

# Annual Report 2 0 0 1

*Implementation of activities and use of funds*

# Human Rights



OFFICE OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS  
HIGH COMMISSIONER  
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Annual  
Report 2 0 0 1

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UNITED NATIONS  
HIGH COMMISSIONER  
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

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## Introduction by the High Commissioner

This report covers the implementation of activities and use of voluntary funds received by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in 2001. It is the second such report written for the donors and for all those interested in the work of the OHCHR. I hope it will be found to be informative and useful. It is honest and frank. It identifies what has and what has not been achieved by OHCHR as laid out in the Annual Appeal of 2001.

The cycle of appeal and report back to donors is proving intrinsically valuable for the Office. It encourages proper systems of planning, monitoring and reporting. There were positive reactions to the 2000 Report. We hope that the 2001 Report will evoke a similar response and strengthen the constructive dialogue that we need with our donors.

Major and unforeseen international events have an inevitable effect on the work of the United Nations, requiring adjustment to priorities and strategies. Last year the horrific attacks of 11 September had a profound impact on international relations, and indeed on all of us. OHCHR was active in assisting the United Nations responses to the attacks, including the work of the Security Council. It later played a full role in the UN planning process on Afghanistan.

The Office added its condemnation to the global repudiation of those who planned and executed those outrages. It also sought to contribute a normative and legal perspective on both the short and longer-term responses to the attacks. I characterized the 11 September attacks as a crime against humanity and urged that those responsible should face prosecution. At the same time I reminded States that the successful defeat of terrorism required continuing support for international human rights standards in the means employed to identify and confront violent groups. International human rights treaty obligations of States allow for robust action in public emergencies to defend national security and public safety. The same standards also however require stringent safeguards to protect individual human rights from the risk of abuse.

In the months following 11 September, the Office coordinated and disseminated responses and advice on the subject of human rights and terrorism offered by the special procedures, and the treaty bodies. Information was channelled from OHCHR field presences and exchanged with regional human rights organizations.

A major commitment of the Office in 2001 was the World Conference on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held in Durban from 31 August to 8 September. The Conference was the culmination of an exceptionally demanding preparatory programme throughout 2001. The Conference was a difficult one. But it did have positive outcomes. The Declaration and Programme of Action adopted provide a comprehensive agenda for the world community to pursue afresh an essential human rights goal – the elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination. The process of approving the Declaration and Programme of Action by the General Assembly was protracted, but approval was finally achieved, as was the necessary budget for implementation.

In the months following the World Conference, the Office worked hard to publicize its results and to encourage effective follow up including by civil society organizations. A global campaign against racism is now firmly established and the new Anti-Discrimination Unit within the Office will do everything possible to support that campaign.

In a number of public statements I sought to show that implementing the World Conference documents should be part of any campaign against terrorism. A world which embraces both human equality and human diversity, that repudiates all forms of fanaticism or antagonistic human relations based on religious or ethnic differences, is the longer-term answer to terrorism.

A core mission of the Office lies in delivering the highest quality service to the international human rights system that has developed to promote and protect the rights of all. That system is comprised of the Commission, the



Sub-Commission and their mechanisms, the treaty body system and the Human Rights Trust Funds. There were definite advances over the year in our efforts to bring about closer cooperation between these bodies. And their work achieved greater impact through continued mainstreaming of human rights by OHCHR in United Nations activities as a whole as well as through integration in project design and training in the field. This process of integration has been mirrored, indeed reflects internal advances in systems and methods that enable OHCHR's branches to work more effectively both as separate units and together when required. The Support Services Branch, the Activities and Programme Branch and the Research and Right to Development Branch, have taken staff training initiatives implementing goals identified at the senior staff retreat. Technology training has also been offered to all branches. The Policy Planning and Methodology Team proved to be a good instrument to build internal coordination and coherence in the delivery of OHCHR programmes.

2001 was also marked by substantial progress on OHCHR regional strategies. As has been the experience of other UN bodies, the implementation of our human rights activities within countries is strengthened considerably if there is a regional presence. Thus the Office can be more responsive to governments, can more effectively support UN Country Teams and can cooperate better with regional and non-governmental organizations. The regional base that will be built around regional advisers and representatives in all world regions will also allow the Office to encourage countries to implement regional level human rights policies. A large part of my own efforts as High Commissioner in 2001 were directed at advancing the regional strategy and building partnerships to sustain it.

The Report for 2001 details the activities of the Office and the expenditures made to implement those activities. Some 70 donors pledged US\$ 34.7 million in 2001 and payments received in total amounted to US\$ 31.4 million. As High Commissioner I am grateful for this continued support and for the closer dialogue that took place in 2001.

There was considerable improvement in the implementation of activities. Expenditure in 2001 amounted to US\$ 48.8 million representing a 57 per cent increase on the previous year. This is a considerable achievement. It is largely the result of strengthened finance and programme management.

As we have improved our capacity to implement at higher levels, I am concerned that funding in the future should match this development. There is a considerable gap between planned activities and contributions that may force us to cut back some activities, unless contributions in 2002 and beyond increase. Paid contributions in one year must at least equal expenditure. Implementation at a level of US\$ 48.8 million, with fresh income of US\$ 31.4 million was only possible because of the balance carried over from 2000 to 2001. This balance has given rise to concern among donors and managers alike. I am pleased that a considerably higher implementation rate and tighter financial control resulted in a decrease of this year's carry-over by close to US\$ 9 million.

The account of activities that follows gives ample evidence of improvements in the quality of what we do and in our capacity to implement activities. Human rights need vision and practical action, and I believe the report demonstrates some remarkable steps forward in turning vision into action and in developing the management tools which make that possible.

We are bringing the human rights vision closer to the lives of individuals and communities all over the world. Strengthening the rule of law and the institutions of democratic society along with combating discrimination and promoting access by all to human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights, are the fruits of the projects supported by the voluntary contributions detailed in this report. Equally important, many of our human rights field presences help secure respect for basic human rights in situations of conflict and tension.

I am convinced that the Office will do better and will be able to report greater impact, results and profile with each year that passes.

Mary Robinson  
*United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights*

# The Annual Report 2001: a reader's guide

This is OHCHR's second Annual Report to donors. The Annual Report 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 2000, the financial statements of OHCHR's main partners, UNOG and UNOPS, were reconciled in order to present a cohesive picture of the various trust funds and projects that constitute the Office's extra-budgetary activities. The financial statements of UNOG were made available to OHCHR in February 2002; the final statements from UNOPS were received in mid-March, a considerable improvement on the previous year. The work to reconcile financial statements from these two sources in order to present one comprehensive financial report could therefore start earlier in 2002 compared to 2001. At the time of this report's publication these statements still require auditing.

Improvements have been made in a number of areas, based on last year's experience and feedback from donors. For example, this year's report includes opening and closing balances for each main activity presented in the 2001 Annual Appeal. The budget and expenditure tables make a more transparent distinction between projects and/or trust funds implemented by UNOG and those implemented by UNOPS. The middle section of the report contains a summary of the various trust funds administered by UNOG (table I) and two summary tables for the main trust fund (support activities of OHCHR) under which all UNOPS-implemented projects are covered (tables II and III). In addition, several new charts illustrating the Office's performance have also been included.

## Financial statements

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

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

As part of the United Nations Secretariat, OHCHR's financial accounting is done biennially (2000-2001). 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 (2000) become disbursements in the second year (2001). For the sake of transparency, a second column has been added to all expenditure reports to reflect the final situation for 2000. This column includes only disbursements in 2000; the column for 2001 includes both disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001.

In addition to the many footnotes, a number of explanatory notes accompany the statements. It is hoped that they will help donors and others analyse the report.

The closing balances reported in the **statement of income and expenditure** includes the cash operating reserves (not available for activities in 2002); the statement summarizes the total funds available, total expenditure and unspent balances for the trust fund and/or group of projects concerned.

**Budget and expenditure** tables are presented for each main activity and include the 2001 approved budget compared to consolidated expenditure (UNOPS and UNOG-implemented projects are listed separately). The total budget presented here (US\$ 54.8 million) differs slightly from the one in the 2001 Annual Appeal (US\$ 53.8 million) due to the fact that a number of new



projects were approved during 2001, mainly under the voluntary fund for technical cooperation. When the budget for an activity is reported as zero and expenditure is nevertheless reported, 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 late 2000 while payment was received in early 2001. Similarly, some pledges were made in late 2001 but the payment was not received until early 2002. 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 2001. The actual funds available for implementation are, however, lower since a 15 per cent cash operating reserve must be kept to cover any unforeseen expenditure.
- **Adjustment:** Includes adjustments of expenditure reported in 2000 and/or adjustments of contributions and other miscellaneous income for previous years.
- **Pledge:** A commitment by a government, foundation, association or individual donor to provide, at a future date, a financial contribution towards OHCHR's activities. In cases where donors pay without first making a pledge, OHCHR reports the pledged amount as being identical to the amount paid.
- **Income:** Paid contributions that have been debited to the United Nations general account and credited to one of OHCHR's trust funds during 2001.
- **Other funds available:** Includes interest, miscellaneous income, period adjustments and savings on prior period obligations.
- **Total funds available:** Includes opening balance,

adjustment, income from contributions and other funds available.

- **Expenditure:** For the 2000 column, this corresponds to disbursements; for the 2001 column, this includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001.
- **Closing balance:** This represents funds carried over into 2002. The standard 15 per cent operating cash reserve as well as reserves for allocations are deducted as appropriate. The net carry-over is therefore lower than the figure indicated in the statement of income and expenditure for each activity. A large proportion of the carry-over was obligated in the first half of 2002 to allow for the continuation of activities and avoid unnecessary delays or interruptions.

The following budget lines are included in the expenditure tables:

- **Staff costs:** Salaries and associated benefits of personnel holding United Nations contracts, administered either through UNOG or UNOPS.
- **Experts/consultants' fees and travel:** Salaries, associated benefits and travel expenses of external experts and consultants hired for a specific time-limited mandate and purpose.
- **Travel:** Sub-divided into OHCHR staff, Commission members and representatives and other participants. This includes travel and related expenses incurred on official business by staff, members of the Commission on Human Rights, special rapporteurs, members of the boards of trustees and other representatives of the High Commissioner.
- **Contractual services:** Payments for services purchased from external suppliers, such as printing, vehicle maintenance, translation, security services, etc.
- **General operating expenses:** Payments for office rent, communications, fuel, etc.
- **Supplies and acquisitions:** Payments for office supplies and equipment, including computers, printers, fax machines, office furniture, etc.
- **Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars:** Payments in the form of grants to external entities, including NGOs, institutes, universities and other organizations working in partnership with OHCHR.
- **Programme support costs:** Calculated at 13 per cent of total project costs. This amount is generally shared at a varying ratio among OHCHR and its implementing agents, UNOG, UNOPS, UNDP and UNICEF.





# Funding of OHCHR

## How is OHCHR funded?

The High Commissioner's programme is funded from the United Nations regular budget and from voluntary contributions. From the regular budget an appropriation of US\$ 41.6 million was received for the biennium 2000-2001, of which US\$ 21.4 was appropriated in 2001. The US\$ 41.6 million corresponds to a 0.16 per cent share of the total regular budget of US\$ 2.6 billion for the biennium. In addition, donors provided voluntary contributions against extra-budgetary requirements presented in OHCHR's Annual Appeal. In 2001, total pledges amounted to US\$ 34.7 million; paid contributions totalled US\$ 31.4 million. Like all other departments of the United Nations Secretariat, OHCHR cannot implement activities until contributions are received. The increased efforts by several donors to pay their contributions shortly after making a pledge are much appreciated. Funding from the regular budget accounted for 30 per cent of the total volume of activities in 2001, with expenditure of US\$ 20.9 million whereas voluntary contributions accounted for 70 per cent of activities, with expenditure of US\$ 48.8 million. The Secretary-General reports regularly to the General Assembly on the use of the appropri-

ations under the regular budget. OHCHR's activities are included in these reports under the relevant sections (21 and 22). The purpose of this Annual Report is to report on the use of the voluntary contributions put at the disposal of the High Commissioner. Sixty governments, the European Commission, two private foundations, one UN agency, two local authorities, several companies, associations and individuals provided voluntary contributions to the Office.

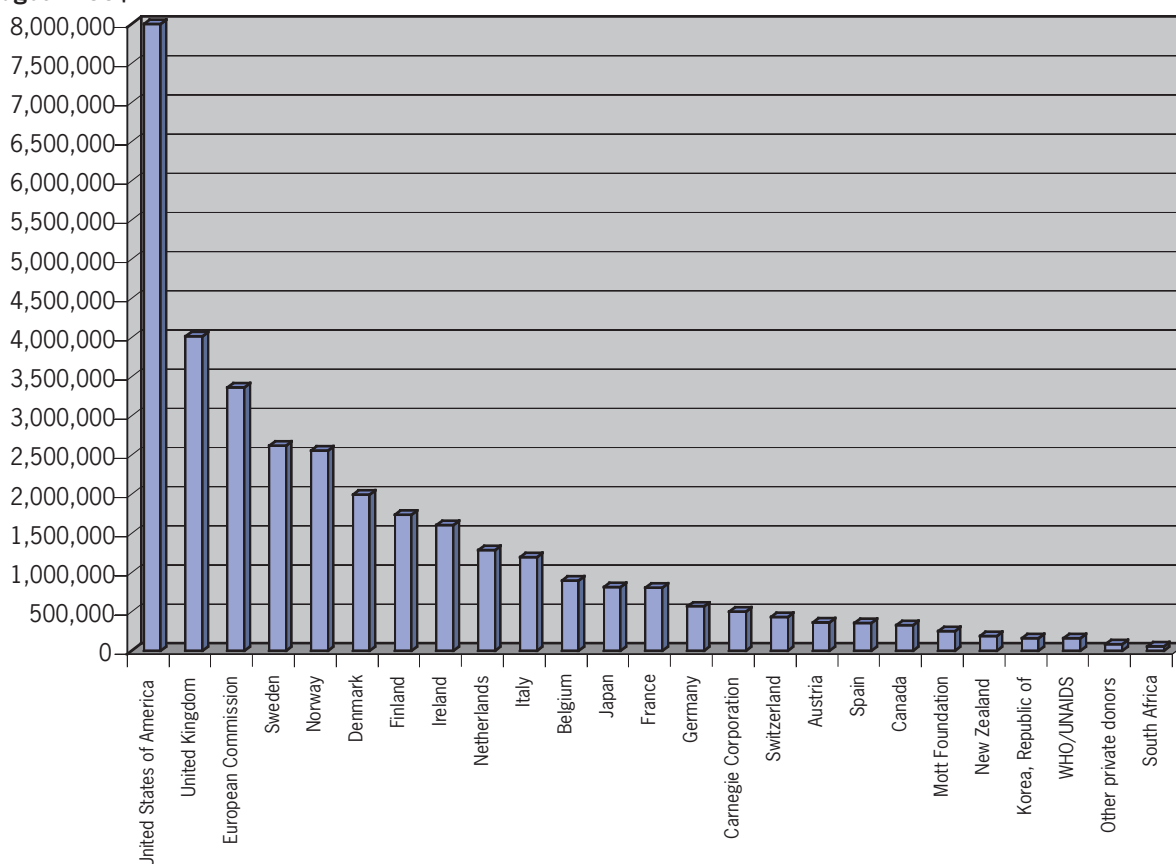
## Main donors

Twenty-five donors provided 98.8 per cent of the total voluntary contributions received by OHCHR in 2001. Together, these donors provided US\$ 34.3 million in pledges and US\$ 30.6 million in paid contributions against an approved annual budget of US\$ 54.8 million.

The graphic presentation below, entitled "Voluntary contributions to OHCHR in 2001 – top 25 donors", includes all donors who provided more than US\$ 50,000 in pledges to the Office. While the top 25 donors provided the bulk of extra-budgetary resources in 2001, OHCHR appreciates all contributions, large and small.

## Voluntary contributions to OHCHR in 2001

Pledges in US\$



## Funding trends

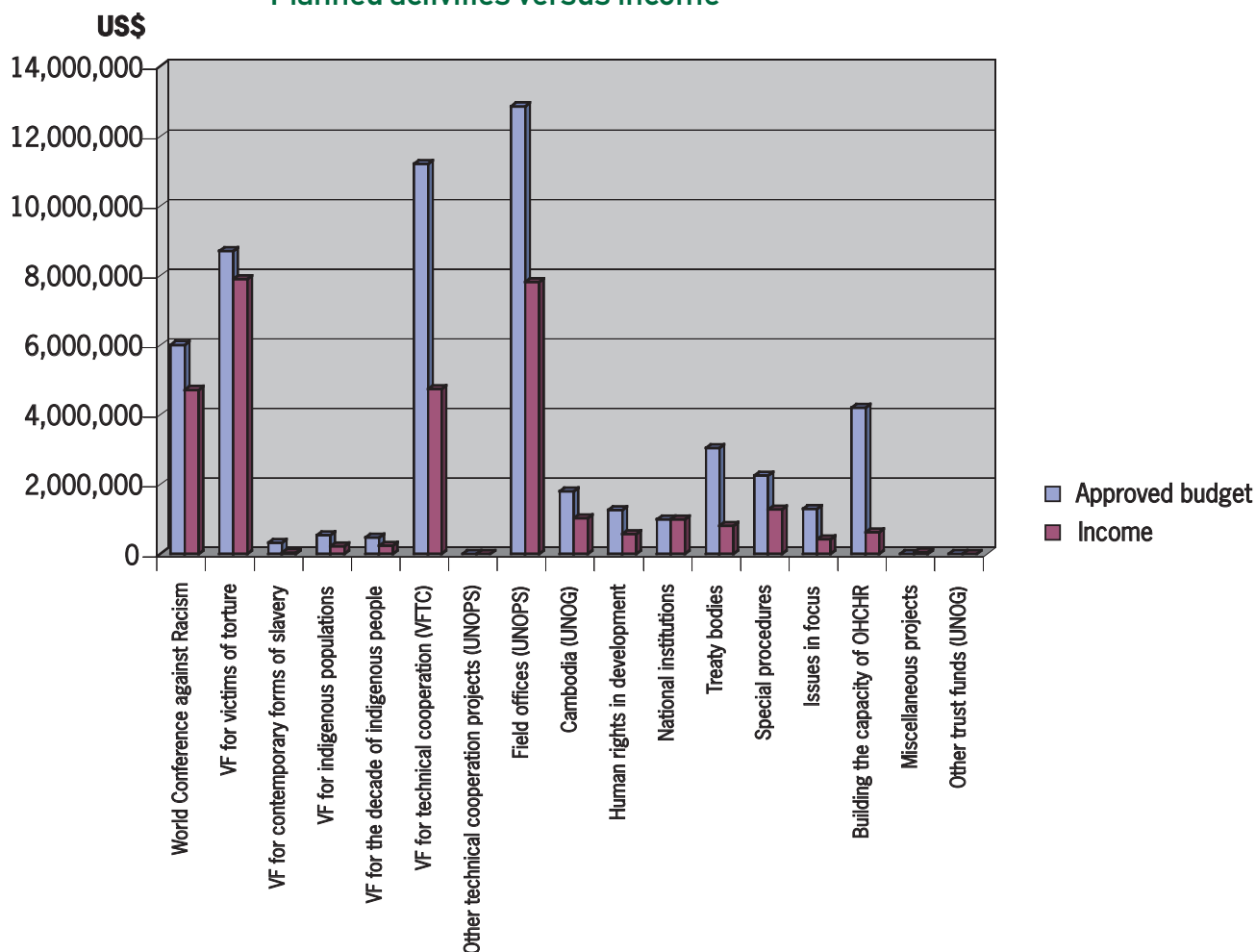
Total pledges to OHCHR decreased from US\$ 41.8 million in 2000 to US\$ 34.7 million in 2001. While several major donors increased their contributions in 2001, others decreased their support to the Office compared to 2000. A main reason for the decrease is the fact that many of the contributions received in 2000 were for preparations for the World Conference against Racism; another reason can be attributed to fluctuations in exchange rates between the US dollar and national currencies. A perception amongst some donors may have been that OHCHR was not in need of funding due to the relatively large balance carried over from 2000 to 2001. OHCHR continued its efforts to broaden its donor base. Several new foundations and private donors contributed for the first time in 2001.

As can be seen from the graph below, entitled “Planned activities versus income”, funding received is considerably less than estimated budgets. Pledges made

represented 63 per cent and income received 57 per cent of the budget amounting to US\$ 54.9 million. Expenditure in 2001 largely exceeded paid income, which was possible because of the balance carried over from 2000 to 2001. 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. The gap between planned activities and actual income implies that unless contributions increase, the Office will not be able to carry out activities at the expected level and may therefore have to cut back on activities. In a healthy financial situation, new contributions must at least equal the expenditure level.

An additional concern is the level of earmarking imposed by some donors: While most government donors have not increased their level of earmarking during the past couple of years, some new donors earmark contributions, in a way that places certain limitations on the Office.

