial monitoring and control, contribution management, human resources management, project planning, and monitoring and evaluation. Resources to develop a web-based database system were provided to offer related support. Resources provided by the project also support staff functions in OHCHR's Administrative Service and in the project management unit in the Capacity Building and Field Operations Branch.

OBJECTIVES

- Provide daily support and advice to project officers in OHCHR on budgeting, financial monitoring, control and reporting.

- Ensure adequate recording, follow-up and implementation of all OHCHR's voluntary contributions in line with donor requirements and Office priorities, providing information to donors on the use of contributions in the mid-year review and the Annual Report.
- Enhance project management in OHCHR through training and advice, and updating manuals and guidelines, with special focus on the technical cooperation programme.
- Provide daily support and advice to managers and staff on all human resource issues, including recruitment and staff administration.
- Continue to develop a web-based database system capable of supporting these functions, in close cooperation with United Nations partners.

IMPLEMENTATION

◆ FINANCIAL MONITORING AND CONTROL

Daily advice and support to OHCHR project officers was provided in budget preparation and review, processing allotment requests, replenishment of accounts and financial authorizations for field offices, verification and processing of payments, and financial monitoring and reporting. A tracking system for grants issued to third parties was set up, following Office of Internal Oversight (OIOS) recommendations, and provided monthly financial reports on projects funded from extra-budgetary resources to project managers, making them available on the intranet. Financial information required for the quarterly reviews of projects funded from the voluntary fund for technical cooperation was prepared, focusing on progress and obstacles in project implementation during each quarter, to identify unspent resources that could be re-allocated to other projects. It is expected that in future the quarterly review will cover all projects through an electronic tool that will monitor cash-flow requirements and report on performance against approved budgets. Financial monitoring missions were also undertaken to OHCHR's field offices in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to identify bottlenecks, assess services provided by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), monitor adherence to United Nations financial rules and regulations, and improve communication with headquarters.

◆ CONTRIBUTION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

OHCHR ensured that all voluntary contributions were recorded by the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) in the official United Nations accounting system and OHCHR's internal database, monitoring contributions and the cash-flow of extra-budgetary projects so as to provide senior management with information for allocating unearmarked and lightly earmarked funds. Assistance was provided to the Chair of the Project Review Committee (PRC) in reviewing budgetary proposals ("checks and balances") from Branches during the annual planning process. Furthermore, the project provided donors with a transparent account of how voluntary contributions had been spent in the Annual Report 2003 published in June 2004. And a thorough internal review of implementation rates and funding projections for each project was carried out for the 2004 mid-year review. A monitoring mission to OHCHR's office in Colombia concluded that an international administrative post should be established to provide support to the Director and the Deputy Director, as a first step towards increased delegation of authority to field offices on administrative management, to facilitate the hiring of local staff and ensure payments to local contractors.

◆ PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Priority was placed on the implementation of recommendations made in the global review of the technical cooperation programme undertaken in 2003. The review recommended a greater focus on vision, mission and strategy, development of entry criteria to enhance priority-setting and better incorporation of recommendations made by the treaty bodies and special procedures in project design and implementation. It prepared a report on "OHCHR's Technical Cooperation Programme and Action II", identifying the need for OHCHR to retain a prominent role in integrating human rights into the work of other United Nations agencies and programmes.

An internal review of OHCHR's regional presences was conducted to document experiences and lessons, and make recommendations towards an office-wide policy. It prepared a summary report based on questionnaires and interviews, which identified the need for further discussion and guidance on: developing regional strategies, mandates, strategic choices, integrating office policy, and resources. These issues were discussed at a meeting in May with regional representatives, OHCHR

headquarters staff and management, and then by the Board of Trustees of the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation (VFTC) meeting in June.

A joint meeting took place between members of the Board of Trustees of the VFTC, heads of field presences, chairpersons of treaty bodies and special procedures mandate-holders in November, to identify practical experiences and devise strategies for overcoming obstacles to effective and coherent human rights programming.

A third annual workshop was organized on project management with the ILO training centre in Turin from 20 to 24 September, attended by 25 staff members from headquarters and the field. It also integrated project management into yearly induction training for new staff members, and into weekly coffee briefings at headquarters. Internal team-building exercises were also conducted, and OHCHR staff participated in trainings organized by the United Nations Staff College in Senegal, Turkmenistan and Lebanon on early warning and preventive measures.

New project management tools were developed for use on line. The process for developing new guidelines on results-oriented project design began in February with assistance from two external consultants, completing some 36 questionnaires and conducting 29 interviews with OHCHR staff involved in project management. Three areas of concern were identified where further guidance was required: monitoring, evaluation and joint programming with other United Nations agencies. Two retreats were then organized and draft guidelines were produced.