Planned activities versus income

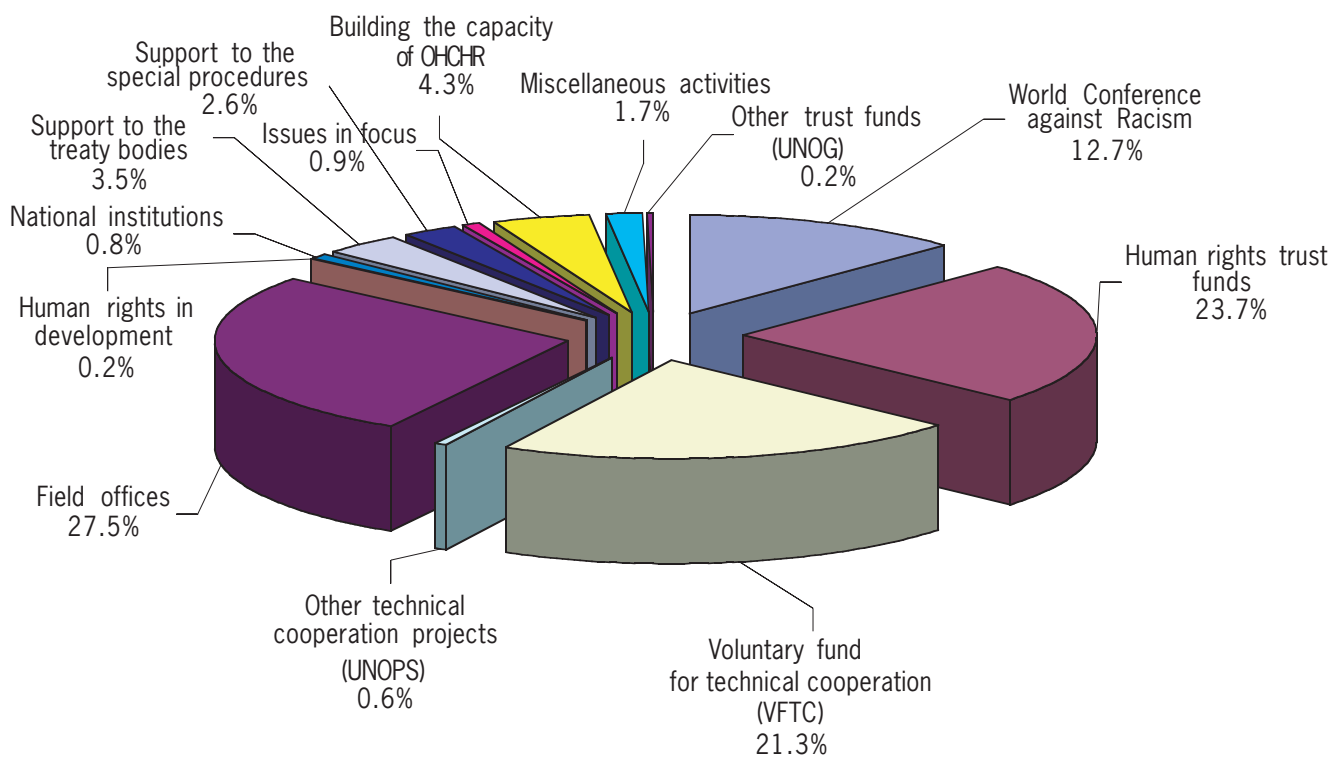


## Expenditure

In 2001, OHCHR substantially increased its rate of implementation compared to previous years. Total expenditure from extra-budgetary funds as at 31 December 2001 amounted to US\$ 48.8 million, consolidating expenditure reported by UNOG and UNOPS on behalf of OHCHR. This represents a 57 per cent increase on the previous year which can be attributed to a number of factors. For example, as of June 2001, quarterly reviews of the cash-flow situation of the voluntary fund for technical cooperation resulted in a re-allocation of resources towards projects that had the highest potential for success. Closer financial mon-

itoring of projects implemented by UNOPS allowed the Office to direct resources to the projects with the greatest needs. Improved information-sharing with project managers regarding funds available for project activities improved the ability to plan and carry out activities more effectively. Finally, increased awareness among senior managers about the need to plan and carry out activities in a timely and credible manner enabled the Office to commit and spend funds at a higher rate than in previous years. The graphic presentation below, entitled "Expenditure by main activity in 2001", shows the percentage share of total expenditure (US\$ 48.8 million) for each main activity described in this report.

### Expenditure by main activity in 2001





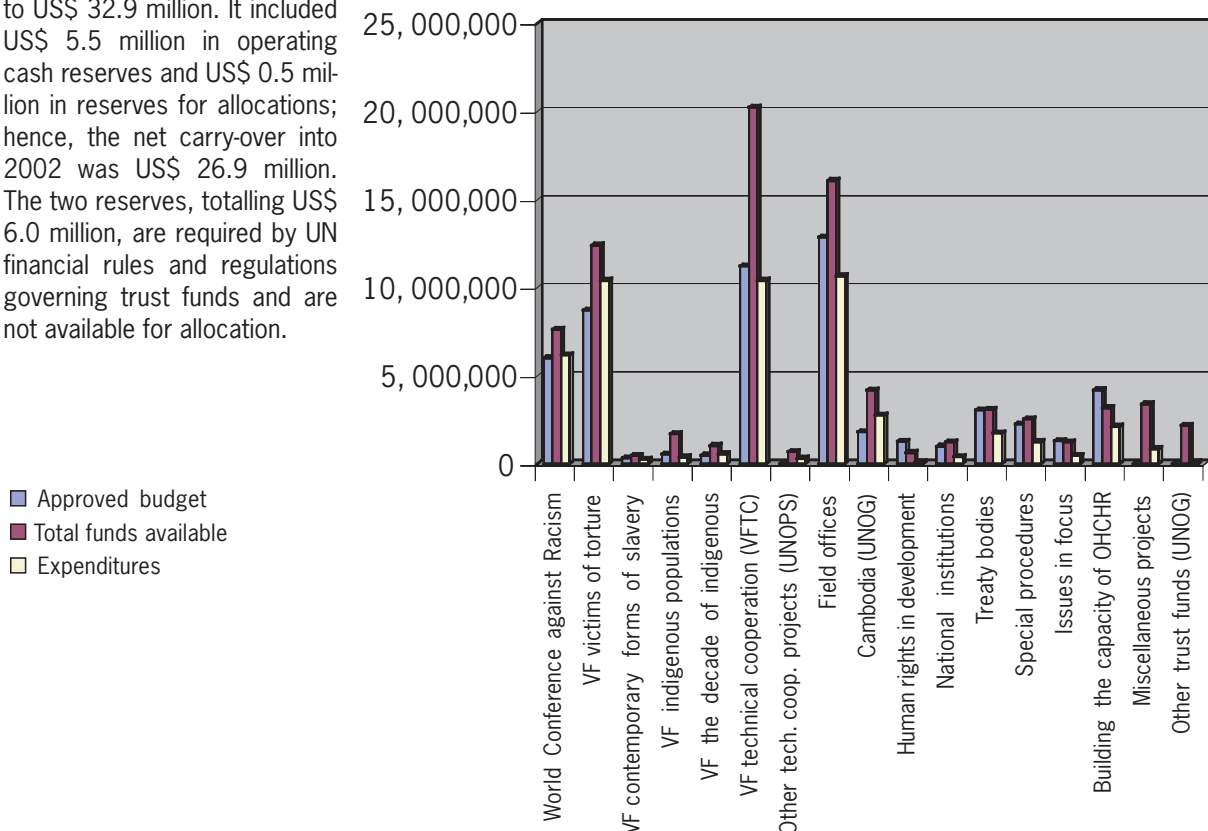
## The carry-over

The carry-over published in the 2000 Annual Report amounting to US\$ 36.8 million net caused concern among donors and managers alike. It highlighted the need for closer financial monitoring and control as well as improved information-sharing on financial matters within and outside the Office. While the carry-over in 2000 was high, a reasonable carry-over is an essential part of doing business in international organizations, particularly those, like OHCHR, that are dependent on voluntary contributions that cannot be spent until they have been received. Without an adequate carry-over (sufficient funds to cover needs for at least three months), OHCHR would be unable to ensure the continuation of many staff contracts in the field and at headquarters, and incapable of carrying out planned activities during the first months of the year. In accordance with United Nations financial rules, part of the carry-over (usually 15 per cent per trust fund) consists of operating cash reserves, which are not available for implementation of activities. In addition, about 80 per cent of the US\$ 36.8 million net in carry-over reported in 2000 consisted of earmarked contributions that could only be used for specific activities. The carry-over into 2002 amounted to US\$ 32.9 million. It included US\$ 5.5 million in operating cash reserves and US\$ 0.5 million in reserves for allocations; hence, the net carry-over into 2002 was US\$ 26.9 million. The two reserves, totalling US\$ 6.0 million, are required by UN financial rules and regulations governing trust funds and are not available for allocation.

The carry-over into 2002 represents a reduction of close to 9 million US dollars (or 26.8 per cent) compared to the carry-over into 2001. Based upon the 2002 budget of US\$ 55.8 million, this year's carry-over cannot be regarded as excessive as it ensures that activities can continue uninterrupted for the first six months of the year. An example of the tight cash flow situation is the voluntary fund for technical cooperation, for which 85 per cent of the available funds had already been reserved for projects by mid-May 2002.

The graphic presentation below, entitled "Implementation rate – 2001", illustrates the comparison that can be made between approved budgets, total funds available and actual expenditure for each main activity included in this report. The fairly large gap between funds available and actual expenditure for two of the activities, i.e. the voluntary fund for technical cooperation and field offices, is mainly due to the fact that some large contributions were received late in 2001 and that US\$ 1.6 million constituted reserves that were not available for implementation.

Implementation rate in 2001



## Financial monitoring and control

Several new financial management measures were introduced in 2001. Since June, monthly reports on projects implemented through UNOG have been provided to project managers. In addition, the voluntary fund for technical cooperation was reviewed quarterly. As a result of these reviews, funds reserved for projects that had low implementation rates were released, allowing new projects to begin. A mid-year review of budgets, funds available and expenditure allowed managers to examine the situation and take action to speed up implementation where needed. This was followed by a final “clean-up” exercise regarding UNOPS-implemented projects during the autumn. OHCHR also reviewed data on contributions received over the past eight years. As a result, difficulties in tracking contributions were overcome.

A high priority remains the development of a new management system, particularly in the areas of project management, financial management, contributions management and human resources management for extra-budgetary resources. The new system will replace today’s largely manual procedures in these areas. Substantial efforts have been made to analyse and define users’ needs. The project is now moving into the development phase. More detailed information is to be found in the chapter “Building the capacity of OHCHR.”



## Statement of income and expenditure

Activities of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

Summary <sup>1</sup>	Activities implemented through UNOG US\$	Activities implemented through UNOPS US\$	Total US\$
Opening balance <sup>2</sup>	31,253,563	10,260,953	41,514,516
Adjustment <sup>3</sup>	6,837,383	(928,961)	5,908,422
Income from contributions <sup>4</sup>	31,355,256	0	31,355,256
Other funds available <sup>5</sup>	2,115,987	752,831	2,868,818
Allocations from UNOG to UNOPS <sup>6</sup>	(13,593,645)	13,593,645	0
Total funds available <sup>7</sup>	57,968,544	23,678,468	81,647,012
Expenditure <sup>8</sup>	31,903,482	16,856,174	48,759,656
Closing balance <sup>9</sup>	26,065,062	6,822,294	32,887,356

<sup>1</sup> All figures are subject to audit.

<sup>2</sup> The opening balance reflects the situation as at 1 January 2001 after final adjustments by UNOPS of financial reports covering the period 1998-2001.

<sup>3</sup> Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure, contributions and miscellaneous income.

<sup>4</sup> Includes all contributions received in UNOG accounts in 2001. In addition, US\$ 22,212 was received directly by UNOPS. Furthermore, a contribution in the form of an allotment was received for three activities: regional strategies (US\$ 651,263), the World Conference against Racism (US\$ 900,000) and strengthening OHCHR management systems (196,600).

<sup>5</sup> Includes interest income and miscellaneous income in 2001.

<sup>6</sup> Represents allocations issued to UNOPS inclusive of 13% programme support costs.

<sup>7</sup> Includes all of the above figures.

<sup>8</sup> Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. In addition, US\$ 791,005 was spent against the allotment/contribution for the World Conference against Racism and US\$ 651,779 against the allotment/contribution for regional strategies.

<sup>9</sup> Includes operating cash reserves of US\$ 5,492,152 and reserves for allocations of US\$ 490,662 which are not available for activities in 2002. Therefore, the net closing balance for 2001 was **US\$ 26,904,542**.

## Budget and expenditure

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2001 versus the actual expenditures incurred in 2001. The 2000 expenditure column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 expenditure column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

### Overall summary

	Budget <sup>1</sup> 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2000 final US\$
World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance	5,999,898	6,166,391	1,224,427
Human rights trust funds	10,023,860	11,568,995	7,031,187
Voluntary fund for technical cooperation (VFTC) <sup>1</sup> :			
<i>Global projects</i>	2,323,080	1,123,263	495,039
<i>Africa</i>	2,562,187	2,465,144	366,557
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	2,385,430	1,962,010	265,352
<i>Europe and Central Asia</i>	971,788	1,006,251	152,767
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	1,884,595	2,328,896	536,924
<i>Arab region</i>	1,075,308	1,515,235	487,644
Sub-total (VFTC)	11,202,388	10,400,799	2,304,283
Technical cooperation activities (implemented by UNOPS) <sup>2</sup>	0	290,719	613,769
HR support for peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building activities	14,653,453	13,395,215	8,776,848
Human rights in development	1,255,318	79,871	25,984
Support to national institutions	983,100	381,131	998,607
International HR conventions: support to the treaty bodies	3,033,214	1,723,189	1,096,055
Response to allegations of HR violations: support to the special procedures	2,243,841	1,246,168	627,347
Issues in focus	1,292,946	450,597	85,167
Building the capacity of OHCHR	4,189,441	2,110,000	1,496,312
Miscellaneous activities <sup>3</sup>	0	846,708	591,759
Other trust funds (implemented by UNOG) <sup>4</sup>	0	99,873	222,707
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,877,459</b>	<b>48,759,656</b>	<b>25,094,452</b>

<sup>1</sup> The budget for technical cooperation includes the budgets presented in the 2001 Annual Appeal as well as the budgets for new projects which were approved during the course of 2001. This explains the difference between the total budget in the 2001 Annual Appeal (US\$ 53,829,009) and the total budget presented here.

<sup>2</sup> The total budget for technical cooperation activities is presented above.

<sup>3</sup> There were no approved budgets for miscellaneous projects in 2001. The corresponding budgets were already approved in 2000, hence they have not been included in the total budget for 2001.

<sup>4</sup> These include the trust fund for the human rights operation in Rwanda and the trust fund for the human rights field operation in Burundi, both of which will be closed during the 2002-2003 biennium.



## Voluntary contributions to OHCHR

Pledges and payments made in 2001

Donor	Pledge US\$	Income US\$			
United States of America	8,000,000	7,868,775	Costa Rica	10,392	10,392
United Kingdom	4,015,023	1,418,863	Bahrain	10,000	10,000
European Commission	3,361,324	3,786,244	Brazil	10,000	10,000
Sweden	2,616,529	3,017,942	Colombia	10,000	11,000
Norway	2,556,002	2,757,390	Venezuela	10,000	0
Denmark	1,994,246	518,046	Andorra	8,300	8,300
Finland	1,739,309	1,669,097	Cyprus	7,400	7,400
Ireland	1,603,456	1,601,321	Liechtenstein	5,814	5,814
Netherlands	1,285,868	1,538,668	Algeria	5,000	10,000
Italy	1,193,677	1,846,345	Czech Republic	5,000	5,000
Belgium	896,816	1,322,875	Israel	5,000	5,000
Japan	812,000	0	Morocco	5,000	5,000
France	806,606	743,864	Iceland	4,650	4,650
Germany	566,341	485,579	Hungary	4,242	4,242
Carnegie Corporation	500,000	500,000	Holy See	3,000	0
Switzerland	427,966	231,191	Sri Lanka	4,000	4,000
Austria	361,061	120,000	Argentina	3,000	3,000
Spain	357,978	351,219	Slovakia	3,000	3,000
Canada	326,152	326,417	Panama	2,000	4,025
Mott Foundation	248,600	248,600	Tunisia	1,881	1,881
New Zealand	190,680	190,681	Malta	1,500	1,500
Korea, Republic of	160,000	10,000	Bulgaria	1,000	0
WHO/UNAIDS <sup>1</sup>	160,000	0	Cuba	1,000	976
Other private donors	85,757	85,124	Kenya	1,000	1,000
South Africa	56,397	56,853	Australia <sup>3</sup>	0	232,820
Estonia	35,520	35,520	El Salvador	0	2,000
Chile	35,000	30,000	Mexico	0	10,000
Luxembourg <sup>2</sup>	33,208	10,995	Oman	0	5,000
Monaco	30,000	40,000	Sudan	0	2,100
Geneva Canton	29,070	28,090			
Greece	24,300	40,600	<b>Total</b>	<b>34,737,917</b>	<b>31,355,256</b>
India	21,591	21,591			
Thailand	20,000	20,000			
Latvia	15,000	15,000			
Poland	15,000	15,000			
Philippines	12,750	12,750			
Geneva City	11,933	11,933			
Cameroon	10,578	10,583			

<sup>1</sup> Received in UNOPS New York in late 2000.

<sup>2</sup> Paid to UNOPS New York in 2001.

<sup>3</sup> The amount of US\$ 232,820 consists of two payments. The first amount (US\$ 120,540) which corresponds to a pledge made in 1999 was paid in 2000 and sent to UNOCHA (New York) by mistake; this amount was returned to OHCHR in 2001. The second amount (US\$ 112,280) corresponds to a pledge reported in the Annual Report 2000 which was paid in January 2001.





## Voluntary contributions - Top 25 donors

Pledges to OHCHR by activity

The distribution of funds in this table reflects earmarking by donors and/or allocations made by OHCHR.

Donors	VF victims of torture	Trust Fund for contemporary forms of slavery	VF indigenous populations	VF international decade of the world's indigenous people	World Conference against Racism	Voluntary Fund for technical cooperation (VFTC)	Field offices (including Cambodia)
United States of America	5,000,000					1,500,000	1,500,000
United Kingdom	235,294					287,861	285,395
European Commission						152,393	1,196,963
Sweden							1,596,121
Norway	112,360		56,180	56,180	10,799	112,360	1,306,486
Denmark	369,458		40,000	123,156	187,210		121,803
Finland	147,809		33,996		115,296	144,120	1,298,088
Ireland	112,271				123,498	424,612	258,220
Netherlands	900,000					385,868	
Italy	108,677				500,000	135,000	450,000
Belgium	66,223					112,679	338,037
Japan	60,000	50,000		25,000	17,000	640,000	20,000
France	70,734	19,595	28,739		170,681		261,267
Germany					50,000	173,909	181,591
Carnegie Corporation					500,000		
Switzerland	46,512				29,070	189,191	117,824
Austria	40,000						321,061
Spain	38,246				81,956	54,637	183,139
Canada	60,248		9,530	9,497	181,942		
Mott Foundation					248,600		
New Zealand	10,617			10,617		12,741	
Korea, Republic of	10,000					150,000	
WHO/UNAIDS							
Other private donors	50	4,544	116		28,776		
South Africa	6,258				6,258	12,515	25,031





Human rights in development	National institutions	Support to the treaty bodies	Support to the special procedure	Issues in focus	Building the capacity of OHCHR	Miscellaneous activities	Total pledges by donor
							<b>8,000,000</b>
	213,886	189,865			2,802,722		<b>4,015,023</b>
			1,699,733			312,235	<b>3,361,324</b>
92,764	185,529	278,293	278,293		185,529		<b>2,616,529</b>
84,270	168,539	224,720		252,810	171,298		<b>2,556,002</b>
		365,408	365,408	121,803	300,000		<b>1,994,246</b>
							<b>1,739,309</b>
134,726	56,136	101,044	224,542	168,407			<b>1,603,456</b>
							<b>1,285,868</b>
							<b>1,193,677</b>
225,358			154,519				<b>896,816</b>
							<b>812,000</b>
			69,873		90,921	94,796	<b>806,606</b>
	87,625		73,216				<b>566,341</b>
							<b>500,000</b>
			45,369				<b>427,966</b>
							<b>361,061</b>
							<b>357,978</b>
			64,935				<b>326,152</b>
							<b>248,600</b>
	29,730	106,175				20,800	<b>190,680</b>
							<b>160,000</b>
				160,000			<b>160,000</b>
		12,051			30,120	10,100	<b>85,757</b>
						6,335	<b>56,397</b>



# World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

## Background

One of OHCHR's top priorities during 2001 was the organization of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. The Conference was held in Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 8 September 2001. Ensuring appropriate follow-up to the Conference was equally important as well as taking the necessary steps to ensure the implementation of the final documents that were adopted.

The Office:

- Supported and serviced the regional inter-governmental preparatory meetings;
- Ensured that participation at the preparatory meetings was as broad as possible;
- Provided logistical and substantive support during the Durban Conference;
- Ensured that NGOs and other civil society actors participated in the preparatory process and in the Conference itself; and
- Raised awareness of the topics under discussion at the World Conference and publicized them as widely as possible, including through newsletters, information notes, brochures and the Internet.

## Activities and achievements

### Regional inter-governmental meetings

Two of the four regional inter-governmental meetings took place in 2001: the Regional Conference for Africa, held in Dakar, from 22 to 24 January 2001 (A/CONF.189/PC.2/8), and the Asian Preparatory Meeting, held in Tehran, from 19 to 21 February 2001 (A/CONF.189/PC.2/9). OHCHR's support for the two regional meetings facilitated broad participation that included representatives from the least developed and low-income countries, special rapporteurs, treaty body experts, NGO representatives and national human rights

institutions. A grant was provided to the host governments to cover administrative costs; OHCHR worked with the host governments to arrange conference facilities and to ensure documentation and interpretation services.

### Preparatory Committee

At the request of the General Assembly, the High Commissioner presented a draft declaration and programme of action to the first inter-sessional open-ended working group of the Preparatory Committee, which met in Geneva from 6 to 9 March 2001. These discussions were followed by a second meeting of the working group (Geneva, 7–11 May) and a second session of the Preparatory Committee (Geneva, 21 May – 1 June). During that session, the Group of Twenty-One, a “closed” working group of 21 States, was established; it met from 5 to 29 June to further streamline the text. Preparatory Committee members reviewed the draft again during their third session (Geneva, 30 July – 10 August; A/CONF.189/PC.3/11).

### The World Conference

A total of 2,454 delegates from 168 countries, including 16 heads of State, 58 foreign ministers and 44 ministers attended the World Conference. Representatives of specialized agencies, United Nations bodies, programmes and relevant mechanisms, inter-governmental organizations and human rights institutions were also present. Some 3,700 NGO representatives and 1,342 media representatives were accredited. Nearly 19,000 participants were officially registered. On 8 September, the Conference adopted the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, committing States to undertake a wide range of measures to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance at the international, regional and national levels. Without blocking consensus, a number of delegations recorded their reservations and statements on the Declaration and Programme of Action. (For the report of the World

Conference, including the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, see A/CONF.189/12.)

### NGO participation

Prior to and during the World Conference, NGOs played an important role in stimulating discussions about the issues involved, encouraging States to acknowledge that no society is free from racism, and raising public awareness about how racism is manifested, about the victims of racism, and the nature of their suffering. The NGO liaison unit organized a workshop for NGOs participating in the second session of the Preparatory Committee; more than 120 people from five continents participated in the workshop. During the second and third sessions of the Preparatory Committee, the NGO liaison unit also organized daily briefings, which were regularly attended by more than one hundred NGOs. During the Conference, the NGO liaison unit provided logistical support and daily briefings to NGOs on the progress of negotiations.

Financial assistance was also provided to the South African NGO Coalition (SANGOCO), the host NGO, for administrative costs related to the Durban NGO Forum. Funds also supported:

- **NGO networking meetings:** Four of the five NGO networking meetings were held during 2001 [in Gaborone (January), Amman (February), Quito (March) and Kathmandu (April)]. The meetings adopted recommendations for the NGO Forum. Support covered participants' travel expenses and operational assistance to the host NGO organization.
- **NGO Forum:** NGO Forum meetings were organized in Dakar (January 2001) and Tehran (February 2001) prior to the regional inter-governmental conferences.
- **International Steering Committee:** Two International NGO Steering Committee meetings were held in Geneva during the second and third sessions of the Preparatory Committee; another was held in Johannesburg prior to the NGO Forum. At these meetings a drafting committee for the NGO declaration and plan of action was identified and the programme for the NGO Forum was finalized.

The Durban NGO Forum (28 August-1 September), brought together over 7,000 NGO representatives who discussed issues of concern to NGOs in nearly 40 caucuses and several hundred workshops; the plan of action it adopted (see [www.racism.org.za](http://www.racism.org.za)) was pre-

sent to the Plenary of the World Conference.

The NGO liaison unit helped accredit more than 1,300 NGOs that did not have consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. In the end, more than 4,000 representatives from over 1,000 NGOs attended the Conference and some 125 NGOs addressed the Plenary. Criteria for selecting participants were established by the different NGO regional committees with assistance from the NGO liaison unit. Selection was based on region, gender, ethnicity, languages and the themes under discussion in Durban.

### Youth participation

A Youth Summit was held from 26 to 27 August, attracting 700 young people from around the world. A team of youth organizations from South Africa, together with an International Youth Committee, representing the different regions of the world, organized the event. OHCHR acted as a facilitator in the process, bringing the key parties together, mobilizing youth organizations around the world to provide recommendations for the youth statement that was presented to the governments in Durban, and, most important, encouraging young people to get involved in the campaign against racism. Support provided to the Youth Summit included financial assistance to SANGOCO for logistical arrangements. In the end, a Youth Declaration was adopted and presented to the Conference (see [www.racism.org.za](http://www.racism.org.za)). OHCHR also supported 11 initiatives launched by national human rights institutions, NGOs and youth groups to combat racism and raise awareness of the World Conference. Most of these activities, which included conferences, workshops, seminars, research and producing publications, were geared towards young people.

### Participation of national institutions

OHCHR supported 13 projects initiated by national human rights institutions to combat racism and raise awareness of the World Conference. The selected projects were conducted in Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Nigeria, Uganda, Zambia, Australia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Nepal and the Philippines. Activities undertaken included the convening of national conferences, workshops and seminars; cultural programmes, such as art and essay competitions; radio shows; and the production of posters and flyers.

Representatives of national institutions attended a pre-Conference meeting in Johannesburg from 27 to 29 August. At this meeting, organized by the South

African Human Rights Commission, some 50 national institutions began work on a consensus statement for the World Conference. This document, the National Institution's Statement to the World Conference against Racism, was adopted on 1 September and presented to the Conference Plenary on 4 September on behalf of all national institutions accredited to the Conference.

### Public awareness-raising activities

OHCHR, the South African Government and the United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI) undertook several public awareness-raising activities during 2001. The High Commissioner launched the logo for the World Conference on 23 February 2001 and DPI commissioned a poster from the artist Tomi Ungerer. On the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 21 March, the High Commissioner delivered a video message that was disseminated to United Nations Information Centers, media organizations and other relevant outlets. A special edition of the Visionary Declaration, containing signatures of world leaders, was prepared and distributed by DPI for publication in local newspapers around the world on 21 March. "Geneva United against Racism", an open-air concert was held on 1 June with support from the Geneva authorities; featuring Natacha Atlas and the Massila Sound System, it drew a crowd of 20,000 spectators.

A video clip advertising the Conference was shown on major TV stations prior to and during the World Conference. OHCHR also funded the *Conference News Daily*, which was produced by International Media Services (see [www.confnews.com](http://www.confnews.com)). OHCHR provided travel assistance to selected journalists from developing countries and Eastern Europe to cover the second session of the Preparatory Committee and the World Conference.

The World Conference secretariat published six newsletters entitled *Durban 2001-United against Racism*. Along with articles on topics related to the Conference, the newsletters contained reports on the preparatory events held at the international, regional and national levels and those activities undertaken by governments, NGOs, civil society, the media and the World Conference secretariat. Published in English, French and Spanish, they were distributed to governments, UNDP resident representatives and resident coordinators, UN bodies and programmes, national human rights institutions, accredited NGOs and key media sources. In addition, a report entitled *Gender Dimensions of Racial Discrimination* was

issued by OHCHR to coincide with the Conference, and another report, *Racism and Youth*, was prepared for and distributed during the World Conference.

### Internet-related activities

The World Conference web site was redesigned to make it more user-friendly, and links were created to the United Nations Headquarters web site to ensure coverage of the Conference in Arabic, Chinese and Russian, as well as English, French and Spanish. Plenary meetings were broadcast live in all six official United Nations languages and those recordings were archived on the web site along with text versions, when available.

Between 24 August and 7 September 2001, OHCHR recorded the following number of hits on its web site:

- Total successful requests: 4,755,602
- Daily requests: 333,547
- Requests for the week to 7 September: 2,990,072
- Daily requests for the week to 7 September: 427,153

Statistics indicate that users were especially interested in the "documents" and "events" sections, which included information on parallel events and documentation related to meetings and events held before and during the World Conference.

### World Conference secretariat

The World Conference secretariat, composed of 13 professional staff, including two associate experts, 6 support staff and 2 interns, provided immediate support in Durban. The secretariat was abolished on 31 December 2001. On 1 January 2002 an Anti-Discrimination Unit was established within OHCHR to ensure and monitor implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

### The post-Durban period

Following the Conference, the secretariat prepared the World Conference reports for the 56th session of the General Assembly (A/CONF.189/12), the Third Decade (A/56/481), and the Commission on Human Rights 2002 (E/CN.4/2002/21), and formulated follow-up strategies that were introduced to the public on Human Rights Day (10 December).

### Coordination

UNDP offices in Dakar and Tehran helped prepare for the regional inter-governmental meetings for Africa and Asia. UNDP offices around the world, supported by



OHCHR, also helped implement and evaluate activities conducted at the national-level by NGOs, youth and women groups, and national human rights institutions.

Prior to the Conference, the secretariat held several meetings with UN agencies and other inter-governmental organizations (i.e. UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO, IOM, ICRC and the World Bank) interested in the objectives and themes of the Conference. The secretariat also oversaw the organization of 42 parallel events held in Durban and coordinated preliminary arrangements for exhibitions mounted by 17 organizations to complement the official programme.

### Constraints

The late receipt of funds led to some delays in implementing activities related to the World Conference.

### Overall assessment

The World Conference was the culmination of two years of preparations at national, regional and international levels. In the final Declaration and Programme of Action, common language was adopted on such difficult issues as the slave trade, colonialism, and the disputes in the Middle East. Agreement was reached on the need for tougher national legislation on racial discrimination and more legal assistance to victims of discrimination. A wide variety of educational and awareness-raising measures were adopted, including steps to ensure equality in the fields of employment, health and the environment. The documents adopted at the Conference included measures to counter racism by using new technologies, such as the Internet, and specified that a victim-oriented approach was an important tool to eliminate racial discrimination. Significantly, participants emphasized the importance of involving not only States but also a wide variety of actors, including civil society, NGOs and youth, in implementing the commitments made at the World Conference.

## Statement of income and expenditure

*This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2001, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditures incurred during 2001 and total balance as at 31 December 2001.*

<b>Summary</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Opening balance	2,518,946
Adjustment <sup>1</sup>	248,285
Income from contributions	4,707,866
Other funds available	133,650
Total funds available	7,608,747
Expenditure <sup>2</sup>	6,166,391
Closing balance <sup>3</sup>	1,442,356

<sup>1</sup> Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure.

<sup>2</sup> Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. Does not include expenditure for the WCAR concert on 1 June 2001 which appears in the section on miscellaneous projects, page 173.

<sup>3</sup> Includes US\$ 887,716 in operating cash reserves and US\$ 35,104 in reserves for allocations to implementing agents. These amounts were not available for activities in 2002.



## Budget and expenditure

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities versus actual expenditures incurred in 2001. The 2000 expenditure column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 expenditure column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	Budget 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2000 final US\$
Activities in support of the World Conference against Racism (including the Decade to combat Racism and Racial Discrimination)	5,999,898	6,166,391	1,224,427
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,999,898</b>	<b>6,166,391</b>	<b>1,224,427</b>

## Expenditure breakdown

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditure includes total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	2001 US\$	2000 final US\$
Staff costs	1,412,421	492,464
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	334,906	44,700
Travel:	0	0
OHCHR staff	0	0
Commission members	492,259	175,424
Representatives and other participants	610,008	70,051
Contractual services	251,803	0
General operating expenses	41,164	5,748
Supplies and acquisitions	51,369	24,227
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	2,347,493	270,950
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>5,541,423</b>	<b>1,083,564</b>
Programme support costs <sup>1</sup>	624,968	140,863
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>6,166,391</b>	<b>1,224,427</b>

<sup>1</sup> Programme support costs for 2001 calculated at 11.2 % due to donor restrictions.

<sup>2</sup> Includes an allocation of US\$ 177,636 to UNOPS for the organization of a concert in Geneva on 1 June 2001.





## Voluntary contributions

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2001.

Donor	Earmarking/allocation	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Belgium	WCAR	0	103,586
Canada	Youth liaison officer	149,262	149,262
	Support to NGOs	32,680	0
Cuba	WCAR	1,000	976
Denmark	WCAR	187,210	0
Finland	WCAR	115,296	120,399
France <sup>1</sup>	Concert 1 June	13,063	13,457
	Voices of Women	40,048	40,732
	WCAR <sup>1</sup>	117,570	0
Germany	WCAR	50,000	50,000
Ireland	WCAR	123,498	123,877
Italy	WCAR	500,000	500,000
Japan <sup>2</sup>	3rd decade for racism	17,000	0
Monaco	WCAR	10,000	10,000
Norway	Youth summit	10,799	10,968
Poland	WCAR	5,000	5,000
Slovakia	WCAR	3,000	3,000
South Africa	WCAR	6,258	6,314
Spain	WCAR	81,956	80,459
Switzerland	Concert 1 June	29,070	28,090
	WCAR	0	30,488
<i>Other donors</i>			
Banque Lombard Odier	Concert 1 June	14,535	14,535
Banque Pictet & Cie	Concert 1 June	5,814	5,814
Carnegie Corporation	WCAR	500,000	500,000
European Commission	WCAR	0	2,613,859
Geneva Canton	Concert 1 June	29,070	28,090
Geneva City	Concert 1 June	11,933	11,933
Mott Foundation	Support to NGOs	248,600	248,600
TéléGenève	Concert 1 June	8,427	8,427
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,311,089</b>	<b>4,707,866</b>

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.

<sup>1</sup> France contributed US\$ 121,110 to the World Conference against Racism to support South Africa as host Government. This amount was credited to the special account of the World Conference Against Racism, which is not reported in the official UN Financial statements for the biennium 2000-2001.

<sup>2</sup> Japan paid US\$ 812,000 to the United Nations General Account in New York on 26 December 2001. Of this amount, US\$ 17,000 was earmarked for the Trust Fund for The World Conference against Racism. The contribution will be reflected as income in 2002.





# Human rights trust funds established by the United Nations General Assembly

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## *Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture*

### **Background**

The physical and psychological after-effects of torture can last years and may remain irreversible, affecting not only the victims but also members of their families. Organizations assisting victims of torture have designed projects to help them recover from their devastating traumas. In 1981, the General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture to distribute voluntary contributions to NGOs that provide humanitarian assistance to victims of torture and members of their families.

### **Administration**

The Fund is administered by the Secretary-General in accordance with the financial regulations of the United Nations with the advice of a Board of Trustees. Board members appointed by the Secretary-General serve in the individual capacity for the period 2000-2003 and include: Mr. Jaap Walkate (Chairman), Mr. Ribot Hatano, Ms. Elizabeth Odio-Benito, Mr. Ivan Tosevski and Mr. Amos Wako. The secretariat of the Fund and Board is located at OHCHR in Geneva.

### **20th session of the Board of Trustees**

The Board makes recommendations for grants only on the basis of contributions officially registered by the United Nations Treasurer as available in the Fund on the eve of the Board's annual session. Roughly US\$ 8 million was available for grants at the Board's 20th session (18 May-1 June 2001); the full amount was allocated for grants in 2001. During the session, the Board examined narrative, financial and audits reports by grant recipients on the use of grants approved in May 2000. The Board also examined applications for new projects that meet the Fund's criteria for admissibility and selection (A/55/178 of 26 July 2000). In addition, the members

of the Board met with several donors; information was exchanged with the Committee against Torture, the Special Rapporteur on Torture, and the High Commissioner for Human Rights; and information on the activities of other UN bodies that deal with torture was examined.

### **Recommendations**

On 1 June 2001, the Board recommended 187 new 12-month grants amounting to approximately US\$ 8 million to subsidize projects in 70 countries in Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe and Oceania. Since the amount requested should not represent more than one-third of the total budget of the project, it is estimated that applicants had to raise about US\$ 24 million from other funding sources. The High Commissioner approved the grant recommendations on behalf of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General's annual report to General Assembly (A/56/181 of 21 July 2001) outlines the Fund's activities.

### **Beneficiaries**

Grants were mostly allocated to projects that provide medical, psychological, economic, social or legal assistance, or other forms of direct humanitarian aid, to victims of torture and members of their families. A few grants were given for training and seminars for health-care professionals and others to provide more specialized assistance to victims of torture. The complete list of the 187 projects subsidized in 2001 can be found in Annex I to General Assembly document A/56/181. As recommended by the Board of Trustees and approved by the General Assembly since 1981, the reports of the Secretary-General do not provide more specific information on the projects financed as this could be detrimental to the protection of victims and staff who manage the projects.



## Impact and achievements

It is estimated that in 2001 the Fund benefited more than 60,000 victims of torture and members of their families. The Fund is the main international institution that provides grants to small non-governmental projects to assist victims of torture.

## Cooperation in the field

Organizations who received grants were informed of the conditions attached to any grant, including UN access to detailed information on the expenses of each project and further information concerning the project. They were also informed that members of the Board or the Fund's secretariat may visit their project and meet with project staff and victims of torture who have benefited from the grant in order to evaluate the impact of the activities. OHCHR's field presences are informed about projects in their regions. In some instances, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR or other relevant UN organizations may be asked to provide information about organizations who request a grant from the Fund.

## Statement of income and expenditure

*This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2001, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditures incurred during 2001 and total balance as at 31 December 2001.*

Summary <sup>1</sup>	US\$
Opening balance	2,960,113
Adjustment <sup>2</sup>	1,310,433
Income from contributions	7,896,055
Other funds available	217,196
Total funds available	12,383,797
Expenditure <sup>3</sup>	10,394,662
Closing balance <sup>4</sup>	1,989,135

<sup>1</sup> This statement reflects figures reported for the UN financial year. Due to the different reporting periods covered, these figures may differ from those reported for the Fund to the UN General Assembly.

<sup>2</sup> Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure.

<sup>3</sup> Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001.

<sup>4</sup> Includes US\$ 1,362,635 in operating cash reserves. This amount was not available for activities in 2002.

## Budget and expenditure

*This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2001 versus the actual expenditures incurred in 2001. The 2000 expenditure column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 expenditure column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	Budget 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2000 final <sup>1</sup> US\$
Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	8,700,000	10,394,662	6,404,098

<sup>1</sup> Includes charges related to a loss on exchange of US\$ 206.



## Expenditure breakdown

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	2001 US\$	2000 final US\$
Staff costs	0	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	0	0
Commission members	9,149	3,736
Representatives and other participants	43,163	25,396
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses <sup>1</sup>	0	206
Supplies and acquisitions	0	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	9,146,528	5,638,005
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>9,198,840</b>	<b>5,667,343</b>
Programme support costs	1,195,822	736,755
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,394,662</b>	<b>6,404,098</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes charges related to a loss on exchange of US\$ 206.

## Voluntary contributions

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2001.

Donor	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>		
Algeria	5,000	10,000
Andorra	8,300	8,300
Argentina	3,000	3,000
Austria	40,000	80,000
Bahrain	10,000	10,000
Belgium	66,223	70,277
Bulgaria	1,000	0
Cameroon	3,000	3,000
Canada	60,248	60,248
Chile	5,000	
Cyprus	2,400	2,400
Czech Republic	5,000	5,000
Denmark	369,458	358,920
Finland	147,809	147,809
France	70,734	70,186
Greece	0	10,300
Holy See	1,000	0
Iceland	4,650	4,650
Ireland	112,271	112,616
Israel	5,000	5,000
Italy	108,677	329,715
Japan <sup>1</sup>	60,000	0
Korea, Republic of	10,000	10,000
Liechtenstein	5,814	5,814
Luxembourg	10,995	10,995
Monaco	10,000	20,000
Netherlands	900,000	900,000
New Zealand	10,617	10,618
Norway	112,360	110,327
South Africa	6,258	6,315
Spain	38,246	37,397
Sri Lanka	1,000	1,000
Switzerland	46,512	46,512
Tunisia	1,881	1,881
United Kingdom	235,294	443,725
United States of America	5,000,000	5,000,000
Venezuela	5,000	0
<i>Other donors</i>		
Private donors	50	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,482,797</b>	<b>7,896,055</b>

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.

<sup>1</sup> Japan paid US\$ 812,000 to the UN General Account in New York on 26 December 2001. The contribution was paid too late to be included in the 2001 financial statements. Of this amount, US\$ 60,000 was earmarked for the Trust Fund for Victims of Torture. The contribution will be reflected as income in 2002.



## *Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery*

### Background

In 1991, the General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery to:

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

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

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

### Needs assessment for 2001

The needs for new contributions assessed by the Board in 2000 for its 6th annual session in January 2001, which were reflected in the Fund's cost plan for 2001 and in the Annual Appeal 2001, amounted to US\$ 319,790.

### 6th session of the Board of Trustees

At its sixth session (Geneva from 22-26 January 2001), approximately US\$ 285,000 was available for new grants, which included new contributions received (see report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Fund to the General Assembly, A/56/205, table 1). The Board examined the financial situation of the Fund, the use of grants it approved in 2000, and new applications for travel and project grants. The Board also met with regular donors, including 60 students from the Instituto Tecnico Commerciale Oscar Romero (Albino, Italy) and government representatives.

### Recommendations

The Board examined 33 applications for travel grants, amounting to approximately US\$ 73,000, and 23 applications for project grants, amounting to approximately US\$ 330,000. When selecting travel grants, the Board took into account that the main theme of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery in 2001 was on trafficking in persons. In accordance with the selection criteria, the Board recommended that US\$ 25,715 be spent for 13 travel grants and US\$ 148,700 be spent for 18 project grants, for a total of US\$ 174,415.

Six projects in Africa, two in the Americas, nine in Asia and one in Europe received grants. Four travel grants were distributed in Africa, one in the Americas, seven in Asia and one in Europe. The Board's recommendations were approved by the High Commissioner for Human Rights, on behalf of the Secretary-General, on 30 January 2001. Most of the approved grants were paid immediately while others were paid upon receipt of satisfactory information.

### Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries of the Fund are:

- NGO representatives working on the issue of contemporary forms of slavery who can contribute to a deeper understanding of the issue, and who would otherwise be unable to attend the sessions of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery; and
- Individuals whose human rights have been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery and who are so considered by the Board.



## Reporting procedure

A detailed report on the activities of the Fund was submitted to the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/2001/82 and Add. 1) on 19 February 2001. Updated information on the implementation of these recommendations was submitted to the Working Group, the Sub-Commission (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2001/30), the General Assembly (A/56/205) and the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/2002/93). Board members also informed donors about the Fund's activities at the annual session of the Board and at periodic meetings organized by the secretariat of the Fund and Board.

## Evaluation of the Fund by legislative organs

The Working Group in its recommendations and the Sub-Commission, in its resolution 2001/19, expressed their appreciation to the donor Governments, organizations, trade unions and individuals, including young students, who had contributed to the Fund and encouraged them to continue doing so. The Sub-Commission also appreciated the participation at the Working Group of eight representatives of non-governmental organizations financed by the Fund, including victims of contemporary forms of slavery, for their valuable contribution to the deliberations of the Working Group. The Sub-Commission also noted with satisfaction that 18 project grants had been paid by the Fund to local non-governmental organizations which worked on issues of contemporary forms of slavery. It also expressed its support for the work of the members of the Board of Trustees, in particular their fund-raising activities and urged all Governments, non-governmental organizations, other private and public entities and individuals to contribute to the Fund in order to enable the Fund to fulfill its mandate effectively in the year 2002.

## Statement of income and expenditure

*This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2001, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditures incurred during 2001 and total balance as at 31 December 2001.*

Summary <sup>1</sup>	US\$
Opening balance	376,089
Adjustment <sup>2</sup>	37,887
Income from contributions	34,096
Other funds available	12,735
Total funds available	460,807
Expenditure <sup>3</sup>	245,996
Closing balance <sup>4</sup>	214,811

<sup>1</sup> This statement reflects figures reported for the UN financial year. Due to the different reporting periods covered, these figures may differ from those reported for the Fund to the UN General Assembly.

<sup>2</sup> Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure.

<sup>3</sup> Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001.

<sup>4</sup> Includes US\$ 31,216 in operating cash reserves. This amount was not available for activities in 2002.

## Budget and expenditure

*This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2001 versus the actual expenditures incurred in 2001. The 2000 expenditure column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 expenditure column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	Budget 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2000 final US\$
Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	319,790	245,996	123,161





## Expenditure breakdown

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	2001 US\$	2000 final US\$
Staff costs	0	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	0	0
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	56,996	45,995
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	0	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	160,700	62,997
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>217,696</b>	<b>108,992</b>
Programme support costs	28,300	14,169
<b>Total</b>	<b>245,996</b>	<b>123,161</b>

## Voluntary contributions

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2001.

Donor	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>		
Brazil	10,000	10,000
France	19,595	20,185
Holy See	1,000	0
Japan <sup>1</sup>	50,000	0
<i>Other donors</i>		
Archway school students (UK)	2,817	2,817
Instituto Tecnico Comerciale	1,228	596
Japanese Workers Committee for HR	116	116
Private donors	383	382
<b>Total</b>	<b>85,139</b>	<b>34,096</b>

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.

<sup>1</sup> Japan paid US\$ 812,000 to the United Nations General Account in New York on 26 December 2001. The contribution was paid too late to be included in the 2001 financial statements. Of this amount, US\$ 50,000 was earmarked for the Trust Fund for Contemporary Forms of Slavery. The contribution will be reflected as income in 2002.



## Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

### Background

The General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations to provide financial assistance to representatives of indigenous communities and organizations who wish to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, and in the deliberations of the open-ended inter-sessional Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights on the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples.

The Fund is administered by the Secretary-General in accordance with United Nations financial rules and regulations on the advice of a Board of Trustees. The five members of the Board are United Nations experts who serve in their personal capacity. The following Board members appointed by the Secretary-General for a three-year term ending on 31 December 2002 are indigenous experts: Mr. Michael Dodson, Ms. Naomi N. Kipuri, Mr. José Carlos Morales Morales, Ms. Tove S. Petersen and Ms. Victoria Tauli-Corpuz (Chairperson).

The Board of Trustees holds its annual session at the end of March/beginning of April. The Board makes recommendations for grants only on the basis of funds officially registered by the first day of the annual session. Any contributions received thereafter are considered at its next session. Donors are therefore encouraged to contribute well in advance of the annual session so that their contribution can be registered and used during the current year.

### Needs assessment for 2001

The need for new contributions assessed by the Board for its annual session in April 2001, which were reflected in the Fund's cost plan for 2001 and in the Annual Appeal 2001, amounted to US\$ 536,540.

### 14th session of the Board of Trustees

At its annual session (Geneva, 28-30 March 2001), the Board examined the financial situation of the Fund, the implementation of its 2000 recommendations, and new applications received for travel grants. The Board also met with representatives of donor governments and with NGOs.

### Recommendations

The Board reviewed 225 applications for travel grants to allow representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to attend the 19th session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, and 32 applications to attend the Working Group on the draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples. In accordance with the selection criteria, the Board recommended:

- Seventy-nine travel grants, amounting to US\$ 321,700, for 27 representatives from Africa, 15 from the Americas, 22 from Asia, 11 from Europe and 4 from Oceania to attend the Working Group on Indigenous Populations in July 2001.
- Thirty-two travel grants, amounting to US\$ 110,200, for 5 representatives from Africa, 4 from the Americas, 7 from Asia, 5 from Europe and 2 from Oceania to attend the Working Group on the draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples.
- Travel grants amounting to US\$ 38,000 for representatives of indigenous organizations and communities to attend, as observers, the first session of the Permanent Forum in May 2002. In the event of the adoption of a resolution by the General Assembly, which would extend the mandate of the Fund further.

On behalf of the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner approved the recommendations on 7 April 2001. Almost all beneficiaries of the travel grants attended the relevant working groups.

### Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries are representatives of indigenous people's organizations and communities who would otherwise be unable to attend the sessions of the working group, and who can contribute to a deeper knowledge of the problems affecting indigenous populations. Applicants are requested to respect gender balance and geographic diversity are reflected in the approved grants.

### Reporting procedure of the Fund

A detailed annual report on the activities of the Fund was submitted to the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2001/4). Information was also provided in the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/2001/84), in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Decade (A/56/206) and in the biennial report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the Status of the Fund (A/55/202).





## Statement of income and expenditure

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2001, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditures incurred during 2001 and total balance as at 31 December 2001.

Summary <sup>1</sup>	US\$
Opening balance	998,802
Adjustment <sup>2</sup>	118,795
Income from contributions	213,470
Other funds available	59,598
Total funds available	1,390,665
Expenditure <sup>3</sup>	375,998
Closing balance <sup>4</sup>	1,014,667

<sup>1</sup> This statement reflects figures reported for the UN financial year. Due to the different reporting periods covered, these figures may differ from those reported for the Fund to the UN General Assembly.

<sup>2</sup> Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure.

<sup>3</sup> Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001.

<sup>4</sup> Includes US\$ 38,580 in operating cash reserves. This amount was not available for activities in 2002. In addition, an amount of US\$ 303,035 was available under the sub-account for the voluntary fund for indigenous populations. This balance will be transferred to this fund in 2002.

## Expenditure breakdown

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	2001 US\$	2000 final US\$
Staff costs	0	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	0	0
Commission members	26,258	21,046
Representatives and other participants	306,484	244,028
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	0	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>332,742</b>	<b>265,074</b>
Programme support costs	43,256	34,460
<b>Total</b>	<b>375,998</b>	<b>299,534</b>

## Budget and expenditure

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2001 versus the actual expenditures incurred in 2001. The 2000 expenditure column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 expenditure column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	Budget 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2000 final US\$
Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations	536,540	375,998	299,534





## Voluntary contributions

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2001.

Donor	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>		
Canada	9,530	9,530
Chile	15,000	15,000
Denmark	40,000	40,000
Estonia	17,760	17,760
Finland	33,996	33,996
France	28,739	29,605
Greece	6,300	12,300
Holy See	1,000	0
Norway	56,180	55,163
Venezuela	5,000	
<i>Other donors</i>		
Private donors	116	116
<b>Total</b>	<b>213,621</b>	<b>213,470</b>

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

## Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

### Background

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People was established by the General Assembly in 1993; its mandate is to finance projects and programmes during the Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples (resolutions 48/163, 49/214 and 50/157).

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

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

### 6th session of the advisory group

During the 6th session of the advisory group (2-5 April 2001), the Group examined narrative and financial reports from grantees on the use of funds approved since 1997; funds amounting to US\$ 404,000 were available to support indigenous communities and organizations in 2001.

### Recommendations

Eighty-two new applications that met the Fund's criteria for admissibility and selection (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2001/5) were examined. The Group recommended grants to partially subsidize 30 projects in 20 countries (9 projects in Africa for US\$ 72,000; 15 in Latin America for US\$ 141,909; and 6 in Asia for US\$ 38,697) for a total amount of US\$ 252,606.





In response to a proposal from OHCHR's Indigenous Projects Team, a grant of US\$ 50,400 was provided to support a roundtable discussion on indigenous peoples, racism and the media, which was held as a parallel event during the World Conference against Racism in Durban, South Africa. In addition, US\$ 40,000 was provided for a training seminar on human rights for indigenous peoples in Malaysia; US\$ 12,000 supported a pilot training course on human rights for indigenous communities; and US\$ 47,000 was granted to organize a workshop, held in Geneva, on indigenous peoples, the private sector, natural resources, energy and mining companies and human rights.

### Beneficiaries

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

### Cooperation in the field

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

### Reporting procedure

Progress reports are submitted annually to the General Assembly (A/56/206), the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/2001/84), and the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2001/5). These reports provide information on the projects approved, the implementing indigenous organizations and communities, and the amount approved for each grant. The advisory group informs donors about the results achieved, possible obstacles experienced and their overall assessment of activities at a meeting organized during the Group's annual session in April. The Chairperson of the advisory group provides information to all participants attending the Commission on Human Rights session. The secretariat of the Fund informs donors about the Fund's financial situation at an annual meeting at the end of the year.

## Statement of income and expenditure

*This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2001, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditures incurred during 2001 and total balance as at 31 December 2001.*

<b>Summary<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>US\$</b>
Opening balance	669,801
Adjustment <sup>2</sup>	92,174
Income from contributions	234,164
Other funds available	23,298
Total funds available	1,019,437
Expenditure <sup>3</sup>	552,339
Closing balance <sup>4</sup>	467,098

<sup>1</sup> This statement reflects figures reported for the UN financial year. Due to the different reporting periods covered, these figures may differ from those reported for the Fund to the UN General Assembly.

<sup>2</sup> Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure.

<sup>3</sup> Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001.

<sup>4</sup> Includes US\$ 69,025 in operating cash reserves. This amount was not available for activities in 2002.



## Expenditure breakdown

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	2001 US\$	2000 final US\$
Staff costs	0	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	20,019	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	0	0
Commission members	209,519	12,512
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	0	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	259,257	168,368
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>488,795</b>	<b>180,880</b>
Programme support costs	63,544	23,514
<b>Total</b>	<b>552,339</b>	<b>204,394</b>

## Voluntary contributions

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2001.

Donor	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
Canada	9,497	9,497
Chile	15,000	15,000
Colombia	0	1,000
Denmark	123,156	119,126
Estonia	17,760	17,760
Greece	6,000	6,000
Japan <sup>1</sup>	25,000	0
New Zealand	10,617	10,618
Norway	56,180	55,163
<b>Total</b>	<b>263,210</b>	<b>234,164</b>

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.

<sup>1</sup> Japan paid US\$ 812,000 to the UN General Account in New York on 26 December 2001. The contribution was paid too late to be included in the 2001 financial statements. Of this amount, US\$ 25,000 was earmarked for the Trust Fund for the Decade of Indigenous People. The contribution will be reflected as income in 2002.

## Budget and expenditure

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2001 versus the actual expenditures incurred in 2001. The 2000 expenditure column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 expenditure column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	Budget 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2000 final US\$
Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People	467,530	552,339	204,394



# Technical cooperation activities

## *Introduction*

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

The programme focuses on several key areas: building national capacity to develop strategies and structures for human rights; human rights education; economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development; racism; the rights of indigenous peoples; trafficking of women and children; gender and the human rights of women; and the rights of the child.

During 2001 OHCHR continued to develop regional strategies through which inter-governmental cooperation is fostered and common policies and programmes can be developed. The first regional representatives were posted in Bangkok and Santiago de Chile in 2001. OHCHR also pursued a policy of greater collaboration with other UN actors, especially with UNDP, as a way of ensuring that resources are used efficiently and the proposed projects have maximum impact.

The technical cooperation programme is primarily funded by the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights. Since 1993 a Board of Trustees, which meets semi-annually, has provided administrative and operational advice to the Fund. During 2001 Board members reviewed 35 new projects, discussed 10 completed and evaluated projects, examined procedural, financial and administrative matters concerning the Fund, and held briefings for Member States.

Several activities, amounting to US\$ 2.6 million, were also funded by the United Nations regular budget. These included: support to staff who service technical cooperation activities (US\$ 1.4 million); the ninth workshop on regional cooperation for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region (Bangkok, 2 February – 23 March 2001); the meeting of Pacific government representatives and civil society from the Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu to review the principal international human rights treaties, their optional protocols and the implications of ratification (Apia, Samoa, 11-14 December 2001); and the workshop on human rights training for humanitarian workers (Geneva, 29-30 November 2001).

Projects implemented under the umbrella of technical cooperation during 2001 are described in the sections which follow. Two planned activities under the section on global projects were not implemented:

- Human rights training for peacekeepers. In October an inter-agency meeting was held at the United Nations Staff College in Turin to review the training programme. Participants decided to postpone future sessions of the joint training programme until the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)

reviewed its training plans. As a result, no activities took place during 2001. Recorded expenditures for 2001 represent payments for activities undertaken in late 2000.

- Internally displaced persons. During the year, promoting and protecting the rights of internally displaced persons was an important priority for OHCHR. The Office participated in inter-agency frameworks on internal displacement, supported integration of the issue into its own work, and monitored the situation of internally displaced persons in various countries, as mandated by the Commission on Human Rights. Activities planned in the Annual Appeal 2001 were postponed until 2002, when efforts will focus on developing a strategy through which OHCHR can become more comprehensively involved in protecting internally displaced persons.
- Activities to support national institutions are presented on page 136.

## Statement of income and expenditure

*Projects implemented by UNOG*

*This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2001 inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditures incurred during 2001 and total balance as at 31 December 2001.*

<b>Summary</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Opening balance	12,525,709
Adjustment <sup>1</sup>	2,458,106
Income from contributions	4,729,338
Other funds available	507,444
Total funds available	20,220,597
Expenditure <sup>2</sup>	10,400,799
Closing balance <sup>3</sup>	9,819,798

<sup>1</sup> Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure.

<sup>2</sup> Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001.

<sup>3</sup> Includes US\$ 1,191,405 in operating cash reserves and US\$ 455,558 in reserves for allocations to implementing agents. These amounts were not available for activities in 2002.



## Budget and expenditure

Projects implemented by UNOG

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2001 versus the actual expenditures incurred in 2001. The 2000 expenditure column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 expenditure column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	Budget 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2000 final US\$	Budget 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2000 final US\$
<b>Global projects</b>						
Board of trustees	63,600	41,387	39,619			
Capacity to support UN Country Teams <sup>1</sup>	60,000	68,525	0			
HR training for peacekeepers	48,590	40,944	0			
Interim measures for ESCR	0	29,708	3,390			
Internally displaced persons	56,500	0	0			
National institutions web site <sup>2</sup>	98,100	110,853				
Project development, formulation and evaluation	264,000	212,595	105,519			
Trafficking in persons	567,260	228,530	141,022			
UN decade for HR education <sup>3</sup>	1,165,030	390,721	205,489			
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,323,080</b>	<b>1,123,263</b>	<b>495,039</b>			
<b>Africa</b>						
Regional activities <sup>3,4</sup>	1,378,399	343,444	22,610			
Chad	98,500	111,305	86,558			
Gabon	0	24,234	5,427			
Madagascar	173,466	239,193	43,929			
Malawi	0	136,281	8,448			
Namibia	90,400	210,916	14,256			
Rwanda	113,000	113,591	27,766			
Sierra Leone	398,890	440,547	30,266			
Somalia <sup>3,5</sup>	144,979	431,300	0			
South Africa	98,500	220,629	7,655			
Sudan	66,053	170,712	0			
Togo	0	2,140	13,550			
Uganda	0	20,852	106,092			
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,562,187</b>	<b>2,465,144</b>	<b>366,557</b>			
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>						
Regional activities <sup>6</sup>	598,900	562,517	6,801			
Andean Commission of Jurists	200,010	157,058	0			
Argentina	0	10,920	56,500			
Bolivia	75,710	29,199	63,188			
Ecuador	237,300	316,515	7,535			
El Salvador <sup>7</sup>	248,600	351,156	106,304			
Guatemala <sup>5</sup>	245,210	120,180	18,221			
Haiti	90,400	27,546	0			
Mexico	384,200	208,493	0			
Nicaragua	305,100	178,426	6,803			
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,385,430</b>	<b>1,962,010</b>	<b>265,352</b>			
<b>Europe and Central Asia</b>						
Regional activities <sup>8</sup>	217,400	145,214	0			
Albania	51,980	53,029	6,175			
Armenia	0	20,845	4,273			
Azerbaijan <sup>5</sup>	56,048	62,170	13,843			
Georgia <sup>5</sup>	97,180	217,640	101,484			
Macedonia	130,515	0	0			
Moldova	67,235	52,473	26,992			
Russian Federation <sup>5</sup>	351,430	454,880	0			
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>971,788</b>	<b>1,006,251</b>	<b>152,767</b>			
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>						
Regional activities <sup>9</sup>	519,800	750,316	237,205			
Bhutan	0	48,758	9,910			
China <sup>10</sup>	349,735	386,072	0			
East Timor	152,550	184,095	0			
Indonesia <sup>5</sup>	497,200	277,728	74,797			
Mongolia <sup>5</sup>	103,960	351,988	47,139			
Nepal	0	12,381	22,843			
Philippines	203,400	264,308	145,030			
Solomon Islands	57,950	53,250	0			
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,884,595</b>	<b>2,328,896</b>	<b>536,924</b>			
<b>Arab region</b>						
Regional activities	90,400	16,529	90,400			
Morocco <sup>5</sup>	275,268	441,433	1,474			
Palestine	600,030	931,562	281,198			
Yemen <sup>5</sup>	109,610	125,711	114,572			
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,075,308</b>	<b>1,515,235</b>	<b>487,644</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,202,388</b>	<b>10,400,799</b>	<b>2,304,283</b>			

\*In addition to the budget presented in the Annual Appeal 2001, this column includes figures for new projects which were approved during the course of 2001.

<sup>1</sup> The corresponding narrative report is presented on page 132.

<sup>2</sup> The corresponding narrative report is presented on page 138.

<sup>3</sup> See also expenditure reported under UNOPS-implemented projects for technical cooperation on page 37.

<sup>4</sup> Includes workshop in Banjul; meeting on economic, social and cultural rights; consultative dialogue meeting; the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Organization (SARPCCO) project; and the national institutions meeting in Togo. The corresponding narrative for the latter project is presented on page 45-47.

<sup>5</sup> Includes two projects.

<sup>6</sup> Includes sub-regional workshop in Peru, promotion and protection of human rights in Latin America and the Caribbean, OHCHR/UNESCO regional conference on human rights education in Latin America and the Caribbean and 2nd regional meeting of national institutions in Mexico/Chile.

<sup>7</sup> Includes three projects.

<sup>8</sup> Includes the international conference on HR and democratization in Dubrovnik, Croatia.

<sup>9</sup> Includes workshops in Bangkok, Tokyo and Mongolia, evaluation of the Tehran framework, regional programme in Asia Pacific, OHCHR Asia Pacific forum and workshops on ESCR in Hong Kong, Malaysia and New Delhi.

<sup>10</sup> Includes 4 projects.

## Statement of income and expenditure

Projects implemented by UNOPS

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2001, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditures incurred during 2001 and total balance as at 31 December 2001.

Summary	US\$
Opening balance <sup>1</sup>	1,215,567
Adjustment <sup>2</sup>	88,468
Income from contributions	0
Other funds available <sup>3</sup>	(636,885)
Total funds available	667,150
Expenditure <sup>4</sup>	290,719
Closing balance <sup>5</sup>	376,431

<sup>1</sup> The opening balance reflects the situation as at 1 January 2001 after final adjustments by UNOPS of financial reports covering the period 1998-2001.

<sup>2</sup> Includes adjustments to prior period contributions and miscellaneous income.

<sup>3</sup> Includes interest income earned on funds held by UNOPS during 2001 and refunds of contributions to UNOG.

<sup>4</sup> Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001.

<sup>5</sup> Includes all funds held by UNOPS for these activities as at 31 December 2001.





## Budget and expenditure

Projects implemented by UNOPS

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2001 versus the actual expenditures incurred in 2001. The 2000 expenditure column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 expenditure column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	Budget 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2000 final US\$
<b>Global projects</b>			
ACT I	0	0	(8,443)
ACT II	0	(6,153)	235,878
Global dissemination of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights	0	37,653	96,751
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31,500</b>	<b>324,186</b>
<b>Africa</b>			
Rwanda	0	153	392
Strengthening capacity of human rights in Southern Africa	0	160,825	79,222
Somalia	0	81,092	228,167
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>242,070</b>	<b>307,781</b>
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>			
Afghanistan	0	17,149	(18,198)
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,149</b>	<b>(18,198)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>290,719</b>	<b>613,769</b>





## Voluntary contributions

To the Trust Fund for technical cooperation

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2001.

Donor	Earmarking US\$	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Austria	VFTC	0	40,000
Belgium	VFTC	112,679	110,684
Colombia	VFTC	10,000	10,000
El Salvador	VFTC	0	2,000
Finland	VFTC	144,120	150,498
France	Palestine	0	77,970
	Mauritania	0	57,275
Germany <sup>1</sup>	VFTC	173,909	90,268
Greece	VFTC	12,000	12,000
India	VFTC	20,000	20,000
Ireland	VFTC	168,407	162,420
	Mexico	56,136	56,308
	East Timor	200,069	200,123
Italy	Somalia	135,000	196,630
Japan	VFTC	640,000	0
Korea, Republic of	VFTC	150,000	0
Netherlands <sup>2</sup>	Somalia	0	166,084
	Decade for HR Education (ACT)	0	300,084
	Palestine	0	172,500
	China	150,000	0
	Asia and the Pacific	135,868	0
	Indonesia	100,000	0
New Zealand	VFTC	12,741	12,741
Norway	Training of peacekeepers	56,180	54,448
	CCA/UNDAF process	56,180	54,242
South Africa	VFTC	12,515	12,630
Spain	VFTC	54,637	53,424
Sudan	VFTC	0	2,100
Switzerland <sup>3</sup>	VFTC	179,191	0
	Decade for HR Education (ACT)	10,000	10,000
United Kingdom <sup>4</sup>	VFTC	199,626	360,916
	China	88,235	86,639
United States of America	VFTC	1,500,000	1,368,775
<i>Other donors</i>			
European Commission	Ecuador	0	267,540
	Georgia	0	97,105
	Indonesia	0	120,029
	Madagascar	0	88,872
	Morocco	106,437	42,575
	Nicaragua	0	62,115
	Russian Federation	0	187,442
	Sierra Leone <sup>5</sup>	45,956	22,901
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,529,886</b>	<b>4,729,338</b>

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

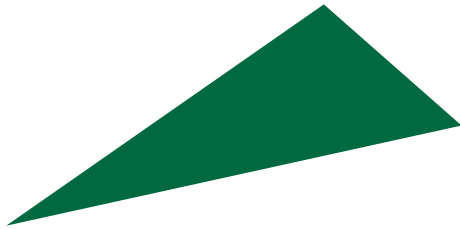
<sup>1</sup> Germany contributed US\$ 186,007.98 to technical cooperation in August 2001. Upon the Government's request, a refund of US\$ 95,739.59 was made in October 2001 against a 2000 contribution from Germany for activities in Yemen. This explains the lower income figure reported here.

<sup>2</sup> Netherlands made a multi-year pledge of US\$ 2,000,000 for technical cooperation in November 1998. The 2001 income for activities in Somalia, Decade for HR education and Palestine corresponds to the second instalment of this pledge. (The allocation of the third instalment of this pledge for activities in China, Asia/Pacific and Indonesia was agreed following OHCHR's letter of 24 September 2001. The third instalment remained unpaid at the end of 2001).

<sup>3</sup> Switzerland paid US\$ 188,679 to the VFTC in 1999 (for 2000), US\$ 176,136 in 2000 (for 2001) and US\$ 187,879 in 2001 (for 2002). The latter payment was recorded as deferred income for 2002 and will therefore be reported as income in the 2002 Annual Report.

<sup>4</sup> The United Kingdom paid US\$ 161,290 for technical cooperation directly to UNOPS in 1999. The funds were identified by UNOPS in June 2001. Since all VFTC projects are implemented through UNOG, a refund was made in 2001.

<sup>5</sup> US\$ 22,901 to be reimbursed to the European Commission in 2002 since activities could not be implemented during the contractual period.



## GLOBAL PROJECTS

### — *United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004)*

#### Background

In December 1994, the General Assembly proclaimed the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004), during which governments, international organizations, national institutions, NGOs, professional associations, educational establishments, all sectors of civil society and individuals would be 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), which provides a strategy for strengthening human rights education programmes at the international, regional, national and local levels.

#### Objectives

OHCHR's programme for the Decade is guided by the Decade's Plan of Action, the recommendations of the Decade's mid-term global evaluation (2000), and relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights. The general objective is to support national and local capacities for human rights education and training. Specific objectives include:

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

#### Activities

##### **Networking and information-sharing among the Decade's actors**

OHCHR maintained and developed its database on human rights education (available through the OHCHR web site at <http://www.unhchr.ch/hredu.nsf>) to disseminate information on the many resources available in the area of human rights education and training. The database was updated during 2001 with more than 700 new entries including information on 316 institutions, 271 documents and 122 programmes. By the end of 2001, the database contained more than 1,500 records.