The project management unit provided continued support to the Board of Trustees of the VFTC as well as to the internal Project Review Committee (PRC) – the mechanism through which senior management exercised control, monitored performance and provided guidance for action-oriented extra-budgetary activities in OHCHR.

◆ HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Following recommendations made by the OIOS, the Joint Inspection Unit and General Assembly resolution 59/266 on human resources management, the High Commissioner decided in close consultation with the Office of Human Resources Management (OHRM) to discontinue the hiring of temporary staff

for regular functions and undertake a comprehensive regularization exercise of all core posts at headquarters and in the field during 2005. This exercise would create an integrated personnel system in OHCHR, with increased mobility between headquarters and field positions, improved career opportunities, and more job security for OHCHR staff currently employed on temporary contracts. The internal Advisory Panel on Personnel Issues (APPI) has reduced its role now that most posts are filled through the United Nations Secretariat's electronic vacancy system "Galaxy". OHCHR reached an agreement with DPKO to speed the selection of human rights officers for peacekeeping missions: 180 positions were filled in 2004 for DPKO missions in Burundi, Haiti, Liberia and elsewhere.

◆ BUILDING A DATA WAREHOUSE

Significant progress was made in developing the web-based database. One web-developer began work in June to analyse requirements for contributions, financial management and reporting, and a second web-developer will begin in April 2005. The International Trade Centre (ITC) agreed to share its project management portal with OHCHR, and to work in close partnership to enhance and develop tools and reports. Meanwhile OHCHR transferred its outdated access-based contribution database to a web-based one between September and December. Since this is the first module of a much larger database, the testing period was extended for a further three months in 2005. The contributions module will be accessible in April 2005, the financial reporting module in September 2005 and the project management portal is expected to be operational in early 2006.

CONSTRAINTS

Delays in obtaining approvals from UNOG reduced OHCHR's operational effectiveness. As part of the United Nations Secretariat, OHCHR has no delegated financial authority and requires approval from UNOG to engage in activities, commit funds, sign funding agreements with donor governments, and issue employment contracts. OHCHR would therefore like to seek increased delegation from the United Nations Controller in these areas. In field-based activities OHCHR works with UNOPS, benefiting from its implementation speed and flexibility. But UNOPS has been slow to provide reliable financial reports on the use of funds provided, and the problem worsened with its new Enterprise Resources and Planning system called "ATLAS". An important

challenge for OHCHR is to balance funding from the United Nations regular budget and voluntary contributions. This imbalance has an impact on how the organization ensures adequate administrative support for its activities. The continuity of this support, be it financial reporting, personnel issues or project management, depends entirely on the receipt of relatively large amounts of dedicated funding or un-earmarked contributions. The support of Member States in ensuring adequate regular funding for administrative support services is therefore crucial.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The Chief of the Administrative Service was responsible for managing the project. The Administrative Service consists of six sub-units: the budget and finance unit, the contributions and reporting unit, the personnel unit, the general services unit, the security unit and the field logistics unit. Three units benefited from funding under this project. The security unit and the field logistics unit were funded from a separate project and the general services unit was funded from a mix of regular budget and programme support funds.

In the second part of 2004, the newly appointed Deputy High Commissioner bolstered the project management unit located in the Capacity Building and Field Operations Branch, renaming it the planning, monitoring and evaluation unit and placing it directly under her supervision. The new unit will be responsible for wider activities, and will oversee an integrated two-year planning cycle for OHCHR's regular and extra-budgetary activities. The unit will become fully operational in the latter part of 2005.

COORDINATION

A memorandum of understanding (MOU) between UNOG and OHCHR provided the framework for cooperation and clarified the division of responsibility between the two offices. On 1 January 2003, all Geneva-based staff were absorbed under UNOG administration, which would soon take on administration of a larger number of field-based staff. OHCHR's relationship with UNOPS is also guided by a MOU. The MOU provides for administrative services for OHCHR's field offices in Angola, Burundi, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of

the Congo and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Darfur plan of action was also implemented through UNOPS due to the operation's urgent nature.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- Daily support on financial and budgetary matters ensured that project costs were kept within United Nations Secretariat standards and that financial monitoring and controls were in place for all projects.
- The Annual Report reduced the need to prepare donor-specific reports, and was used as a model by other United Nations offices and departments.
- The mid-year review allowed OHCHR and donors to measure progress half-way through the year and assess whether plans and budgets needed to be adjusted.
- Support for project management and the development of new tools and training activities greatly enhanced the capacity of OHCHR staff to manage extra-budgetary projects.
- The decision to create an integrated personnel structure in OHCHR made the recruitment process more transparent, effective and professional in line with established United Nations Secretariat rules and regulations.
- Significant progress was made on the development of the data warehouse, and an agreement was reached with the International Trade Centre (ITC) to exchange software and experience.

EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

A consultant contracted in late 2004 to evaluate the project management function in OHCHR noted that there was still room for some improvements. The decision to strengthen the existing project management unit and to place it under direct supervision of the Deputy High Commissioner reflected the importance attributed to the project management function by senior management. Moving towards a two-year planning cycle, integrating regular and extra-budgetary resources into one single human rights programme will be a challenge. The Office made a concerted effort to institutionalize the concept of results-oriented planning and programming in all its activities, setting the stage for more impact-oriented human rights programmes.

An additional consultant was hired to conduct an evaluation of OHCHR's information technology services. Further details can be found on page 245.

FUNDING

OHCHR was unable to secure sufficient resources from the United Nations regular budget for the project, and relies on voluntary funding for these core functions. In 2004, the Administrative Service received funding from the regular budget to cover ten posts, and 11 posts were covered by the programme support account. Voluntary contributions accounted for 40 per cent of the Administrative Service's requirements. The project management unit was funded almost exclusively from voluntary contributions and most posts in the information technology management unit were funded from the regular budget, although services and equipment were funded from voluntary contributions. The project covered the costs of nine posts in the Administrative Service, three posts in the project management unit and two web-developers in the information technology management unit. It also covered hardware and related services from the International Computing Centre (ICC) for development of the data warehouse.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	1,085,774
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	29,248
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	91,757
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	3,607
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	45,000
Sub-total	1,255,386
Programme support costs	163,200
Total	1,418,586

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Canada	Unearmarked	142,935	0
Denmark	Unearmarked	100,000	100,000
Norway	Strengthening the capacity of OHCHR	92,932	95,391
Sweden	Strengthening the capacity of OHCHR	50,000	50,000
United Kingdom	Core management system	0	828,946
	Strengthening the capacity of OHCHR	1,477,358	0
Total		1,863,225	1,074,337

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT

BACKGROUND

Gathering, processing, analyzing, organizing and disseminating information form an important part of human rights work. OHCHR is striving to be a leader in providing quality, up-to-date information on human rights through widely accessible technologies.

OBJECTIVES

- Develop, maintain, improve and rationalize comprehensive web-based information technology application systems, including a generic web-based database for human rights protection and the OHCHR Internet site for human rights promotion.
- Develop an information- and knowledge-sharing environment for better access to documents and information within OHCHR, both at headquarters and in the field, and externally among the United Nations agencies, Member States, NGOs and the public.

- Provide information technology systems, tools, support and services to OHCHR staff members and stakeholders.

IMPLEMENTATION

- The existing human rights databases were consolidated and transformed into a web-based human rights protection database.
- The human rights documents databases were consolidated and transformed into one central and easy-to-manage data warehouse.
- The OHCHR Internet web site homepage was translated into all six official languages of the United Nations.
- The web site was redesigned to better comply with the World Wide Web Consortium guidelines on accessibility of web content; and ways to display OHCHR web contents on mobile handheld devices were explored.
- The OHCHR Intranet was developed on a new portal environment; OHCHR field presences were enabled to contribute to the Intranet, and an Internet file system was installed and configured to create a central repository for headquarters and field staff to share data.
- The existing bibliographic information systems were consolidated into one web-based integrated library system.
- Outdated hardware and software licenses were replaced; the server management and administration services were

outsourced; OHCHR's connectivity and communication capacity among its field offices, the human rights components of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Governments, NGOs and human rights experts were strengthened; and development capacity of web and database management systems were established.

CONSTRAINTS

A web developer post and a document manager post, both funded under the regular budget, remained vacant in 2004 because of recruitment delays. Accordingly, the Office had to modify its priorities for information technology and management.

Because of financial limitations, the Office could not translate the OHCHR web site into Arabic, Chinese and Russian. To satisfy more users, the United Nations human rights documents were made available in all six official languages of the United Nations on the OHCHR web site.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The activities are guided, monitored and reviewed by OHCHR information and communication technology committee, an internal body established by OHCHR's senior management. The United Nations International Computing Centre, the Information and Communication Technology Service of the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG), and the Information Technology Service Division are the implementing partners for information technology (IT) technical services, as agreed by a memorandum of understanding and a service delivery agreement.

COORDINATION

Basic telephone and computer network infrastructure elements, including switches and cables, are provided by UNOG. The building blocks of information technology infrastructure, including servers, security, field connectivity and support services, are provided by the United Nations International Computing Centre (ICC). Regular meetings, as well as ad hoc meetings, serve as coordination mechanisms to monitor operations, exchange ideas and solve problems.

Several governing bodies, including the ICC Management Committee, the United Nations Geneva Technological Innovation Committee, the United Nations Information and Communication Technology Board and the United Nations System Chief Executive Board for Coordination (CEB) Information and Communication Technology Network, work to improve IT coordination, fill gaps between the different international organizations, set standards and avoid duplication of IT activities in the United Nations.