OHCHR continued to develop its Resource Collection on Human Rights Education, which is publicly accessible at OHCHR's headquarters in Geneva. In 2001, 180 new materials were purchased. At the end of 2001, the collection included some 1,500 materials for human rights education and training at all levels, audio-visual materials, and full documentation of the mid-term evaluation of the Decade.

OHCHR organized regional and sub-regional activities focusing on human rights education, such as the sub-regional workshop on human rights education in Central Africa (Yaoundé, Cameroon, March 2001) and, in cooperation with UNESCO and the Government of Mexico, the Regional Conference on Human Rights Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico City, Mexico, November-December 2001).

OHCHR participated in and, in some cases, financially supported the training and educational activities organized by various institutions and organizations at the international level (such as those organized by the Canadian Human Rights Foundation in June and by



Amnesty International in October) and at the regional level (such as those organized by the Asian Regional Resource Centre for Human Rights Education in April and in Latin America by the *Red Latinoamericana de Educación para la Paz y los Derechos Humanos* in October).

In February 2001, OHCHR published an unedited version of a *Compendium of National Plans of Action for Human Rights Education* containing existing national plans of action for human rights education, including relevant sections of national human rights plans.

### **Support through technical cooperation projects**

In addition to the regional activities mentioned above, education and training activities were organized in various countries in the Asia-Pacific region (Cambodia, China, East Timor, India, Iran and Sri Lanka), the Arab region (Lebanon and Palestine), Africa (Somalia and Angola), Latin America (Colombia and the Andean region) and Europe (Macedonia and Tajikistan).

A specific human rights education component was developed within regional technical cooperation activities, such as the ninth workshop on regional cooperation for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asia-Pacific region (Bangkok, Thailand, February-March 2001) and the International Conference on Human Rights and Democratization in Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus (Dubrovnik, Croatia, October 2001).

### **Grassroots human rights education initiatives**

The Assisting Communities Together (ACT) project was initiated in 1998 in cooperation with UNDP. ACT makes small grants available for organizations and individuals carrying out human rights promotional activities in local communities. In 2001, OHCHR completed the second phase (2000-2001) of activities, which allowed OHCHR and UNDP to distribute 97 grants in 16 countries, and launched the third phase (2001-2002), which will enable OHCHR and UNDP to distribute 150 grants in 25 countries.

### **Human rights education and training materials**

In 2001, work continued on some of the training packages developed under the framework of the Decade, in

particular those aimed at human rights monitors, judges, prosecutors and lawyers (in cooperation with the International Bar Association), and prison officials. The *Training Manual on Human Rights Monitoring* was published, and the pilot version of OHCHR's *Human Rights Training Package for Prison Officials* was disseminated upon request. OHCHR's publication, *ABC: Teaching Human Rights—Practical Activities for Primary and Secondary Schools*, was revised and is scheduled for release in 2002.

### **Dissemination of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

During 2001, OHCHR continued to maintain and develop its database on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (available through the OHCHR web site at <http://www.unhchr.ch/udhr/index.htm>). Four new language versions of the Declaration (i.e. in Dioula, Solomon Islands Pidgin English, Soninké and Tongan) were posted on the database, bringing the total number of language versions to 328 (as of the end of 2001). Some previous language versions were revised on the basis of users' comments. A new section of the database was developed including a list of more than 500 Universal Declaration items now available, including printed and multimedia materials and souvenirs. These items are permanently displayed on the ground floor of OHCHR headquarters in Geneva.

### **Worldwide coordination**

The Office continues to disseminate information on the Decade and on human rights education in general by advising interested representatives from governments, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and academic institutions. In turn, governments, NGOs and international organizations have contributed to OHCHR's reports to the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly. OHCHR's web page on the Decade is updated to maintain the timeliness of its information.

### **Beneficiaries**

Beneficiaries include the approximately 2,000 organizations and individuals on OHCHR's mailing list, the organizations and individuals who request human rights publications, the governments and peoples of countries in which OHCHR conducts education and public information projects and the millions of people who click on to OHCHR's web site each year.





## Coordination

To implement the Decade's programme, OHCHR established *ad hoc* partnerships, within specific projects, with other agencies in the United Nations system (in particular UNESCO and its national commissions, the United Nations Department of Public Information and its Information Centres, and UNDP and its national offices, and ITU), and with regional inter-governmental organizations, governments, national institutions, human rights institutes and NGOs.

## Impact and achievements

- Information-sharing and networking among various actors were enhanced through regional and sub-regional education and training activities.
- The database on human rights education averaged some 50,000 hits per month during the last months of 2001.
- OHCHR's capacity to provide information and advice in the area of human rights education and training has increased. More than 100 external visitors, including government representatives, academics, representatives of international organizations, NGOs and human rights institutes, visited the Resource Collection on Human Rights Education.
- Positive feedback from the ACT project demonstrates the importance of bridging the gap that may exist between UN headquarters and local initiatives.
- The pilot version of OHCHR's *Human Rights Training Package for Prison Officials* was used in Palestine during 2001. A number of institutions and individuals around the world have also requested the training package to help them organize related activities. The training package was translated into Czech and Spanish.
- The *Human Rights Training Package for Judges, Prosecutors and Lawyers* was used for both national and regional training activities in India, East Timor, Vanuatu, Lebanon and the Andean region.
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights database, the only source for versions of the Declaration in national and local languages, recorded some 150,000 hits a month in 2001.

## Constraints

OHCHR's capacity to contribute to human rights education and training activities around the world is limited by the insufficient number of experienced staff who are able to develop guidance and methodological support for human rights education and technical cooperation activities around the world.

## Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	203,802	29,742
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	75,017	139,816
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	12,674	1,254
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	3,428
Contractual services	24,880	0
General operating expenses	0	300
Supplies and acquisitions	29,398	7,309
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>345,771</b>	<b>181,849</b>
Programme support costs	44,950	23,640
<b>Total</b>	<b>390,721</b>	<b>205,489</b>



## Trafficking in persons

### Background

Trafficking and the many human rights violations it encompasses present some of the most complex and pressing issues on the international human rights agenda. The diverse political and geographic contexts in which trafficking occurs, the conceptual differences in approach, the mobility and adaptability of traffickers, the varied needs of trafficked persons, the lack of an adequate legal framework with which to combat trafficking, and insufficient research and coordination nationally, regionally and internationally all contribute to the complexity of this problem.

### Objectives and strategy

The goal of OHCHR's work in this area is to integrate human rights into international, regional and national anti-trafficking initiatives through legal and policy development. The project has four basic objectives:

- To enhance and ensure the capacity of the High Commissioner to provide policy guidance and leadership on the issue of trafficking.
- To strengthen the capacity of OHCHR and the United Nations human rights system to deal with the human rights dimensions of trafficking.
- To ensure the integration of a human rights perspective into the anti-trafficking work of other UN agencies and programmes and to raise awareness and knowledge of trafficking as a human rights issue throughout the UN system.
- To encourage governments and external organizations (inter-governmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations, national non-governmental organizations, and national human rights institutions) to consider the issue of trafficking and adopt a human rights perspective to trafficking in their policies and activities.

OHCHR focuses on legal and policy issues and does not undertake multiple or complex technical cooperation or assistance activities. Instead, as far as possible, OHCHR tries to act as a catalyst for the work of others.

### Activities

During 2001, OHCHR:

- Established an inter-governmental contact group on human trafficking and migrant smuggling under

OHCHR's leadership;

- Developed position papers on proposed European Union framework decisions on trafficking and child sexual exploitation;
- Was appointed to the Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking;
- Developed and implemented a joint project with WHO on migrants and the right to health;
- Developed and implemented a joint project with UNDP and UNICEF to research trafficking in the Balkans;
- Continued substantive and financial involvement in the joint project to end trafficking in Nepal and developed the terms of reference for a national rapporteur on trafficking in Nepal;
- Issued a joint publication on migration and racism (with IOM, ILO and UNHCR) for the World Conference against Racism;
- Participated in an international effort to develop indicators and assessment criteria for anti-trafficking interventions;
- Sponsored a workshop on trafficking in Africa in the context of the World Conference against Racism;
- Supported and participated in the international workshop on HIV/AIDS and national human rights institutions; and
- Completed preparations for the final meeting of experts on the International Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking.

### Beneficiaries

OHCHR's legal and policy advocacy seeks to benefit trafficked persons by encouraging the international community to protect their rights and interests. OHCHR offers its expertise to international organizations, individuals and governments that seek its advice on trafficking-related issues. OHCHR received an average of 50 requests for advice and/or information each month during 2001.

### Implementing arrangements

OHCHR's work in trafficking is funded through the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights. A review of activities in early 2001 highlighted the need to streamline implementation procedures. The revised project reflects the changes suggested by the review with emphasis on legal and policy reform. Throughout 2002, efforts will be made to strengthen the capacity of OHCHR field offices to deal



with trafficking issues and to support local partners in promoting a rights-based approach to this issue.

### Impact and achievements

During 2001, the level of inter-agency cooperation led or facilitated by OHCHR increased substantially, and the inter-governmental contact group proved to be an important resource for all involved organizations. OHCHR's role in facilitating contact and collaboration among different agencies and programmes on the trafficking issue was widely appreciated.

OHCHR maintained its profile as a leading contributor to the development of law and policy on trafficking. The High Commissioner contributed to several important drafting processes, including two key EU Framework Decisions. The publication entitled *International Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking* is expected to be released in 2002; these principles and guidelines will be the cornerstone for future OHCHR activity in this area and are expected to be important policy tools for other organizations.

All activities undertaken during 2001 and planned for 2002 will lay the groundwork for an international conference on best practices in implementing a human rights approach to trafficking, which is scheduled to take place in 2003.

### Overall assessment

An internal review of OHCHR's activities in the area of trafficking identified a number of shortcomings in both the structure and implementation of activities. The strategic intervention budget line designed to support United Nations anti-trafficking activities has proved to be difficult to administer given the complexity of United Nations regulations governing inter-agency transfers. It has become apparent that the issue of trafficking is inextricably linked with other, politically sensitive issues, including irregular migration, transnational organized crime and public-sector corruption. To retain its credibility and effectiveness, activities should be revised taking the above into consideration. OHCHR believes that the consequent shift in perspective will result in more relevant and useful activities.

### Expenditure breakdown

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	134,426	110,843
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	13,522	4,212
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	14,586	9,743
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	0	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	39,721	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>202,255</b>	<b>124,798</b>
Programme support costs	26,275	16,224
<b>Total</b>	<b>228,530</b>	<b>141,022</b>





## Introduction

As a follow-up to the Organization of African Unity's (OAU) first African Ministerial Conference on Human Rights in Grand Bay, Mauritius (April 1999), the High Commissioner announced the Office's new regional approach to human rights promotion and protection in Africa. Sub-regional offices were opened in Pretoria, for Southern Africa, and Yaoundé, for Central Africa, and sub-regional strategies were devised. The deployment of additional regional representatives in 2002 will help OHCHR address human rights concerns through this sub-regional and regional approach.

Two important developments took place during 2001: the adoption of the Constitutive Act that will usher in the African Union (AU) as a successor regional organization to the OAU, and the adoption of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), which offers a new economic development strategy for the continent. Both will help promote regional integration in Africa and expand commitment across the continent to democracy, human rights, sustainable development, peace and security. Furthermore, they provide a unique opportunity for, and invite the building of partnerships with OHCHR and other UN agencies and the rest of the international community.

In light of these developments, OHCHR has been reconfiguring its regional and sub-regional policies and programmes as well as national projects to ensure that human rights remains at the centre of regional processes in Africa. It is imperative that this new strategy for Africa is based on, reflects and responds to, the complex realities of the continent. Increasingly, policy makers and human rights actors recognize the need for new approaches to promoting and protecting human rights; specifically, African governments have recognized the importance of adopting measures to prevent human rights violations and of identifying the root causes of those violations.

During 2001 OHCHR undertook planned national-level activities in Madagascar, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, and Somalia; additional activities were undertaken in Chad, Gabon, Malawi, Namibia and South Africa; they are described in the following sections. In addition, residual or preparatory activities were undertaken at the national-level and include:

- Mauritania: Preparation for support to the development of a national human rights plan of action was undertaken with a view to commencing activities in 2002.
- Sudan: An international human rights adviser was recruited in March 2001 to work in the country and prepare for activities to strengthen national human rights capacities and institutions; an initial six-month phase of consultations between March and October led to the identification of three training activities which were implemented in 2002.
- Togo: expenditures during 2001 refer to residual payments for activities undertaken in 2000; those activities supported the National Commission on Human Rights.
- Uganda: Activities to support the Human Rights Commission by developing its technical and substantive capacities were completed in 2000. Expenditures incurred during 2001 refer to residual costs related to the repatriation of the Institutional Development Adviser.

OHCHR maintains field offices in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. These activities are described in the chapter entitled "Human rights support for peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building activities" (see page 107). In cooperation with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) or the Department of Political Affairs (DPA), field offices are also maintained in Angola, the Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone. Projects and programmes that focus on promoting and protecting human rights are implemented through these offices. OHCHR also provides assistance to geographic and thematic rapporteurs, special representatives and independent experts for countries in the region (e.g. Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Somalia and the Sudan).

## *Regional and sub-regional activities*

### **Workshop on building national and sub-regional capacities for the promotion and protection of human rights**

This workshop was held in Banjul, the Gambia, from 17 to 19 December 2001 to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights in West Africa. The workshop aimed to:

- Encourage dialogue, at national and sub-regional levels, on the formulation and implementation of national plans of action for human rights;
- Raise awareness on human rights education and develop strategies for the implementation of the Decade of Human Rights Education in West Africa;
- Identify obstacles that hinder the enjoyment of human rights in the sub-region and develop strategies for dealing with them, including identifying the roles of different actors; and
- Develop a sub-regional strategy for implementing the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.

The workshop included participation from 16 West African countries; the principal participants included government officials, delegates of national human rights institutions, representatives of NGOs active in the region, representatives of ECOWAS and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, regional officers of the United Nations and UNV who work under UNDP's human rights strengthening project in Cape Verde, and representatives from UNDP in the Gambia. The workshop enhanced awareness of the human rights situation in the sub-region, examined priorities in West Africa, and elaborated various national plans of action for human rights and for human rights education; a compendium of these plans was issued to all participants.

### **African regional dialogue**

As part of an initiative aimed at developing its regional strategy for Africa, OHCHR began organizing a series of regional consultative dialogues on important human rights issues. The first regional dialogue, held in Geneva from 5 to 7 November 2001, focused on using the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the establishment of the African Union (AU) as tools to help strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights. In its preamble, the Constitutive Act of the African

Union emphasizes the determination of African leaders to promote and protect human and peoples' rights; NEPAD recognizes that peace, security, democracy and political governance are preconditions for development. However, the strategy needed to be more clearly defined and developed. While NEPAD provides for the monitoring of its human rights component through a forum of Heads of States, it was not clear from its Constitutive Act what importance the AU would give to its existing human rights regime and the proposed African court.

The primary purpose of the Dialogue was to discuss the place of human rights in the Constitutive Act of the African Union and NEPAD within the context of the African Development Forum III held in Addis Ababa in March 2002. It sought to:

- Explore aspects of respect for human rights and promotion of the rule of law and analyse the proposals in the NEPAD programme of action under the rubric "Democracy and Governance Initiative";
- Make concrete suggestions on how the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and the proposed court on human rights can play an important role within the African Union;
- Facilitate a consultative process between OHCHR and African stakeholders to develop a regional strategy for human rights;
- Develop a broader constituency for the promotion and protection of human rights that includes government, civil society and external partners, and highlight the need for better coordination among them;
- Enhance commitment to human rights at all levels of African society; and
- Improve understanding and appreciation of the important role that various stakeholders can play in furthering human rights principles, especially within the framework of NEPAD and the AU.

### **Workshop on economic, social and cultural rights in Southern Africa**

The Southern Africa region is characterized by relative political stability, though it faces many of the same socio-economic problems that plague developing countries, including debt repayments, structural adjustment programmes, financing for social welfare, unemployment, food insecurity and the implications of the liberalization of the international trade system. The status of



human rights varies from country to country, but in general there are concerns in the areas of health, housing and land rights, food security, unemployment, and racial and gender equity. Five countries in the region – Botswana, the Comoros, Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland – have not ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, although South Africa has signed the Covenant.

The workshop, held in Gaborone from 3 to 5 December 2001, aimed to increase awareness of the need to promote and protect economic, social and cultural rights, specifically rights related to HIV/AIDS. The workshop sought to:

- Sensitize the main actors working in economic, social and cultural rights about the existence and relevance of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the associated UN support system;
- Encourage ratification of the Covenant by states that have not yet done so;
- Offer training on reporting for the Covenant; and
- Provide a basis for sustaining and monitoring the impact of the workshop.

Participants came from 12 countries of the sub-region and included government officials, representatives from national human rights institutions, the Southern African Development Community (SADC), NGOs and UN agencies. The legal and human rights adviser of UNAIDS served as a resource person.

### **Southern Africa sub-regional office**

The sub-regional project entitled “Strengthening national and regional capacities in human rights, democracy and the rule of law in Southern Africa” was established and a regional office was opened in Pretoria in 1998 to:

- Provide advice, assistance and information to governments in the sub-region (i.e. Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and to the Southern African Development Community;
- Provide technical advice, support and training to UN Country Teams and ensure their access to human rights information and documentation;
- Develop and carry out activities that would strengthen sub-regional networks in support of human rights, notably civil society organizations; and

- Facilitate the formulation and implementation of human rights technical cooperation projects at the national and sub-regional levels.

An evaluation of the project, conducted in June 2001, noted the following:

- Extensive support had been provided to the ministries of foreign affairs and justice, NGOs, the police and prisons in various countries in the region;
- Technical assistance was provided to pre-existing Southern African human rights commissions while the office also pressed for enabling legislation to launch additional commissions; and
- Additional programme staff would be required to support and continue activities of the regional office.

The work of the sub-regional office is being reformulated on the basis of this evaluation.

### **United Nations Sub-regional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa**

Although the High Commissioner will formally launch the sub-regional Centre for Human Rights in Yaoundé in June 2002, during the reporting period the Centre:

- Organized a sub-regional programme for NGOs involved in gender issues in preparation for the World Conference against Racism from 16-18 July 2001;
- Assisted the National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms in its efforts to organize a forum, held from 23-24 July 2001, for ministries, the National Commission and human rights NGOs. As requested in the recommendations adopted during the forum, the Centre provided assistance to the joint mission undertaken by the Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms and NGOs during their visit to prisons in Bamenda, Bafoussam and Douala;
- Supported the participation of the chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms at the World Conference against Racism;
- Organized a workshop on the development of human rights national plans of action, in December 2001;
- Organized a workshop on human rights education in Central Africa in March 2001 in close cooperation with UNDP and the Institute of International Relations of Cameroon: Workshop participants adopted the Yaoundé Declaration which recommends inter alia that the Sub-regional Centre implements a plan of action for 2001-2002; and

- Established a documentation centre, in November 2001, which also publishes a newsletter on human rights and democracy.

## Expenditure breakdown

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	0	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	15,923	2,595
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	74,518	729
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	150,618	0
Contractual services	11,600	0
General operating expenses	2,875	0
Supplies and acquisitions	1,885	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	46,513	16,685
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>303,932</b>	<b>20,009</b>
Programme support costs	39,512	2,601
<b>Total</b>	<b>343,444</b>	<b>22,610</b>

## Country projects

### Chad

#### Background

In September 1997, the Government of Chad asked OHCHR to provide technical assistance in the field of human rights. On 8 April 1998, the Commission on Human Rights formally requested that OHCHR and UNDP jointly implement a technical cooperation project in Chad. A joint needs-assessment mission was conducted in October that year. In its final report the mission noted the high level of impunity and recommended that institutions that protect human rights be strengthened. Activities began on 1 February 2000 for a planned duration of 18 months.

#### Objectives

The immediate objective was to strengthen human rights institutions and their ability to develop and implement strategies, plans of action and training courses for promoting and protecting human rights.

#### Activities

During the reporting period, the following activities were carried out:

- A member of the National Commission on Human Rights and an NGO representative visited the prisons of Bongor, Mondou, Doba, Koumra and Sarh in March 2001.
- Train-the-trainers workshops on women's and children's rights were conducted by the local NGO *Association des Femmes Juristes du Tchad* in N'Djaména, Sarh, Mondou and Abéché.
- The *Ligue Tchadienne des Droits de l'Homme* held training courses on human rights and humanitarian law for members of the Gendarmerie.
- Two representatives of the National Commission participated in a meeting for African human rights national institutions held in Lomé, Togo (14-16 March 2001).
- The national expert participated in the sub-regional workshop held in Yaoundé from 14 to 17 March 2001.
- Two members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs participated in the World Conference against Racism in Durban.
- A workshop on treaty reporting was conducted in November 2001 for representatives of the ministries and NGOs.

- Human rights education materials were distributed to various NGOs.
- Human rights books were delivered to the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Council and the National Commission on Human Rights for their documentation centres.

The workshop on national plans of actions was not held as initially planned because a similar workshop was organized for Central African countries in Yaoundé in December 2001.

## Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries included members of the National Commission on Human Rights, members of the gendarmerie, and a number of school teachers, social welfare workers and NGO representatives who participated in the train-the-trainers workshop on women and children's rights. The Supreme Court and the Constitutional Council were direct beneficiaries of the assistance provided for supporting the documentation centres.

## Implementing arrangements

The project was developed and implemented jointly with UNDP. Two local NGOs were selected to implement the training courses for the Gendarmerie and the train-the-trainers workshops on women's and children's rights.

## Impact and achievements

The training courses for members of the Gendarmerie strengthened their knowledge of human rights principles and helped establish a climate of confidence with human rights NGOs. Joint visits to the prisons conducted by the National Commission on Human Rights and a representative of the NGO community set a precedent for cooperation among partners working in the field of human rights. Government officials and NGO representatives were trained on how to prepare reports to be submitted to treaty bodies. NGOs' participation in the workshop will help them play a greater role in preparing official and shadow reports.

## Constraints

The objectives were only partially met, due to the lack of personnel, equipment and financial means necessary for the National Commission on Human Rights to do its work fully and effectively. The Government did not provide the necessary funding for the rental of the Commission's and the project's office. Without permanent professional staff, the Commission was unable to carry out its daily activities and unable to benefit from

the assistance provided. It proved impossible to set up a single documentation centre for the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Council as envisaged because both parties wanted the Centre to be housed at their location; in the end, two separate centres were established.