BENEFICIARIES

The beneficiaries were the general public, Member States, United Nations human rights mechanisms and experts, United Nations departments and agencies, international organizations, OHCHR external partners such as NGOs, universities and research institutes; and OHCHR staff.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- A flexible, stable, up-to-date and secure IT environment is continuously available in the Office. Servers and communication lines have been upgraded and the network speed has been increased. The latest backup systems have been installed and a better security procedure introduced. Additional anti-virus programmes have been added to prevent system failures, as well as new anti-SPAM products to avoid junk mail.
- A help desk team, put in place in July 2004, provides first level IT support services to OHCHR staff. It informs second level service staff if necessary, records all requests in a service tracking system and follows them up.
- In July 2004, a new server was installed and the old operating system and outdated web platform were replaced by latest technologies; and more importantly, expandability and security were added to the systems. The OHCHR web site had to be redesigned because of these changes. Uniform design and navigation patterns were introduced, the site structure was simplified, obsolete web pages and broken links were removed, web pages were made accessible to people with disabilities and some were translated.
- A document management system and a search engine server were introduced, facilitating search for documents and information, and navigation on the OHCHR website.

All United Nations official documents are now available in the six official languages.

- OHCHR portals, including the Extranet for human rights institutional networking and the Intranet for the Office knowledge sharing, have worked efficiently and provided benefits to all relevant stakeholders of the Office.
- Existing bibliographic information systems have been consolidated into one web-based integrated library system.

EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

A consultant was recruited to evaluate project activities in the second half of 2004. A report was submitted to OHCHR with specific findings and 34 recommendations covering the following: business management and IT, communication and training, the Human Rights Protection Database, document management; the Internet, Extranet and Intranet, project management, contributions and grants, administration, assets management, the roster system, travel, tracking, field reporting, equipment and outsourcing.

Since many of the recommendations require additional funding, the Office is implementing recommendations that have nominal budget implications while carrying out a budget review to include the rest in the next budget cycle.

A security audit was carried out for the in-house development of the Human Rights Protection Database, the document management system and the core management system on the programme coding level by the Microsoft Corporation. Various coding techniques for different security requirements and system environment were demonstrated and suggested modifications were integrated in the web and database components of the systems.

The help desk services were evaluated by a service provider to improve operations, support and services. Both technical staff and end users were involved. A report with observations and recommendations was submitted to OHCHR; the Office has improved the related services accordingly. It covered areas such as team organization, help desk responsibilities, case management procedures, service coverage, technical documentation, coordination with other information technology support groups, user communications, service levels, service quality review and measurement, reporting on help desk cases, help desk tools, and training for help desk staff.

FUNDING

Human resources and part of OHCHR's IT infrastructure are paid for by the United Nations regular budget. Part of the IT infrastructure, web development and IT application development, are paid for by voluntary contributions.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Denmark	Unearmarked	239,969	239,969
Finland	Unearmarked	300,000	300,000
Ireland	Strengthening the capacity of OHCHR	186,567	186,567
Netherlands	Unearmarked	180,674	180,000
Norway	Strengthening the capacity of OHCHR	97,422	100,000
Saudi Arabia	Capacity building	25,000	25,000
Sweden	Strengthening the capacity of OHCHR	162,149	155,702
United Kingdom	Information technology and management	0	700,000
	Strengthening the capacity of OHCHR	689,434	0
Total		1,881,215	1,887,238

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	123,390
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	6,043
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	132,412
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	253,881
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	1,082,900
Sub-total	1,598,626
Programme support costs	207,821
Total	1,806,447

DOCUMENTATION CENTRE AND LIBRARY

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Mainstreaming human rights throughout the United Nations system has resulted in increasing requests for information from OHCHR. OHCHR's library, which was officially opened on 10 December 2003, has become an important resource centre and provides bibliographic information on a web-based system.

The Library aims to provide comprehensive and efficient information and reference services to OHCHR staff and partners as well as to United Nations human rights mechanisms and experts, in order to establish global networks and partnerships. An integrated Library system that conforms to current industry standards facilitates access to information.

IMPLEMENTATION

- Assistance and advice was provided to participants of meetings, local NGO representatives and visiting librarians on a variety of resource information matters. Research assistance and reference services were also provided to OHCHR staff.
- On-line database access was made available through subscriptions offered by the United Nations System Electronic Information Acquisition Consortium (UNSEIAC).
- OHCHR also subscribes to the LexisNexis service which provides access to legal journals and major newspapers.
- Donations received from United Nations, international and national institutions, and research institutions have complemented the library's collection.
- The Library team took an orientation course on the new integrated library system in March 2004, and full training on it in July.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The librarian and the library assistant are responsible for servicing the documentation centre and library. A documentation expert assisted with the database operations relating to the merge and transfer of the human rights education database into the integrated Library system.

BENEFICIARIES

The beneficiaries are OHCHR staff at headquarters and in field offices, as well as partners within the United Nations secretariat and specialized agencies, governments, NGOs, academics, human rights workers and the general public.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The general collection as well as the specialized collection of human rights education materials is now searchable through a web-based on-line catalogue. The user-friendly electronic access has resulted in a growing number of consultations and loans of material.

FUNDING

Voluntary contributions were used for the purchase of on-line services and the purchase of books. Regular budget funding covered staff costs for the librarian and the library assistant.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS DOCUMENTATION CENTRE AND LIBRARY

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Netherlands	Unearmarked	40,150	40,000
United Kingdom	Information technology and management ¹	0	100,000
Total		40,150	140,000

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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.

¹ A portion of this contribution was allocated to the documentation centre and library, as this activity was previously part of the information technology and management project.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN DOCUMENTATION CENTRE AND LIBRARY

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	83,909
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	0
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	19,200
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	20,000
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	123,109
Programme support costs	16,004
Total	139,113

POLICY ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

BACKGROUND

OHCHR, like all international organizations, needs policies and methodologies to guide its activities, particularly when its work undergoes profound changes. Developing OHCHR's methodology has implied creating a system of norms and standard procedures to apply in human rights work and developing tools such as manuals and other training aides.

OBJECTIVES

- Manage the production of human rights manuals and other training materials for use by OHCHR, United Nations partners and the wider human rights community, and formulate a human rights training strategy;
- Develop a consistent approach to evaluation and lessons-learned, by improving capacity to follow up on recommendations and implement best practice; and
- Mainstream human rights awareness and approaches into the work of the United Nations and other partners engaged in humanitarian relief.

IMPLEMENTATION

◆ TRAINING TOOLS AND STRATEGY

A mission was undertaken in July 2004 to UNICEF, UNDP, DPKO, and the World Bank to learn from the experience of other agencies in developing their training strategies. Findings were presented to the inter-branch task force on training as well as a training proposal based on demands and needs. In addition, two training-of-trainers courses and an induction course were organized. Meanwhile, work on a new induction package for OHCHR staff continued and an interactive training package, an online version and a stand alone CD-ROM version will be finalized in 2005. Furthermore, the Office continued to develop manuals such as the Manual for National Armed Forces and the Handbook for Parliamentarians, both of which will be finalized in 2005. Finally, within the framework of Action 2, the Office started to develop two prototype modules that will make up the Reference Guide comprising 14 modules to be used by United Nations Country Teams, for strengthening national human rights protection systems.

◆ MAINSTREAMING HUMAN RIGHTS AWARENESS

To gain a common understanding of this task, OHCHR jointly organized a workshop in Geneva from 22 and 23 April with UNICEF and the International Council of Voluntary Associations (ICVA), which brought together the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) members and experts. Its objectives were to explore commonalities and differences in approaches to human rights in the humanitarian activities of organizations and to consider the range of strategic choices, possible joint action, obstacles and potential risks in pursuing a rights-based agenda in a humanitarian context. The workshop proposed a set of recommendations which are to be introduced to the IASC Working Group for follow-up.

OHCHR, through the IASC Task Force on Human Rights and Humanitarian Action, also finalized draft guidelines on human rights for humanitarian coordinators. This came at the request of the IASC Working Group in 2002, and will complement two existing products by the Task Force: *Frequently Asked Questions on International Humanitarian, Human Rights and Refugee Law* and *Growing the Sheltering Tree: Protecting Human Rights through Humanitarian Action*. The draft has been reviewed by Task Force

members, and is pending comments from humanitarian coordinators before being finalized and submitted to the IASC Working Group.

A new staff member recruited in 2004 was assigned the responsibility of integrating human rights into humanitarian work.

COORDINATION

The unit has closely cooperated with the inter-branch task force on training; the project management unit; the national institutions unit; the peace missions unit; OHCHR field presences; United Nations departments and agencies such as OCHA, UNHCR, ICRC and IASC; and other international organizations, particularly human rights training institutions and organizations involved in humanitarian work.

BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries included OHCHR staff members, other United Nations agencies and programmes, humanitarian agencies (e.g. OCHA, UNHCR and ICRC), governmental departments, regional organizations, NGOs and academic institutions. Participants in human rights training sessions who use training tools developed by OHCHR are also direct beneficiaries.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

In general, the consistency of the Office's training strategy, manuals and training materials were improved. Work towards improving the Office's visibility as a leading entity in human rights work is also being enhanced.