## Overall assessment

Continued support by the Government is required if the assistance provided is to be useful. Primary responsibility for technical cooperation programmes should lie with local counterparts; to foster ownership by national counterparts, the role of the external expertise should be limited. Seminars and training courses can have a positive impact if follow-up activities are planned.

## Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	0	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	0	0
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	0	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	101,455	78,898
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>101,455</b>	<b>78,898</b>
Programme support costs	9,850	7,660
<b>Total</b>	<b>111,305</b>	<b>86,558</b>

## Gabon

### Background

Following the High Commissioner's visit to Gabon in 1996, the Government requested technical assistance in the field of human rights. A memorandum of understanding between OHCHR and the Government was signed in June 1999 and activities began immediately





thereafter. This project did not appear in the Annual Appeal 2001 as funds were already available from 2000 and the project was completed in 2001.

### Objectives

The main objective of the project was to assist with the establishment of a national commission on human rights by providing training and appropriate equipment. Other objectives included:

- Building the institutional capacity for drafting periodic reports to be submitted to human rights bodies;
- Bringing domestic law into conformity with international human rights standards; and
- Training the judiciary, the security and defence forces, and prison administration in respecting and protecting human rights.

### Activities

Following the official installation of the members of the National Commission on Human Rights on 30 March 2001, OHCHR organized a training session on the operations and management of the Commission (Libreville, 23-25 October 2001). One consultant and one OHCHR staff member trained 20 members of the Commission, governmental officials and representatives of the civil society. The training was organized in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice with logistical assistance provided by UNDP Libreville.

### Coordination

The Ministry of Justice and UNDP were OHCHR's operational partners: Within the Ministry the General Directorate for Human Rights was involved in project implementation, UNDP providing logistical assistance.

### Impact and achievements

The main objective of the project was achieved. Follow-up activities should be planned to ensure that the National Commission develops a strategic plan of action for the next year and effectively assumes its functions after OHCHR withdraws.

The October 2001 review of the project noted that the Commission does not have sufficient premises and staff to ensure its proper functioning; that basic material and expert advice on a range of management, personnel and operational issues should be provided to the Commission; that a comprehensive training programme should be offered to all personnel; and that OHCHR should assist in the development of a strategic plan of action for the next three years of the Commission's operation.

### Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	0	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	15,289	4,803
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	4,157	0
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	800	0
Supplies and acquisitions	1,200	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>21,446</b>	<b>4,803</b>
Programme support costs	2,788	624
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,234</b>	<b>5,427</b>

## Madagascar

### Objectives

OHCHR's technical cooperation project in Madagascar aims to improve the judicial system, especially detention conditions and facilities. Activities begun in January 1999 and will continue until March 2002. The project aims to:

- Support the work of the National Commission on Human Rights;
- Support the Ministry of Justice in efforts to ensure respect for human rights; and
- Help strengthen local NGOs.

### Activities

- Workshop for lawyers and magistrates (Antananarivo, 16-20 April).
- Workshop for law enforcement officials (Antananarivo, 7-11 May).
- Workshop for prison officers (Antsirabe, 12-16 November).
- Between March and December, a series of broadcasts on five private radio stations were aired as part of a human rights awareness campaign.



- Fellowships were organized for national officers including magistrates, NGO representatives and teachers; four fellows went to Strasbourg, six to Geneva and three to Canada.
- The Majunga Human Rights Platform was established as an umbrella group for NGOs working in human rights, children's rights and women's rights; this platform has provided a human rights perspective on economic and social issues.
- The national project manager provided advisory services and various types of support to individuals and NGOs on human rights and related issues.

## Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries included parliamentarians, administrators of justice, members of the National Commission on Human Rights, law enforcement officials, NGOs, teachers, judges, youth groups and women's organizations.

## Implementing arrangements and coordination

A national manager, who works in close cooperation with UNDP, the Government and the National Commission on Human Rights, has implemented the activities. UNDP hosts the OHCHR office and provides various services.

## Impact and achievements

Human rights awareness and sensitivity have increased substantially through technical cooperation activities, but further work needs to be done for a real human rights culture to take root in the country. Ad hoc seminars for target groups have been appreciated and well attended. The November 2001 evaluation recognized the effectiveness of this low-budget, yet productive, technical cooperation project. The performance of the National Commission on Human Rights could be improved.

## Constraints

Political instability following the elections in late 2001 resulted in the cancellation of the seminar for magistrates; the training course for the preparation of reports to treaty bodies was postponed until early 2002.

## Overall assessment

It was decided that a human rights unit would be established within the UNDP office to ensure continued human rights activities. OHCHR may consider undertaking additional training activities in 2002 under this new framework.

## Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	30,998	2,070
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	35,916	25,578
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	18,699	3,966
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	4,044	0
General operating expenses	16,899	1,269
Supplies and acquisitions	62,544	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	42,575	5,992
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>211,675</b>	<b>38,875</b>
Programme support costs	27,518	5,054
<b>Total</b>	<b>239,193</b>	<b>43,929</b>

## Malawi

### Background

This project supports the incorporation of human rights standards and practices in the policies and practices of state institutions and assists in the development of national capacities, including human rights institutions, the police, magistrates and judges, to realize those rights. The project has supported the Human Rights Commission, the Office of the Ombudsman, the Law Commission and the National Compensation Tribunal. The project was concluded in 2001 and an evaluation will be conducted during 2002.

### Objectives

During 2001, the main objectives of the project were to:

- Support the National Human Rights Commission, the Office of the Ombudsman, and the Inter-Ministerial Commission on Human Rights and Democracy;
- Support the establishment of the Alternative Dispute Resolution Association of Malawi; and



- Provide training in human rights and dispute resolution for participants drawn from various sectors of society, including the judiciary, correctional services, police and NGOs.

## Activities

Activities focusing on human rights education and the development of an institutional structure for alternative dispute resolution included:

- A workshop on human rights and conflict resolution for staff from the Human Rights Commission, the Office of the Ombudsman and human rights NGOs (Lilongwe, 26-30 March 2001);
- A training seminar on international human rights and investigation techniques for the Human Rights Commission (10-12 April 2001);
- Expert support from an OHCHR consultant on the establishment of the Alternative Dispute Resolution Association (26 March-23 May 2001). The Malawi Human Rights Commission was the implementing partner for this activity and provided a temporary secretariat for the Alternative Dispute Resolution Association; it also coordinated the various meetings that led to the formation of the Association;
- Ongoing support to the Human Rights Commission's project on "Youths' role in combating discrimination and intolerance in Malawi". The Commission had designed workshops in four administrative regions of Malawi (south, north, central and east) and was part of the advocacy campaign for the World Conference against Racism;
- A training workshop for magistrates on human rights and dispute resolution (Mangochi, 18-23 June 2001).
- A training seminar on human rights and dispute resolution for judges (Lilongwe, 1-6 August 2001). Participants in this workshop included judges from Malawi and Zambia; and
- Purchase of library books for the Human Rights Commission and development of its information technology.

## Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries included staff of the Human Rights Commission, of the Office of the Ombudsman, magistrates and members of civil society and NGOs.

## Coordination

The project is implemented in collaboration with UNDP. A HURIST officer located at UNDP Lilongwe provides technical backstopping for the project.

## Impact and achievements

The introduction of training in alternative dispute resolution processes has been well appreciated. Government authorities have initiated a process to revise the Rules of Court to include alternative dispute resolution. The success of this approach has encouraged UNDP and the local donor community to initiate projects to ensure the sustainability of the alternative dispute resolution process within the Human Rights Commission, the judiciary and the Office of the Ombudsman. The Human Rights Commission has become more visible and vocal in championing its constitutional mandate to promote and protect human rights.

## Constraints

The National Human Rights Commission was meant to be OHCHR's main implementing partner, but its limited operational capacity has hindered its ability to play this role effectively. As a result, OHCHR continued to rely on UNDP to implement activities.

## Overall assessment

This project helped develop a momentum toward democracy and human rights. Administrative support from UNDP ensured the timely implementation of activities.

## Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	0	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	54,456	2,164
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	13,943	3,183
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	11,140	0
Contractual services	747	0
General operating expenses	11,990	0
Supplies and acquisitions	14,177	42
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	14,150	2,087
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>120,603</b>	<b>7,476</b>
Programme support costs	15,678	972
<b>Total</b>	<b>136,281</b>	<b>8,448</b>

## Namibia

### Background

OHCHR's technical cooperation project supports the incorporation of international human rights standards into national laws, practices and policies and assists in the development of sustainable national capacities to implement these standards. The project began in 1997 for an initial period of two years, but was extended until December 2001 in order to complete outstanding activities and consolidate gains of previous years; it is now terminated and a detailed assessment of this project will be undertaken in 2002.

### Objectives

The project focused on incorporating human rights issues into the training curricula of officials responsible for implementing human rights standards, particularly judicial officers, police, prison officials, and civil servants. The immediate objectives were to:

- Develop national capacity in legal drafting;
- Help incorporate international human rights standards, including economic, social and cultural rights, into national legislation and policy;
- Develop national capacity within the police, correctional services, military and judiciary, as well as in civil society, to conduct effective human rights training, incorporate human rights into training curricula and develop human rights training materials; and
- Establish a fully equipped Human Rights and Documentation Centre with staff trained in data management and human rights education.

### Activities

During 2001, OHCHR funded a consultant coordinator for the Human Rights and Documentation Centre of the University of Namibia in Windhoek. It also co-organized a workshop for judges of the High Court and Supreme Court with the Documentation Centre from 16-18 February 2001: All judges of the two Courts attended; and three consultants from the United Kingdom and South Africa were also present. Issues such as sentencing, the role of the judge in giving effect to international human rights standards, non-discrimination in international law and the incorporation of international human rights into domestic law and practice were covered.

In addition, two workshops for law enforcement officers from the Namibian police were organized by the Documentation Centre (29 October-2 November and 5-9 November 2001): 49 commissioned officers attended. In November 2001, the Documentation Centre organized a workshop on human rights and the administration of justice which was sponsored by the German technical cooperation agency GTZ and was attended by 16 magistrates.

### Beneficiaries

The main beneficiaries of the project were judges of the High Courts and Supreme Court, students and researchers, law enforcement officers and the general public.

### Coordination

The project was coordinated with the Faculty of Law at the University of Namibia, the Human Rights Documentation Centre, and the inter-ministerial technical committee for human rights. UNDP provided technical backstopping and administrative support.

### Impact and achievements

As a result of the February workshop and contact with one of the consultants, the Namibian judiciary now has access to human rights information available to the Royal Courts of Justice in the United Kingdom. The Human Rights Documentation Centre can now provide human rights training and attract funding. By introducing training in alternative methods of dispute resolution, the project contributed to the establishment of the National Arbitration and Mediation Association of Namibia.

### Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	0	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	81,359	5,953
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	9,252	4,847
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	800	0
Supplies and acquisitions	43,300	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	51,940	1,816
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>186,651</b>	<b>12,616</b>
Programme support costs	24,265	1,640
<b>Total</b>	<b>210,916</b>	<b>14,256</b>



## Rwanda

### Background

The National Human Rights Commission was created in 1999 as a sign of the Government's commitment to protect and promote human rights. OHCHR was asked to initiate activities to develop the skills needed to make the Commission a viable and effective body. Although funds were allocated for activities to begin in 2000, difficulties in staff recruitment, training for the Commissioners and office accommodation delayed finalization of the project until October 2000. The Special Representative for Rwanda played a key role in re-establishing technical cooperation between OHCHR and the various human rights stakeholders in Rwanda, particularly the Government.

In 2001, OHCHR completed activities begun in 2000 and UNDP offered to fund and continue activities in line with the project objectives and recommendations of the February 2001 steering committee. OHCHR, meanwhile, contemplated a new revised project.

### Objectives

The activities aimed to develop the technical capacities of the National Human Rights Commission. Initiatives were also undertaken to strengthen linkages between the Commission and other institutions, such as the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission, Parliament, the Ministries of Justice and Interior, and NGOs and other civil society groups.

### Activities

An office automation expert ensured that materials and equipment were installed at the National Human Rights Commission. UNDP supported follow-up activities while OHCHR developed a new project.

### Implementing arrangements

OHCHR worked closely with the Special Representative on human rights in Rwanda until his mandate was terminated in April 2001.

### Coordination

Following UNDP's decision to support OHCHR activities, a meeting of the project steering committee was convened in Kigali (February 2001) in which all stakeholders evaluated implementation so far and determined how to coordinate subsequent joint action among OHCHR, UNDP and the Commission.

### Overall assessment

The Commission tended to concentrate on in-house procedural issues during the period under review. Since OHCHR

expects the Commission to establish linkages with other human rights institutions in the future, the new project should include activities to be carried out with human rights NGOs and other national departments and commissions.

### Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	0	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	42,204	24,572
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	4,119	0
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	0	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	54,200	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>100,523</b>	<b>24,572</b>
Programme support costs	13,068	3,194
<b>Total</b>	<b>113,591</b>	<b>27,766</b>

## Sierra Leone

### Background

The resumption of armed conflict in May 2000 prevented the implementation of OHCHR's project to assist the Government in establishing a Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Following a reassessment of the operational environment in September 2000, OHCHR reviewed and revised its project. The revision provided for a full-time Geneva-based officer to backstop the project and took into account the Security Council's decision to authorize the establishment of an independent Special Court.

Support for the early establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission increased as the peace process developed, especially following the cease-fire agreement, made in Abuja in November 2000, and the simultaneous disarming of the Civil Defence Forces (CDF) and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF). As one of the elements of the July 1999 Lomé Peace Agreement, which is supported by





the main antagonists in the conflict, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission is perceived as critical for ensuring a sustainable peace. In March 2001, the Security Council encouraged the Government, together with the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and other relevant international actors, to expedite the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Special Court.

## Objectives

The project aims to help build a solid foundation for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission so that it can fulfil its statutory role to:

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

## Activities

During the reporting period, the following activities took place:

- OHCHR concluded a grant agreement with the International Human Rights Law Group to implement a comprehensive public-awareness campaign for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. The process is ongoing. During 2001, the Law Group programme focused on implementing a sensitization campaign.
- A local NGO, Manifesto 99, commissioned by OHCHR in December 2000 to research the traditional methods of reconciliation, submitted its interim report.
- An operational and management seminar on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission took place from 29 May to 1 June 2001. Participants discussed and made recommendations on various aspects of the budget, organization and structure of the Commission, including its independence, staffing, special support for women and children, outreach, the relationship between the Commission and the Special Court, and the methodology of the Commission's work.
- In consultation with OHCHR and the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), UNICEF organized a workshop for children about the Commission (4-6 June 2001). Workshop participants made recommendations on how the Commission could handle the cases of juvenile offenders.
- The High Commissioner selected three international commissioners.
- The Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG), in his role as selection coordinator, also selected four national commissioners.
- The project was revised to adapt to the current operational conditions, especially given the establishment of a Special Court.

- An expert meeting on the relationship between the Commission and the Special Court was held in New York from 20 to 22 December 2001; participants proposed guidelines on cooperation and collaboration between the two bodies. Further discussions on the subject were held during parallel missions to the country by OHCHR and the UN Office of Legal Affairs in January 2002.
- Over 20 workshops were organized throughout the country on the role and function of the Commission. UNAMSIL sensitized the local community on the truth and reconciliation process.

## Beneficiaries

The expected beneficiaries are the people of Sierra Leone.

## Coordination

Activities were coordinated with the Special Representative of the Secretary General, UNAMSIL and UNDP.

## Impact and achievements

The activities created greater awareness of and opportunities for participation of Sierra Leoneans in the process leading up to the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. The success of the project was demonstrated in the level of participation during seminars and in the tremendous response to calls for nominations of candidates for national commissioners. Sierra Leone Web developed a Commission web site in collaboration with UNAMSIL. The web site ([www.sierra-leone.org/trc](http://www.sierra-leone.org/trc)) carries publications, documents and photographs on preparations for the Commission. Leaflets, T-shirts, stickers, caps and banners have been produced and circulated to create public awareness of the Commission. Significantly, the RUF is becoming increasingly involved in the truth and reconciliation process, a development unimaginable as recently as May 2000.

## Constraints

The changing operational environment, which requires the continual revision of activities and planning, has been a great constraint. The resource-intensive nature of activities has placed a tremendous burden on the limited human resources available to the UNAMSIL Human Rights Section. In response, OHCHR began preparations to establish an interim secretariat for the Commission. The interim secretariat would be composed of an executive secretary and 11 other staff who would, in collaboration with UNAMSIL, undertake all necessary tasks required for the smooth implementation of the Commission's preparatory phase. Other planned activities, including the human rights awareness and training programme for the United Nations and extended humanitarian communities, were not implemented





because work to establish the Commission accelerated and all personnel were mobilized to that end. The target humanitarian agencies have requested a rescheduling of the postponed activities.

### Overall assessment

Those who had previously expressed concern about the impact of the process to establish a Truth and Reconciliation Commission on other peace initiatives, such as demobilization and reintegration, have since realized that both initiatives reinforce each other. The concluded operational and management seminar of June 2001 provided the basis for planning the next steps towards the establishment of the Commission, including launching a special appeal to fund its activities.

### Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001 US\$	2000 final US\$
Staff costs	68,819	1,140
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	52,069	8,747
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	37,309	7,072
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	400	0
General operating expenses	10,485	9,690
Supplies and acquisitions	5,283	135
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	215,500	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>389,865</b>	<b>26,784</b>
Programme support costs	50,682	3,482
<b>Total</b>	<b>440,547</b>	<b>30,266</b>

## Somalia

### Background

OHCHR initiated a one-year project in October 1999 based on proposals for technical cooperation made by an independent expert. A human rights officer was posted within the Nairobi-based United Nations Coordination Unit. The project

supported local administrations, human rights defenders, NGOs and women groups, monitored human rights violations, and integrated a human rights component into the work of the UN agencies operating in the country.

In September 2000, UNDP proposed that OHCHR and UNDP jointly manage the UNDP Somali Civil Protection Programme (SCPP). An OHCHR senior human rights adviser was thus seconded to UNDP.

### Objectives

The project has three main objectives:

- Provide technical advice on formulating and implementing the UNDP rule of law and Governance activities, including the SCPP, especially concerning its judiciary and law enforcement components;
- Integrate a human rights component into the work of other UN agencies operating within the framework of the Office of the UN Resident Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia in Nairobi, focusing on governance, the judiciary, law enforcement, parliaments, civil society and the media; and
- Support the mandate of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia by providing information and support for field missions.

### Activities

#### The Somali Civil Protection Programme

- In May, the adviser undertook a mission to Somaliland to evaluate the implementation of the judiciary and law-enforcement components of the SCPP. His findings helped formulate the human rights components of the SCPP, including subsequent assessment and restructuring.
- In June, OHCHR, in collaboration with DIAKONIA, a Swedish NGO implementing the SCPP in Puntland, northeast Somalia, organized a two-week training workshop for judges, lawyers, the Attorney General's office and senior law-enforcement officers. The senior human rights adviser also evaluated the region's prisons and supervised the strengthening of DIAKONIA's work with women's prisons.
- OHCHR Somalia prepared a police training curriculum for DIAKONIA in August. Its translation unit finalized the translation of four OHCHR training manuals into Somali. OHCHR also prepared a training curriculum for paralegals; that programme will begin in January 2002.

#### Mainstreaming human rights

- In collaboration with UNDP, OHCHR organized a weeklong workshop in Hargeisa (July 2001) on the agenda of the World Conference against Racism and UNDP's Human Development Report.



- OHCHR Somalia prepared a position paper on addressing past human rights violations. The paper was incorporated in the United Nations Secretary-General's report on Somalia and included a proposal for establishing a committee of experts to investigate allegations of war crimes and crimes against humanity.
- In October 2001, OHCHR and UNDP Somalia agreed to explore the possibility of expanding their collaboration to include issues raised by the Independent Expert. These include training the militia in humanitarian law, establishing national and regional human rights institutions, incorporating human rights in school curricula, and providing technical assistance to the civil society and the independent media.
- OHCHR Somalia prepared a project on how to lay the groundwork for activities concerning past human rights violations. Based on this document, and with financial support from the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, a consultant was appointed in November.
- A Human Rights and Gender Joint Working Group retreat was held from 22-23 November 2001. Its recommendations fed into a revised work strategy for the UN Country Team on human rights and gender issues.
- The adviser developed an OHCHR strategy to include a rule of law component in the Somali Civil Protection Programme, a monitoring and advocacy capacity, a mainstreaming strand and a strategy for dealing with past abuses. Proposals were also made for a series of regional and national human rights conferences.

## Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries include local authorities, staff of UN agencies and members of the Commission on Human Rights.

## Implementing arrangements

The mainstreaming project is conducted in close collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office. UNDP finances all aspects of the project, except the salary of the assigned senior human rights adviser and the costs of OHCHR internal monitoring and evaluation exercises. This support includes the logistical, communication, transport and secretarial services of UNDP and the United Nations Coordination Unit. A memorandum of understanding was signed between OHCHR and the Swedish NGO DIAKONIA, which executes the SCPP in Puntland, northeast Somalia. Within the framework of the MOU, a professional Somali translator was hired to translate OHCHR's standard training materials for judges and law enforcement officials into Somali.

## Impact and achievements

OHCHR's presence has resulted in inclusion of human rights components in UNDP and wider UN Country Team activities. This is especially evident in the incorporation of a rule-of-law element into the revised SCPP, due to begin in early 2002. The most creative and productive activities have been conducted in collaboration with the Swedish NGO DIAKONIA. The inter-agency Human Rights Joint Working Group, established by previous OHCHR initiatives, continued to play a key role in the mainstreaming process. While the adviser implemented some activities for civil society with other agencies, notably UNDP, neither parliament nor the media was specifically targeted; these bodies should be included in future SCPP activities.

## Overall assessment

The project has evolved to respond to the needs of partners and to the changing context. The project was revised in early 2002 to adapt to the relocation of UNDP from Nairobi, Kenya, to Hargeisa and to the expansion of activities under the restructured rule-of-law SCPP component. Human rights concerns in Somalia will gradually be transferred to OHCHR's Regional Representative attached to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, in keeping with the Office's regional approach.

## Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	280,885	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	15,852	0
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	81,089	0
General operating expenses	764	0
Supplies and acquisitions	3,091	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>381,681</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme support costs	49,619	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>431,300</b>	<b>0</b>





## South Africa

### Background

OHCHR's technical cooperation project in South Africa was conceived against the backdrop of the country's transition from apartheid to democracy. It emphasized human rights training and capacity building. The project began in August 1997 and was scheduled to last until August 1999, but was extended to February 2001. The extension was granted to allow time for the implementation of the outstanding activities and the consolidation of gains from previous years. Activities related to this project were completed in February 2001 and an evaluation was conducted later during the year.