FUNDING

Two professional staff members are funded by voluntary contributions. Three professionals and one general staff member are covered by the regular budget. Voluntary contributions were used for developing manuals and training materials, and for training consultants in 2004. Carry-over funds from 2003 were used for the implementation of activities, no additional funding allocation was necessary in 2004.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN POLICY ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	197,558
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	21,268
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	4,557
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	10,545
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	37,500
Sub-total	271,428
Programme support costs	35,286
Total	306,714

PUBLICATIONS

BACKGROUND

The goal of OHCHR's publications programme is to raise awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to publicize ways of promoting and protecting them at the international level. In this respect, the project continues to produce a variety of human rights related materials including, the Fact Sheet booklets that provides information in a nutshell on a wide range of subjects, special issue papers exploring selected issues

in greater depth, training and educational material consisting of guides, manuals and handbooks for indigenous peoples, minorities, professional groups and educational institutions, reference material which provide researchers and human rights law practitioners access to key human rights instruments and other essential information, and promotional material informing the general public about the United Nations work in the field of human rights.

OHCHR's work in this area focuses on:

- Providing support to the High Commissioner for Human Rights in her advocacy role, particularly with respect to topical human rights issues and challenges;
- Presenting the general public with basic information on human rights and OHCHR's work;
- Distributing training and educational material for use by professional groups and educational institutions; and
- Disseminating human rights information and reference material among Member States, United Nations human rights mechanisms and experts, international organizations, NGOs, universities and research institutes.

OBJECTIVES

The overall objective is to rationalize and strengthen OHCHR's publications project as a whole, with strategically chosen, high quality publications. In particular, the project should focus on the production of manuals and other training material for specific professional groups and core publications for human rights education, adapted as necessary in terms of language, format and presentation.

In line with these objectives, the Office's publications fall into the following broad categories: fact sheets, training and educational material, special issue papers, reference material and promotional material.

IMPLEMENTATION

OHCHR revised a number of outdated publications in 2004 and issued new ones. OHCHR's publications list now contains 91 publications which are 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. It is updated every month, posted on OHCHR's web site and distributed at meetings, conferences and major events. During 2004, well over 130,000 copies of publications were distributed to 119 countries. The most distributed were fact sheets and Professional Training Series publications, particularly the Arabic, English, French and Spanish versions. In addition, an increasing number of publications may now be consulted on OHCHR's web site.

The publications listed below were produced in 2004 and are posted on OHCHR's web site. All fact sheets and many other publications will eventually become available in the six official languages of the United Nations.

Fact Sheets

- No. 28, *Human Rights Defenders: Protecting the Right to Defend Human Rights* (in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish).

Professional Training Series

- No. 5/Add.2, *Human Rights and Law Enforcement: A Trainer's Guide on Human Rights for the Police* (in Spanish);
- No. 5/Add.3, *Human Rights Standards and Practice for the Police: Expanded Pocket Book on Human Rights for the Police* (in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish);
- No. 8/Rev.1, *Istanbul Protocol: Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment* (in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish);
- No. 9, *Human Rights in the Administration of Justice: A Manual on Human Rights for Judges, Prosecutors and Lawyers* (in English).

Series on the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004)

- No. 4/Rev.1, *ABC: Teaching Human Rights - Practical activities for primary and secondary schools* (in English and French).

Special issue papers

- *Human Rights and Poverty Reduction: A Conceptual Framework* (in English, French and Spanish).

Reference material

- *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments - Universal Instruments (sixth revision)* (in Arabic, Chinese, French and Spanish);
- *Selected Decisions of the Human Rights Committee under the Optional Protocol (vol. IV)* (in English).

Promotional material

- *Human Rights in Action - Promoting and Protecting Rights around the World* (in English, French and Spanish).

CONSTRAINTS

The implementation of a forward-looking publications policy and strategy is impeded by the heavy workload of UNOG's Conference Services Division. However, voluntary contributions have enabled OHCHR to use the services of external authors, translators, designers and printers. Thereby, OHCHR managed to compensate for and reduce bottlenecks in all stages of the publishing process.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Until the end of 2004 the UNOG Working Group of the Publications Board oversaw the implementation of OHCHR's biannual publications project under the regular budget. From 2005, the Executive Committee of the United Nations Development Group will oversee it.

OHCHR's Publications Committee meets every six weeks to plan new publications and to ensure the high quality and consistency of all OHCHR publications. UNOG's Publishing Service provides OHCHR with support in designing, formatting and printing publications. Recruitment of external translators is often required to ensure multilingualism.

OHCHR's publications team currently consists of a publications assistant and a publications distribution clerk. The publications assistant coordinates the planning, design and production of publications and the overall implementation of the publications project. The publications distribution clerk dispatches

publications and manages the publications stock. The publications editor left OHCHR in May 2004 and his successor is currently being recruited. The editor oversees the publications' accuracy, editorial consistency, impartiality and readability.

In June 2004 the Publications Committee organized a one day retreat and discussed priority setting, availability of publications in the United Nations official languages and OHCHR annual report with a view to improve the publications project.