The reporting period witnessed a breakthrough in the effort to provide affordable retroviral drugs for HIV/AIDS patients. An out-of-court settlement weakened the monopoly of major pharmaceutical firms on patents for such medication through the liberalization of a license to produce, purchase or distribute generic versions of anti-retroviral drugs. This will go a long way in reducing the cost of HIV/AIDS medication in South Africa.

### Objectives

In the context of increasing problems related to farm evictions and security of tenure as well as growing insecurity, OHCHR implemented activities that helped build the capacity of the Commission on the Restitution of Land Rights and the Department of Land Affairs.

### Activities

During 2001, the project supported a resource person at the Commission on the Restitution of Land Rights. In collaboration with the South African Human Rights Commission, this person developed training manuals on the eviction of farm workers and security of tenure for farm workers. An evaluation was conducted in November/December 2001.

### Impact and achievements

The evaluation team consisting of an external consultant, one OHCHR member, one Government representative and one staff member from OHCHR's regional office, concluded that:

- The project design was not comprehensive enough, as it excluded a number of key public institutions such as the Public Prosecutors Office;

- Activities related to the complaint-handling mechanism and monitoring the realization of economic, social and cultural rights could not be accomplished;
- The project was well-founded and based on proven techniques and similar practices elsewhere; and
- The project was timely and took into consideration the prevailing circumstances in South Africa, which was in dire need for human rights training and capacity building.

### Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	128,900	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	57,985	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	2,962	6,774
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	1,900	0
Supplies and acquisitions	3,500	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>195,247</b>	<b>6,774</b>
Programme support costs	25,382	881
<b>Total</b>	<b>220,629</b>	<b>7,655</b>



# LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

## *Introduction*

The human rights situation in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) has made substantial progress at the institutional and legislative levels, although there remain many obstacles to the full enjoyment of human rights. Despite more ratifications of international human rights instruments, most countries still do not report regularly to the treaty bodies. Macro-economic policies often have a negative effect on the most vulnerable groups; justice administration systems are weak; and impunity, corruption, extra-judicial killings and torture remain all too common.

The Latin America and Caribbean region has:

- The highest rate of ratification of international human rights instruments;
- One of the oldest and most effective regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights;
- An extensive and effective network of non-governmental institutions;
- Several sub-regional systems/arrangements for political and economic integration including through the Inter-American system of protection of human rights (the Inter-American Commission for Human Rights and the Inter-American Court for Human Rights), the Central American System of Integration (SICA), the Community of Andean Countries (CAN), the South American Common Market (MERCOSUR) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM);
- Two current peace-making processes (in El Salvador and Guatemala); and
- Both the highest GDP and external debt among the developing regions.

OHCHR has staff in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua and a regional representative in Santiago de Chile. At the national level, OHCHR undertook planned technical cooperation

activities in Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico and Nicaragua. Additional activities were undertaken in Argentina to implement human rights training and publication projects. Following a needs-assessment mission to Brazil, arrangements were made to place a senior human rights programme officer at UNDP in Brasilia in May 2002. Related activities were postponed to allow for planning of project objectives. In El Salvador, the appointment of the Ombudsperson by the Legislative Assembly was delayed, resulting in a delay in the start of activities; revised projects will be implemented there in 2002.

OHCHR maintains a field office in Colombia. Activities there are described in the chapter entitled "Human rights support for peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building activities" (see page 107). The Department of Political Affairs (DPA) maintains a field office with a human rights section in Guatemala. OHCHR also provides assistance to thematic rapporteurs who visit the region and to the independent expert for Haiti.

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## Regional and sub-regional activities

### Objectives

In mid-2001, OHCHR implemented a regional project for eight months, designed according to the framework for technical cooperation as adopted under the Quito Framework in 1999. This regional project was established to identify and exchange best practices and to strengthen human rights infrastructures at the national level. Objectives include:

- Developing regional and sub-regional initiatives to advance strategies that promote economic, social and cultural rights; protecting the human rights of vulnerable groups; promoting ratification of and accession to international human rights instruments; and encouraging the application of international human rights instruments by national courts; and
- Devising a regional strategy by enhancing collaboration with OHCHR partners in the region.

### Activities

OHCHR held a sub-regional workshop on national human rights plans of action for countries in the Andean region (Lima, 16-18 July 2001); it was attended by government representatives from Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, and representatives of national institutions and NGOs. The aim of the workshop was to exchange experiences and expertise, and identify best practices in the elaboration of plans of action. As a result, the Andean Commission of Jurists agreed to include information on national plans on the judicial network; the Government of Peru issued a decree entrusting the national council of human rights with the task of drafting guidelines for the adoption of a national human rights plan of action; and the Government of Colombia offered to host the next Andean workshop on national human rights plans in April 2002.

A sub-regional workshop on the application of international human rights instruments by national courts and tribunals was held in Montevideo from 22 to 25 October 2001; it attracted some 30 participants, including representatives of governments, legislatures, the judiciary, national institutions and NGOs from the South American Common Market (MERCOSUR) countries. A regional workshop on the elaboration of strategies for the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights was held in Buenos Aires from 24 to 27 October 2001. Some 30 participants, including government representatives from concerned

ministries or institutions, national institutions and NGOs attended. The High Commissioner attended both these workshops in an effort to strengthen cooperation and encourage follow-up to the World Conference against Racism.

Three training workshops on the problem of domestic violence were held for the police of Panama (Panama City, 5-9 October 2001), Paraguay (Montevideo, 15-19 October 2001) and Uruguay (Asunción, 22-26 October 2001). Participants included trainers from the police academies, commanding and operational police officers and, in Paraguay, NGO representatives. During the three workshops, a draft training manual was tested and revised.

In collaboration with the *Red de Apoyo*, a network of NGOs working on human rights education in the LAC region, OHCHR held a workshop in Caracas from 12 to 17 October 2001 to assist in preparations for the Conference on Human Rights Education for Latin American and Caribbean countries, which was held in Mexico in November 2001 and organized by OHCHR and UNESCO in collaboration with about 40 NGO representatives and a representative of the Venezuelan government.

On 6 and 7 December 2001, experts met in Geneva to help develop OHCHR's strategy for the region. OHCHR also held a workshop on disabilities in collaboration with the national institutions of Peru in Lima, from 4 to 7 December 2001: Its aim was to train national institution staff on the rights of people with disabilities and on the procedures for the implementation of Peruvian law regarding these persons. In addition, from 3 to 5 December 2001, a seminar on human rights and disabilities was held for staff of the Peruvian Ombudsman's Office, in cooperation with the Latin American Institute for Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD) and the *Defensoría* of Costa Rica

The above activities were implemented in close collaboration with the following partners: the Inter-American Institute for Human Rights (IHR), for the Montevideo and the Buenos Aires workshops; the Latin American Institute for Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD), for the sub-project on training on domestic violence; the Andean Commission of Jurists,

for the workshop in Lima on national human rights plans of action; *Red de Apoyo*, UNESCO and the national institution of Peru and Costa Rica. UNDP also played an active role in these activities.

## Expenditure breakdown

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	2001 US\$	2000 final US\$
Staff costs	15,089	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	28,729	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	79,687	3,532
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	33,469	2,487
Contractual services	9,700	0
General operating expenses	2,500	0
Supplies and acquisitions	500	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	328,129	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>497,803</b>	<b>6,019</b>
Programme support costs	64,714	782
<b>Total</b>	<b>562,517</b>	<b>6,801</b>

## Strengthening the rule of law and promoting human rights in the Andean region

### Background

According to the reports of several special rapporteurs, United Nations treaty bodies and the Andean Commission of Jurists (ACJ), one of the main concerns in the Andean region (which covers Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela) is that the judiciary does not apply international human rights standards. Another concern is that civil society in the region is insufficiently aware of human rights. In Chile, the Office of the Ombudsperson has not yet been established; in the other Andean countries, governments do not adequately support their Ombudspersons. From January 1997 to January 1999, OHCHR, in cooperation with the ACJ, implemented a two-year project to strengthen the capacity of the judiciary in the six countries of the Andean region.

### Objectives

Since May 2001, OHCHR has been implementing a new project with the ACJ that aims to support and strengthen the human rights protection system in the six countries of the region. The project is planned for a period of nine months and provides assistance in the following two areas:

- Administration of justice (strengthening the capacity of the judicial system to protect human rights); and
- National institutions (strengthening and promoting national institutions, especially the offices of the Ombudspersons).

### Activities

- Since May 2001, information on the constitutional jurisprudence and legislation on human rights was analysed, systematized and included in the Judicial Information Network (RIJ), a database and web site on jurisprudence and legislation.
- A seminar on jurisprudence and human rights, held in June, was organized with the University of Cesar Vallejo (Peru) for 400 law students. In July, a regional workshop on human rights was conducted in Bolivia for 31 law professors.
- Five missions to the Andean countries were conducted by the project staff to ensure that government





authorities, Ombudsmen, universities and NGOs are involved in the sub-region initiatives. Some 180 promotional booklets were produced and distributed in Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia. CDs providing information on human rights, legislation and jurisprudence in the Andean region were produced.

- The project provided the Ombudsmen of Venezuela and Bolivia with information on human rights issues, designed promotional materials on national institutions, and launched a public campaign to establish the Office of the Ombudsman in Chile.
- In October 2001, a forum for the Ombudsmen of the Andean region was held in Santiago de Chile.
- Assistance was also provided two judicial schools (*Instituto de la Judicatura de Bolivia* and *Academia de la Magistratura del Peru*) to incorporate teaching of human rights standards in their curricula.
- In November, a report was published on the Office of the Ombudsman and models of similar institutions in the region, and on the Paris Principles.
- In December, a system was elaborated to verify the application of human rights instruments by Ombudspersons in cases of violence against women.

### Beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries of the project are judges, prosecutors, professors and directors of the judicial schools and Ombudsmen and their staff in the Andean region.

### Implementing arrangements

Activities are implemented through a grant agreement with the Andean Commission of Jurists. The implementing team consisted of a project coordinator and four professionals based in Lima, Peru.

### Impact and achievements

Since May 2001, the Judicial Information Network (RIJ) has registered 10,757 new users; 37 new cooperation agreements were signed with institutions (including the Office of the Ombudsman and the Constitutional Tribunal of Peru, the National University of San Simon of Bolivia, and the Ecumenical Commission of Ecuador), allowing them access to the Judicial Information Network and the possibility of contributing information to the Network. The volume of information on the database has increased 66 per cent.

The training courses, forums and RIJ have helped raise public awareness of human rights, educated target groups in how to assist in this process and improved the

general observance of human rights standards. A final evaluation of the project will take place in March 2002.

### Coordination

Activities are undertaken in cooperation with the judicial schools and with the Andean Council of Ombudsmen. The project is coordinated with OHCHR's activities in Colombia and Ecuador.

### Overall assessment

One of the project's most significant achievements, largely credited to the prestige and efforts of Andean Commission of Jurists, is the high level of cooperation with the judicial systems, national institutions and NGOs of the Andean countries.

### Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001 US\$	2000 final US\$
Staff costs	0	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	0	0
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	0	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	138,989	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>138,989</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme support costs	18,069	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>157,058</b>	<b>0</b>





## Country projects

### Argentina

#### Background

The modalities of OHCHR's activities in Argentina are stipulated in five standard grant agreements between the Under-Secretariat for Human Rights of the Ministry for Justice and Human Rights and OHCHR. A final evaluation of this project was conducted from 3 to 15 June 2001 by an external consultant.

#### Objectives

The overall objectives of the project were to:

- Support the Human Rights Documentation Centre;
- Promote awareness and disseminate information on human rights principles;
- Provide human rights education and training for civil servants; and
- Ensure cooperation and the effective incorporation of international human rights instruments into national legislation.

#### Activities

- Pamphlets were produced and distributed to publicize the Human Rights Documentation Centre of the Under-Secretariat and the federal database on human rights.
- In recognition of the United Nations Decade on Human Rights Education, a booklet on human rights international instruments was published.
- Editions eight and nine of the human rights magazine *Hechos y Derechos*, focusing on economic, social and cultural rights and human rights research, were published in June 2001.
- A workshop on economic, social and cultural rights was held on 9 April 2001 in Avellaneda, Buenos Aires; one hundred participants attended, including municipal officials from the province of Buenos Aires, NGOs and individuals from civil society.
- An inter-disciplinary workshop on human rights was held from 26 to 27 April 2001; some 124 teachers, students and university authorities attended.
- A national course on reporting to the treaty bodies was held from 18 to 20 April in Buenos Aires; some 150 people attended, including public officials and members of the civil society.
- The 12th Meeting of the Federal Council for Human Rights was held from 31 May to 1 June 2001 in Córdoba: It aimed to strengthen the federal and 23 provincial jurisdictions that handle human rights cases.

#### Beneficiaries

The primary beneficiaries have been civil servants at the provincial and national level, police and security officers, judges, lawyers, legislators, teachers, and lecturers.

#### Implementing arrangements

The Under-Secretariat of Human Rights of the Ministry for Justice and Human Rights has been the main counterpart of the project and has been responsible for implementing the activities. The Under-Secretariat, through the Human Rights Documentation Centre and the National Training Division, has collaborated with NGOs and other institutions, such as universities.

#### Impact and achievements

The operational capacity of the Centre was reinforced with the acquisition of new equipment and Internet connections and through workshops and an internship programme. Some 30 public and private universities in the country have signed agreements to be involved in the Inter-University Network on Human Rights.

#### Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	0	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	9,664	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	0	0
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	0	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0	50,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>9,664</b>	<b>50,000</b>
Programme support costs	1,256	6,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,920</b>	<b>56,500</b>



## Bolivia

### Background

OHCHR signed a technical cooperation agreement with the Government of Bolivia in November 1998 and activities have been implemented since May 1999 for a planned duration of two years. Since the beginning, four monitoring missions were conducted by OHCHR and UNDP. Activities were concluded in April 2001 and an evaluation was undertaken by an external consultant in June 2001.

### Objectives

The project's immediate objectives were to:

- Strengthen the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and other national institutions that help promote and protect human rights; and
- Establish mechanisms to coordinate human rights concerns between the Government and civil society (i.e. NGOs and other relevant institutions).

### Activities

From January to April 2001 the following activities were carried out:

- Two seminars for NGOs on women, children and indigenous peoples' rights were held in Cochabamba (20–21 March 2001) and in Tarija (19 April 2001).
- Two follow-up human rights workshops for military officials were held in Cochabamba (21-22 February 2001) and in Santa Cruz (28 February-1 March 2001).
- Two follow-up human rights workshops for police officials took place in Cochabamba (22-23 February 2001) and in Santa Cruz (1-2 March 2001).
- Two workshops on human rights and formal education for university professors and students took place in Santa Cruz (14 March 2001) and in Oruro (23 March 2001).
- Two human rights training manuals for police and military officials were completed and have served as a basis for designing their human rights curricula.
- Posters and pamphlets promoting human rights among the police, military forces and NGOs were published.
- The inter-institutional mechanism for coordination between the Government and the civil society (*Comité interinstitucional*) met twice during the year to follow up on the implementation of activities.

### Beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries of the project included the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, women, children and the indigenous population.

### Implementing arrangements

In addition to implementing the project, the project team, composed of a project coordinator, an expert on indigenous peoples, an expert on gender issues and an expert on education, has also provided advice to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.

### Coordination

This project was co-financed by OHCHR and UNDP Bolivia. UNDP played a significant role in implementing and monitoring project activities.

### Impact and achievements

The June 2001 evaluation noted that the project helped foster cooperation among various governmental and non-governmental institutions and prompted the adoption of resolutions by relevant institutions to incorporate training modules and form the inter-institutional committee. However, the evaluation also noted that the project did not have any substantial impact on public policies or on the initiative to develop a national human rights plan of action. Significant educational work was conducted with the armed forces, police and universities; but efforts to improve coordination between public sector bodies and civil society proved insufficient.

### Constraints

Progress was made in strengthening the office of the Deputy Minister for Human Rights and in setting up work teams, but no firm and effective mechanism for coordination and work was established. The counterpart institution lacked the necessary technical capacity to support this type of cooperation. It also failed to comply with various commitments assumed in the cooperation agreement and at the tripartite meetings (Government of Bolivia, UNDP and OHCHR). As a result, many of the planned objectives were not achieved. Because of many staff changes within the Government during the project's two-year lifespan, planning and implementation of the project was stymied. To overcome these difficulties, OHCHR, UNDP and the Government revised the project and agreed to appoint a national project coordinator.

## Overall assessment

According to the final evaluation human rights technical cooperation projects promoted by the United Nations should focus not only on building national capacity but also on creating mechanisms for dialogue, mutual understanding and cooperation between government institutions and NGOs and other civil society bodies.

## Expenditure breakdown

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	2001 US\$	2000 final US\$
Staff costs	0	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	25,840	55,919
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	0	0
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	0	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>25,840</b>	<b>55,919</b>
Programme support costs	3,359	7,269
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,199</b>	<b>63,188</b>

## Ecuador

### Background

In accordance with the recommendations of the 1993 Vienna Declaration and Plan of Action, the Government of Ecuador elaborated a national human rights plan. Work on the plan began in 1997; enacted into law in June 1998, it covers civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, and establishes a permanent commission for follow-up and evaluation, composed of representatives of the Government, NGOs and civil society who will monitor and implement the plan.

## Objectives

The objective of the project is to implement the four components of the national human rights plan:

- Coordinate and promote the national human rights plan;
- Support the development of laws and the State's compliance with its reporting obligations;
- Strengthen the Ombudsman's Office (*Defensoría del Pueblo*); and
- Provide human rights education and training.

## Activities

### Coordinate and promote the national human rights plan

- Eleven regional workshops and seminars were held throughout the country on human rights, environmental rights and citizenship, human rights and migrants, the rights of prisoners, the national plan on education in the provinces of Guayas, Pichincha and Loja, new human rights challenges in the 21st century, and the national human rights plan and the debt swap programme.
- A training seminar on the national human rights plan was held for members of the monitoring commission.
- During March and April 2001, five technical meetings on economic rights and the right to work were held in Cayambe, Manta, Coca, Quito and Guayaquil.
- Five hundred copies of the publication *Debt Swap for Human Rights* and computer equipment were provided to the Division of Human Rights.
- The thematic operational plans contained in the national human rights plan were adopted through a national seminar involving the monitoring committee and the thematic working groups that was held in Cumbayá in July 2001.
- To raise awareness of the different thematic plans (i.e. education, social communication, indigenous peoples and minorities, criminal justice) and of the national human rights plan, 40 hours of television broadcasts were aired between July and November.

### Support the development of laws and the State's compliance with its reporting obligations

- In January 2001, three conferences on the rights of migrants were held in Quito, Guayaquil and Cuenca with 100 participants at each conference.
- A regional seminar on human rights and women's role in Ecuadorian politics was held in Guayaquil in February 2001.



- Four computers, printers and Internet connections were provided to the different Commissions of the Congress (i.e. Indigenous Affairs, Human Rights, Women, Children and Family and Commission for Consumer's Defense).
- Workshops were held in Guaranda on the rights of the Kichwas of Bolivar, human rights and parish boards, and the rights of indigenous peoples and of women.
- Six regional forums on "Discrimination, racism and intolerance: challenges in Ecuador for the 21st Century" and "Law on indigenous justice and law on indigenous medicine" were held in Ibarra, Puyo, Sucumbios, Cañar, Guayaquil and Quito between July and August.
- Five training workshops on human rights and mediation for mediators and leaders of the Centre of Commerce (Chamber of Commerce of Guayaquil) were held in February in Quito and Guayaquil.
- A seminar on ethics and human rights was held in March 2001 in Guayaquil; some 300 people from the Commission on Human Rights of the National Congress attended.
- The first regional centre for community justice of the Chamber of Commerce of Guayaquil was inaugurated in March 2001 in cooperation with OHCHR, UNDP, and the Royal Embassy of Netherlands.
- In March, a national conference on human rights education was held in Quito; two hundred people, including teachers, local education authorities and members of civil society attended.

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

- Two national training seminars on the complaints procedure system and protection of women's rights were held in Cumbayá and Guayaquil in August and October. Twenty-two departmental Ombudsmen attended the first seminar and 60 professional Afro-Ecuadorian women attended the second.
- During March 2001, 500 CD-ROMs on the *Defensoría* and human rights were designed and produced for the *Defensoría*.
- A national survey to evaluate human rights knowledge among staff of the *Defensoría*, the impact of the Ombudsman's Office and the individual complaints system was conducted.
- A consultant provided technical advice and juridical support to the Ombudsman's office by making a preliminary analysis of the institution, developing procedure manuals for the *Defensoría* and revising the mechanisms on individual complaints.
- A three-day international human rights seminar was held in November 2001 attended by representatives from the Inter-American Institute for Human Rights, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, local authorities, civil society, universities and the Ombudsman Office.

### **Provide human rights education and training**

- Four regional forums on human rights education and the national human rights plan were held in Loja, Ibarra, Cuenca and Guayaquil.
- Seven training workshops on human rights and the media were held in Guayaquil.

- Three forums on international law and international regulations on human rights, human rights, freedom of expression and the media, and social justice and human rights were held in Loja and Guayaquil during May and June; they targeted law students.
- In November 2001, an international seminar on the culture of peace and conflict resolution was held in Guayaquil.
- The first international congress on "Good governance, democracy and development through the application of mediation" was held in December.
- A conference on "Peace and human rights" was held in December: it attracted 200 representatives of several national schools from the city of Guayaquil.

### **Beneficiaries**

The beneficiaries include the monitoring committee and the thematic working groups of the national human rights plan, relevant national counterparts, such as Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Education and Interior, the National Congress, the Ombudsman's Office, the Judiciary, lawyers, police, the media, social workers, civil society and NGOs.

### **Implementing arrangements**

- The national coordinator and a national consultant have provided academic and technical support.
- Four national legal consultants devised proposals to be incorporated into the judicial system according to the international human rights standards; they also promoted ratification of different United Nations conventions.
- Three United Nations Volunteers provided support to the Ombudsman's Office.



- The national adviser on education and the national coordinator provided technical support during the human rights education training sessions. They helped develop formal and informal education activities and incorporated democracy and human rights studies within the curricula for the police, public attorneys and prison officials.
- The monitoring committee and the thematic working groups coordinated activities and elaborated the thematic aspects of the national plan.
- The project Steering Committee, which is chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is composed of government officials, civil society organizations, the legal system and the media, monitored project implementation.