BENEFICIARIES

OHCHR's publications are distributed to governments, international organizations, national human rights institutions, NGOs, human rights experts, academic institutions, students and the general public.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Although OHCHR's publications work remains modest, significant improvements have been achieved in the quality and availability of publications. The English-language editor has ensured greater readability and consistency of style. The publications assistant has enhanced the efficiency of the publishing process. The publications distribution clerk has helped to eliminate the backlog in responding to requests for OHCHR publications and ensured their timely distribution and dispatch. As a result of these developments, the Office's selection of publications and its ability to meet worldwide demands has been enhanced.

FUNDING

The editor, the publications assistant and the publications distribution clerk were funded by voluntary contributions. Translation, editing and proofreading were partly covered by the service provided by the United Nations Office at Geneva under the regular budget and partly by voluntary contributions.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN PUBLICATIONS

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	187,686
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	12,585
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	0
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	1,351
General operating expenses	290
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	201,912
Programme support costs	26,249
Total	228,161

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS PUBLICATIONS

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge	Income
		US\$	US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Netherlands	Unearmarked	180,674	180,000
Sweden	Strengthening the capacity of OHCHR	100,000	100,000
United Kingdom	Information technology and management ¹	0	100,000
	Strengthening the capacity of OHCHR	196,981	0
Total		477,655	380,000

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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.

¹ A portion of this contribution was allocated to publications, as this activity was previously part of the information technology and management project.

STAFF SECURITY

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The United Nations security management system aims to ensure the safety and security of United Nations staff as they conduct their activities. OHCHR's security unit, which is part of the United Nations security network, focuses its efforts on keeping OHCHR staff members safe as they perform their tasks.

IMPLEMENTATION

Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS), established by the General Assembly, came into force in all duty stations in 2002. These standards detail the mandatory equipment, training and preparations required to ensure that staff members working in unsafe environments are prepared to meet anticipated security risks. MOSS also includes a standard for budgeting and procurement of security equipment that must be programmed into annual project planning.

The *Basic Security in the Field* CD self-trainer was introduced by the Secretary-General in April 2003 and all United Nations staff, experts and consultants are required to complete the course and recertify every three years. As of 31 December 2004, OHCHR achieved one of the highest completion levels within the United Nations system.

The security unit, led by the 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 unit:

- Gathers, analyzes and exchanges information on threats and informs staff of potential risks in a timely manner;
- Trains staff to achieve a high level of personal-security awareness;
- Provides appropriate equipment and training adapted to the environment in which staff is operating;
- Facilitates security clearances and authorizations to work in insecure areas;
- Provides a stand-by emergency telecommunications capability;

- Provides a Minimum Operating Security Standards focal point;
- Maintains a database for staff tracking and staff-training databases;
- Monitors aircraft safety issues; and
- Oversees issues related to transport safety.

Members of the security unit traveled to Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Israel, Iraq, Jordan, Liberia, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Sudan and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to support OHCHR staff and special rapporteurs when required and when alternate arrangements with other partners in the security-management system could not be found.

The security unit participated in the development of an advanced CD-ROM security self-training programme, participated in MOSS and emergency telecommunications working groups, and participated in and supported two major Commissions of Inquiry in Darfur and Côte d'Ivoire.

CONSTRAINTS

OHCHR staff often operate in very difficult locations and circumstances, in a position where a shortage of resources could place staff in peril or prevent the Office from deploying to critical areas due to failure to meet MOSS requirements. OHCHR has made great strides forward in providing the resources necessary for its staff to operate safely and effectively, and will be required to do more as operational capacity expands in line with the High Commissioner's strategic vision.

The Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator (known as UNSECOORD until 31 December 2004) continued to develop new procedures, rules and reporting requirements for 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, record-keeping and monitoring for expiration and recertification dates. This will require an increased capacity within OHCHR to take advantage of the services and benefits for staff security.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

One professional security officer at Geneva headquarters was responsible for managing and overseeing security for all OHCHR field presences, covering five geographical teams, 26 offices and 235 staff members. Due to the heavy workload, an additional security officer was recruited to complement the unit. One security assistant managed security clearance for staff travel, 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.

Owing to security concerns, one security officer was posted in Burundi and four in Colombia, in Bogotá, Bucaramanga, Cali and Medellín. These officers are responsible for overseeing the day-to-day security and logistical requirements of these field offices. They report to both the head of the field presence and the senior security manager in Geneva and are paid through the respective field office budget lines.

COORDINATION

United Nations security management is coordinated centrally by UNSECOORD, which became the Department of Safety and Security on 1 January 2004. 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, shares information and some resources; it also formulates policy and procedures that are reviewed by the High Level Committee on Management and 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.

BENEFICIARIES

Field presences, OHCHR staff, independent experts, special rapporteurs, human rights investigations and missions of inquiry all benefit from the work of the security unit.

IMPACT AND ACHIEVEMENTS

OHCHR experienced few security-related incidents and loss of property during 2004. There was no serious injury or loss of life in places where OHCHR's security unit provided support. In some cases OHCHR staff and family members were threatened, and quick and effective intervention by OHCHR security officers resolved the problem. Improved security awareness among staff also contributed to a safer working environment for all. The United Nations recognized OHCHR's work in staff security as representing best practices.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN STAFF SECURITY

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	394,720
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	1,914
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	1,180
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	397,814
Programme support costs	51,716
Total	449,530

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

STAFF SECURITY

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
France	Unearmarked	72,293	76,317
Ireland	Unearmarked	123,683	123,683
Netherlands	Unearmarked	150,562	150,000
Sweden	Strengthening the capacity of OHCHR	38,125	38,125
Total		384,663	388,125

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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.

CONTINGENCY FUND

Since the Office has no financial resources available to respond to emergencies and unforeseen needs, a contingency fund was established to cover costs of urgent initiatives by the High Commissioner. The fund, which had a target level of US\$ 500,000 is entirely financed through voluntary contributions and is designed to be a cash flow mechanism. In other words advances made for urgent initiatives are reimbursed as soon as income for a specified activity or project is received. The funding target level of US\$ 500,000 was received during 2004.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

CONTINGENCY FUND

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Netherlands	Contingency fund	663,130	663,130
Total		663,130	663,130

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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 section presents a variety of activities undertaken during the year that were not originally budgeted for and did not appear in the Annual Appeal 2004. In addition, some projects in this section represent adjustments from previous years. Programme support refers to the administrative support to the four Branches, the field presences and the executive office, in matters such as travel requests for OHCHR staff, special rapporteurs and others who travel on behalf of the High Commissioner, the employment contracts of staff recruited through UNOPS, providing budgetary and financial support to project managers, advising on the availability of funds and preparing financial report, including for donors.

On 19 August 2004 a Peace Concert was held in Geneva to pay tribute to all the victims of the despicable attack against the United Nations headquarters in Baghdad on 19 August 2003. Gilberto Gil a world-renowned Brazilian composer, singer and public figure gave a concert in Geneva's Victoria Hall on the theme "Dialogue among peoples and civilizations". Expenditure incurred refers to OHCHR's contribution to this concert.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE MISCELLANEOUS

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2004, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditure incurred during 2004 and total balance as at 31 December 2004.

Summary	US\$
Opening balance	6,068,258
Adjustment ¹	279,332
Income from contributions	80,334
Other funds available ²	590,901
Total funds available	7,018,826
Expenditure ³	81,369
Closing balance⁴	6,937,456

¹ Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure, savings and refunds to donors.

² Includes interest income of US\$ 570,031 under the trust fund for support activities of OHCHR.

³ Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations by UNOG and UNOPS as at 31 December 2004.

⁴ Includes all funds held by UNOPS as well as relevant contributions held by UNOG as at 31 December 2004. Includes cash operating reserves of US\$ 4 million which could not be used for activities in 2004.

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN MISCELLANEOUS

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2004. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2004.

Expenditure breakdown	US\$
Staff costs	37,594
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	21,793
Representatives, Commission members and other participants	0
Contractual services	12,601
General operating expenses	20
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	72,008
Programme support costs	9,361
Total	81,369

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE MISCELLANEOUS

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planning activities as per the Annual Appeal 2004 and mid-year revised budgetary requirements versus actual expenditures incurred in 2004.

	Annual Appeal Budget US\$	Revised Budget US\$	Expenditure US\$
Concert by Gilberto Gil*	0	0	58,219
Programme support project	0	0	23,150
Sub-total UNOPS projects:	0	0	81,369

* In memory of the victims of the attack on the United Nations headquarters in Baghdad on 19 August 2003.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS MISCELLANEOUS

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and income received in 2004.

Donor	Earmarking	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Canada	Unearmarked*	10,079	0
Egypt	Unearmarked**	4,000	3,982
France	Field activities related to strengthening rule of law***	736,534	0
Italy	Unearmarked**	64,461	71,370
Nigeria	Unearmarked**	5,000	4,982
Serbia and Montenegro	Unearmarked	5,000	0
Spain	Unearmarked****	562,334	0
<i>Other donors</i>			
Private donor	Unearmarked	9,434	0
Total		1,396,842	80,334

With reference to the pledge and income columns, 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 in 2005 to VF for Indigenous Populations.

** Allocated by OHCHR in 2005 to the follow-up to the World Conference against Racism.

*** The pledge amount consists of the 3rd portion of a multi-year contribution pledged in 2002.

**** The pledge amount consists of the second instalment -received in early January 2005- of the unearmarked portion of the 2004 contribution; allocated by OHCHR in 2005 to: indigenous peoples US\$ 97,745; development and human rights US\$ 97,745; staff security US\$ 171,353 and resource management US\$ 195,491.



OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

ANNUAL REPORT 2004

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