### Coordination

The project was jointly managed by UNDP and OHCHR and involved close coordination among United Nations agencies, notably UNESCO and UNV and, to a lesser extent, UNHCR, UNICEF and UNIFEM. Some activities have been carried out in coordination with national partners, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ombudsman's Office and the Commissions of the Congress.

### Impact and achievements

- The acquisition of computers at the Division of Human Rights and the Congress has improved the operational capacity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- The idea of "Debt swap for human rights" was developed to fund the thematic plans.

### Constraints

Since the resignation of the Ombudsman in 2000, Congress has not yet appointed a replacement. An interim Ombudsperson is in charge. Implementation of activities has been adversely affected by the political situation in the country.

### Overall assessment

The most recent monitoring mission, conducted in November 2001, found that although some activities, especially education activities, have obtained good results, others have not achieved the intended objectives. It was recommended that the project be extended to implement all the planned activities so the national human rights plan can be sustained. Activities should further strengthen civil society and NGOs working in the area of human rights.

### Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	0	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	101,034	1,092
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	19,635	4,845
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	27,397	0
General operating expenses	5,609	436
Supplies and acquisitions	18,780	228
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	107,647	67
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>280,102</b>	<b>6,668</b>
Programme support costs	36,413	867
<b>Total</b>	<b>316,515</b>	<b>7,535</b>

## Guatemala

### Background

Following an evaluation of OHCHR's activities in Guatemala, a new project was designed and signed by the Government and UNDP on 16 August 2001. OHCHR's activities began in Guatemala on 16 November 2001. In view of the priorities identified in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) document, the project focuses on strengthening the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples, improving the human rights capacity of the judiciary, developing the capacity of national human rights institutions and the civil society to monitor and verify respect for international human rights norms and standards, and promoting participatory human rights policy/strategic planning. The project also fosters dialogue among the Government, civil society and international human rights mechanisms with the aim of identifying obstacles to the implementation of international human rights obligations. In view of the imminent withdrawal of MINUGUA, the project also aims to strengthen the human rights capacities of the





United Nations Country Team. The project was originally envisioned to run for two years; however, future possible technical cooperation activities in Guatemala will be determined on the basis of the results of an evaluation.

### Objectives

- Assist the Government in developing and implementing a system of participatory monitoring and reporting with regard to international human rights treaties ratified by Guatemala.
- Assist in the formulation of a national human rights plan of action.
- Provide training for judges and magistrates in international human rights instruments and the mechanisms for applying these principles in the domestic judicial process.
- Support the promotion of indigenous rights and multiculturalism, and the elimination of ethnic and racial discrimination.
- Mainstream human rights into the work of the UN Country Team.

### Activities

During the first month of activity, consultations were organized with the United Nations Country Team, different UN agencies, and relevant departments of MINUGUA, to discuss ways of cooperating in project implementation. A series of working meetings was organized with project partners and counterparts, including indigenous peoples' organizations, representatives of the civil society, Government officials, in particular with the President of the Presidential Commission for the Coordination of Human Rights Policies (COPREDEH), representatives of the Ombudsman's Office and the *Defensoría de la Mujer Indígena*. At these meetings, detailed workplans were formulated which were later shared with OHCHR, the United Nations Country Team and other counterparts. Efforts were made to consult with a broad range of civil society representatives and involve civil society organizations and cooperating agencies in the implementation of activities.

### Beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries of the project are indigenous groups and organizations, whose capacities to assist in promoting and protecting human rights have been strengthened; the Office of the Ombudsman and the *Defensoría Indígena*, who have received support and assistance; and the Guatemalan judicial system, as the trained trainers of the judicial school will provide wider knowledge of international human rights norms and mechanisms. The United Nations system in the country will also benefit

from advice and support provided by OHCHR in the field of human rights.

### Implementing arrangements

On the ground, four national staff and an administrative assistant ensure the implementation of activities under the overall supervision of the UN Resident Coordinator. The project coordinator also acts as human rights adviser to the Resident Representative and, through his participation in the human rights working group, to the whole UN Country Team. OHCHR's strategy is to work closely with the UN Country Team, the Government and civil society to enable them to take over the functions currently performed by MINUGUA.

### Structure and impact of OHCHR's presence

The strengthened capacity of the Government and civil society helped promote dialogue with international and regional human rights mechanisms to monitor the implementation of Guatemala's national and international human rights obligations.

### Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001 US\$	2000 final US\$
Staff costs	56,047	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	8,435	11,392
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	4,460	4,733
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	33,395	0
Supplies and acquisitions	4,017	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>106,354</b>	<b>16,125</b>
Programme support costs	13,826	2,096
<b>Total</b>	<b>120,180</b>	<b>18,221</b>



## Haiti

### Background

On 9 November 2000, the Secretary-General recommended in his report to the General Assembly that the United Nations International Civilian Mission Support to Haiti (MICAHA) be closed due to the political instability in the country; the mandate of MICAHA ended on 6 February 2001.

Based on the requests of the General Assembly (resolution 55/118), the statement by the Chairperson at the 57th session of the Commission on Human Rights, and several recommendations made by the independent expert, OHCHR approved a new six-month technical cooperation project for Haiti in 2001. The project will help promote and protect human rights by strengthening national capacity and creating a culture of human rights. Given the current political situation in Haiti, activities will be undertaken in a gradual and phased approach. Once this first phase is complete, the human rights adviser will conduct a needs assessment and will provide OHCHR and UNDP with recommendations for future technical cooperation activities. The scope of these activities will be determined in coordination with the Government and UNDP.

### Objectives

The objective is to mainstream human rights into the work of UN agencies in the country. To this end, an OHCHR human rights adviser has been placed in the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Port-au-Prince; he assists the Office of the Ombudsman, the Judicial School and civil society in the framework of the UNDP programme supporting the consolidation of the rule of law in Haiti.

### Activities

Since the beginning of the project in November 2001, the human rights adviser has written two reports on the political and human rights situation in Haiti and on activities undertaken. The human rights adviser also assisted UNDP in several activities within the framework of the UNDP post-MICAHA programme, such as designing a project on human rights and the administration of justice, judicial reform, workshops and seminars for NGOs. He held several meetings with officials of the Office of the Ombudsman and the Judicial School in an effort to create a work plan for human rights seminars for the staff of these organizations and for other joint activities. The adviser also conducted two human rights seminars, one for two local NGOs, the other for 40

journalists. In December, he began a needs assessment to determine future technical cooperation activities.

### Implementation arrangements

The project is implemented by UN agencies and programmes based in Haiti, particularly through the comprehensive UNDP post-MICAHA transition programme.

### Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001 US\$	2000 final US\$
Staff costs	0	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	24,551	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	0	0
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	0	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	1,031	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>25,582</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme support costs	1,964	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,546</b>	<b>0</b>

## Mexico

### Background

A memorandum of intent signed by OHCHR and the Government in November 1999 provides the basis for OHCHR's technical cooperation programme in the country. The President of Mexico and the High Commissioner for Human Rights launched the first phase of this programme in December 2000.

### Objectives

The initial phase of this project was completed in September 2001. It included four components, three of





which were jointly developed with national and local government institutions, human right institutions, NGOs, indigenous organizations and the academic sector. The components covered:

- Medical training in the examination of torture: Developing a model procedure for examining torture and other physical abuse, based on United Nations guidelines, and offering training for medical professionals on examining complaints of torture in accordance with the procedure;
- Training course on the forensic examination of torture: Developing a model procedure for examining torture and other physical abuses from the perspective of forensics and providing training to medical professionals on examining complaints of torture in accordance with the procedure;
- Developing a strategy to strengthen the capacity of the National Commission on Human Rights; and
- Seminar for indigenous organizations on international and national mechanisms for protecting human rights.

## Activities

The activities undertaken during the first phase included:

- A mission to formulate a strategy to strengthen the National Commission for Human Rights: OHCHR's national institutions team, in cooperation with the Canadian Commission on Human Rights, implemented this activity;
- A presentation and discussion on standard procedures on medical and forensic examination of cases of torture; these procedures will be adopted by the Government;
- Two training courses on standard procedures for medical and forensic examinations of torture were held in Mexico City in May 2001; participants included local and national Government representatives, human rights institutions, NGOs and academia; and
- A training course on UN human rights mechanisms was held for indigenous organizations in Oaxaca in August 2001.

## Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries included civil society, the Government, the National Commission on Human Rights and human rights NGOs.

## Implementing arrangements

Activities have been jointly implemented by the national coordinator of the project, based in Mexico City, and external partners, such as the International Council for the Rehabilitation of Victims of Torture (ICRT) and the Argentine team of forensic anthropology.

## Coordination

A project steering committee was established that included representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNDP, OHCHR's national project coordinator and the NGO liaison committee. All activities were supported by the UNDP office in Mexico, and contacts were made with other UN agencies working in the country for the second phase of the project.

## Impact and achievements

According to the September 2001 independent evaluation, the project has opened a space for civil society to defend and promote human rights in Mexico. With an initiative by the High Commissioner, an NGO liaison committee was established at the outset of the project. NGOs now work alongside Government actors and participate in the steering committee as full members. In October 2001, OHCHR and the Government of Mexico signed a new agreement to develop the second phase of this project.

## Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	36,853	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	113,555	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	19,559	0
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	14,540	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>184,507</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme support costs	23,986	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>208,493</b>	<b>0</b>





# Nicaragua

## Background

OHCHR has been active in Nicaragua since January 2000 and activities have been designed to assist the National Police in designing a strategy to work with the community to prevent crime and human rights abuses by the police. The project was originally planned to last two years, but was extended an additional six months because of slight delays in implementation.

## Objectives

Activities aim to establish a system for processing human rights complaints and to design an institutional framework for guiding police-community relations in compliance with the basic principles of human rights. The framework includes procedures for the treatment of detainees, with a particular emphasis on vulnerable groups, training officers in human rights, and advising the police on crime prevention and human rights.

## Activities

Activities began in late March 2001. The first monitoring mission led to only minor adjustments to the timetable and budget; a second monitoring mission was carried out in March 2001.

### Development of a nation-wide strategy for police-community relations

- Elaboration and adoption of the national strategy on police-community relations.
- Organization of twenty-six consultative workshops attracting more than 1,000 participants representing the police and civil society.
- Development of a training programme and training materials on the national strategy.
- Organization of twenty-four training courses on the national strategy, targeted at different sectors of the police, involving more than 500 participants.
- Organization of eight training courses on the national strategy targeting more than 200 participants, including Police Academy instructors and graduate students.
- Publication of 750 copies of a reference manual that elaborates strategies for improving police relations within communities.

### Development of a strategic plan for the police

- Diagnosis of the knowledge, capacities, disposition and obstacles the police agents have in ensuring the human rights of detainees, especially women and adolescents.
- Organization of twelve consultative workshops with more than 200 participants from the police.
- Preparation of a manual on the internal procedures for the correct treatment of detainees, including specialized treatment for women and adolescents.

### Development of a system to handle complaints against police misconduct

- Information was compiled on institutions that handle complaints of police misconduct and human rights abuses by the police.

The project has also supported studies on gender in the police force and the role of women in police-community relations, on police-community relations in indigenous communities and the Atlantic Autonomous Regions, and on the special treatment of victims of domestic violence. Printing of the national police-community strategy paper, the training manual on the implementation of the strategy, the manual on the treatment of detainees, including specialized treatment for women and children, and posters to promote these initiatives was also part of the project.

## Beneficiaries

The main beneficiaries of the project are the police and civil society organizations that have participated in the activities.

## Implementing arrangements

A project coordinator, with full support from both the national police and UNDP Nicaragua, has been responsible for implementing the activities.

## Coordination

The project has sought to benefit from other human rights-focused police projects conducted by other actors, such as the European Commission, the Inter-American Institute for Human Rights, UNDP and the National Human Rights Ombudsman. Suggestions from these institutions were integrated into the project through the development of the national police-



community relations strategy. Project officials also met with representatives of the GTZ, Save the Children (Sweden), and the Central American Parliament, which are conducting activities in related areas.

### Impact and achievements

The project has attracted the attention of other institutions that are considering follow-up activities based on the police-community strategy activity. UNDP, for example, is preparing a project to elaborate a comprehensive public-security strategy with the Ministry of Interior to be financed by the Inter-American Development Bank. The Department of Community Policing, responsible for overseeing the implementation of the strategy on improving community-police relations, was recently created within the police force.

### Constraints

Two elections in the country, one municipal and one general, have slowed the rate of implementation. During this time, the police force was involved in the electoral process and had limited time for project activities. As a result, the project was extended.

### Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	<b>2001</b>	<b>2000</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>final US\$</b>
Staff costs	36,355	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	74,123	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	10,331	5,633
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	3,668	387
Supplies and acquisitions	25,622	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	7,800	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>157,899</b>	<b>6,020</b>
Programme support costs	20,527	783
<b>Total</b>	<b>178,426</b>	<b>6,803</b>



# EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

## *Introduction*

The International Conference on Human Rights and Democratization in Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus (Dubrovnik, 8-10 October 2001), described below, identified four key areas on which OHCHR will concentrate its efforts: follow-up on treaty-body recommendations, national plans of action, national institutions and human rights education. The Conference also provided an opportunity for OHCHR to review its activities in the region with key regional organizations (the European Commission, the Council of Europe and OSCE) to foster better coordination.

During 2001 several country projects, outlined in the sections below, helped strengthen human rights education, treaty reporting and national institutions. OHCHR's country projects in Georgia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia sought to help prevent further conflict by strengthening human rights protection and promotion, particularly through human rights education and awareness-raising. In the Russian Federation, OHCHR made substantial progress on an ambitious project to promote human rights education throughout the country. Smaller projects in Albania and Moldova focused, respectively, on treaty reporting and strengthening the national human rights institution.

In other countries, various projects were terminated. In Armenia, residual expenses were incurred for expenditures related to an evaluation of OHCHR's earlier activities to strengthen infrastructures for the promotion and protection of human rights. In Azerbaijan, an evaluation highlighted the need for further technical assistance in human rights training for law enforcement personnel and for strengthening national capacities to fulfil treaty body reporting obligations. These recommendations fed into a new project to be implemented in 2002.

OHCHR also launched a comprehensive needs-assessment in the sub-region of Central Asia with a mission to Kazakhstan in December. The assessment, which included subsequent visits to Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan in early 2002, will result in a series of recommendations for human rights programmes that address the particular concerns of Central Asia. In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, no expenditures were incurred during the reporting period; however preparations to implement human rights education activities began in November 2001 with a view to developing more substantive activities in 2002. In south-east Europe, OHCHR's field presences in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (see the chapter entitled "Human rights support for peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building activities", page 107) worked closely on issues of cross-border significance, including refugee returns and the problem of trafficking.

OHCHR's work in the region also involves support to the Special Representative of the Commission with a mandate to examine the situation of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Office also supported the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) field missions in Tajikistan, Georgia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.



## Regional and sub-regional activities

### International Conference on Human Rights and Democratization

The International Conference on Human Rights and Democratization, co-organized by OHCHR and the Government of Croatia, was held in Dubrovnik from 8 to 10 October 2001. It gathered representatives of States of Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus, representatives of United Nations agencies, major regional and sub-regional organizations, such as the European Commission, the Council of Europe, and the OSCE, and civil society. The aim of the Conference was to examine follow-up to the Vienna and Durban Declarations of Programmes of Action, specifically in the context of human rights issues in the countries of Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus. During the Conference, the issues of democratization, development of civil society, and multiculturalism were highlighted; participants sought to identify specific strategies for increasing effectiveness of human rights promotion and protection at both the national and regional levels, including through better harmonization of UN actions with activities conducted by key regional partners.

The Conference adopted a set of conclusions (accessible on OHCHR's web site) that highlighted positive developments in the region and identified four priority areas for OHCHR's future work: national human rights action plans, national human rights institutions, human rights education, and follow-up to recommendations of treaty bodies and mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights. Regional civil society organizations, which helped prepare and run the Conference, appealed for greater emphasis on the development of civil society. OHCHR and the regional organizations committed themselves to working more closely together.

Prior to the Conference, two one-day preparatory events, one in Zagreb, the other in Dubrovnik, were organized by civil society organizations from the region. As a follow-up to the Conference, OHCHR conducted several information-exchange meetings with the Council of Europe and the OSCE, and organized an expert consultation meeting in early 2002 on human rights training for civil society organizations.

### Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	0	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	27,093	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	21,874	0
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	76,213	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	0	0
Supplies and acquisitions	3,328	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>128,508</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme support costs	16,706	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>145,214</b>	<b>0</b>



## Country projects

### Albania

#### Background

Since becoming a State Party to all six major human rights treaties in the early 1990s, Albania has experienced difficulties in submitting initial and periodic reports to United Nations treaty bodies. Following a request for technical assistance in the area of treaty reporting and a project formulation mission in October 1999, the project partners, including OHCHR, the Government and UNDP, approved the project in 2000. The project began in October 2000 and was completed in April 2001.

#### Objectives

The immediate objective of the project was to develop the Government's capacity to draft reports for the various treaty bodies. Long-term, the project sought to promote a participatory process in the area of human rights by improving cooperation among Government departments and between the Government and civil society.

#### Activities

- An in-depth analysis and assessment of existing information to be submitted for treaty reporting was conducted.
- A consultant provided on-the-job training for members of an inter-ministerial working group for treaty reporting and monitored their work.
- A treaty-reporting workshop for government officials from relevant ministries and other institutions tasked with preparation of treaty reports was organized. This workshop, held in Tirana in March 2001, brought together members of treaty bodies, country and treaty experts, representatives of the Government, and the UN Country Team. The workshop focused on legislative review, the implementation of international standards in domestic circumstances, monitoring and analysis, the role of civil society, and submission of specific reports by the Government. Participants also developed a draft national strategy for treaty reporting.
- Two government officials attended the annual fellowship training programme on treaty reporting at the UN Staff College in Turin.

- OHCHR provided the human rights documentation centre within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with a number of resource materials.

#### Beneficiaries

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as the coordinating ministry for human rights treaty reporting, and the inter-ministerial working group, were the main project beneficiaries.

#### Implementing arrangements

A consultant was hired for six months to provide training to the inter-ministerial working group on treaty reporting.

#### Coordination

The project was designed in partnership with UNDP Albania. UNICEF also joined the partnership and co-sponsored the treaty-reporting workshop.

#### Impact and achievements

Government officials, civil society, and NGOs now recognize the importance of human rights treaty reporting. As a direct result of this project, OSCE decided to start implementing projects on legislation review and human rights treaty seminars. Members of the inter-ministerial working group on treaty reporting will be able to continue the reporting process.

#### Constraints

Insufficient information for reporting hampered implementation of the project, as did competing demands on the time of members of the inter-ministerial working group.

#### Overall assessments

While the first phase of the project yielded some results, further technical support will be needed to make the treaty-reporting process sustainable and to strengthen the local ownership of the project. International experts should focus on developing local expertise and avoid creating dependency on their work among local partners. The civil society should be given a greater role in the treaty-reporting process. Government officials need to recognize the importance of the treaty-reporting process and ensure that it is adequately resourced. More partners should be involved in the process to ensure sustainability and quality of treaty reporting.





## Expenditure breakdown

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	0	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	41,561	5,050
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	5,367	415
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	0	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>46,928</b>	<b>5,465</b>
Programme support costs	6,101	710
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,029</b>	<b>6,175</b>

## Georgia

### Background

Since the signing of the 1997 Agreement between OHCHR and the Government and the beginning of activities in early 1999, the number of international organizations supporting the Government's efforts to promote and protect human rights has increased. OHCHR has tried to adapt to the changing needs during this process and will try to work more closely with partners in the region as the strategy for the region and for each of the countries in the region is redefined.

### Objectives

The main objectives were to:

- Develop the capacity of Government and institutions of higher learning and increase access to information about human rights standards, procedures and reporting obligations for all sectors of society;
- Strengthen protection of human rights in the administration of justice;
- Enhance the capacity of NGOs and the media to promote and protect human rights; and
- Provide expertise to the Georgian Public Defender's Office to build its capacity and improve effectiveness.

## Activities

- Two five-day follow-up training courses for journalists and the mass media were held from 16 to 20 July in Gudauri and from 5 to 9 September in Gagra in the Abkhazia region.
- Two five-day follow-up training courses for NGOs were organized in Gagra from 24 June to 3 July and from 13 to 18 December 2001 in Gudauri.
- Two five-day follow-up training courses on the administration of justice for judges, lawyers and law enforcement officials were held from 16 to 20 December in Gagra and from 19 to 24 December 2001 in Gudauri.

The Special Adviser to the High Commissioner on National Institutions fielded one mission to Georgia to provide advice on policy, management and development decisions related to the work of the Office of the Ombudsman.

Activities complementing the training activities, including translation and reproduction of OHCHR publications and publicity campaigns, continued throughout the year.

## Beneficiaries

The project benefited the 180 mass media professionals, NGO representatives, Government officials and experts in the field of the administration of justice who participated in the courses, and the public.

## Implementing arrangements

The Tbilisi-based NGO Georgian Young Lawyers Association (GYLA) and the Human Rights Office in Abkhazia, Georgia, which is part of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG), implemented the activities.

## Coordination

Given the complex environment in the country, coordination proved challenging. The office in Abkhazia is jointly staffed by the United Nations and the OSCE, thus facilitating coordination, while the Tbilisi-based implementing partner has closer cooperation with international and regional organizations present in Georgia.

## Impact and achievements

The training courses helped raise public awareness of human rights. Participants acquired in-depth knowledge of UN human rights standards, mechanisms and procedures, focusing on those of particular relevance to the group. The interest generated during the training courses led to a series of follow-up meetings coordinated by GYLA,



thus “extending” the courses themselves. Materials prepared and produced for the participants, and publications made available to libraries, will support this process.

### Constraints

The unchanged security phase IV in Abkhazia, Georgia, continued to hinder participation of international experts in the training sessions and limited the attendance of participants from different regions. Assistance to the Public Defenders Office was linked to the broader UNDP project supporting this institution, which had also experienced delays in implementation during 2001.

### Overall assessment

Participants, local and international experts, and implementing partners found the training activities useful, especially given the lack of any educational opportunities for persons in Abkhazia, Georgia, since the break-up of the Soviet Union. To enhance cooperation at the national level, additional time must be dedicated to activities and interaction with Government counterparts both by OHCHR and in-country partners. Increased presence would be crucial for this task; a focal point based in the sub-region may well be the best option.

### Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	<b>2001</b>	<b>2000</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>final</b>
		<b>US\$</b>
Staff costs	3,304	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	47,761	14,868
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	4,812	3,341
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	16,100	0
Contractual services	14,119	0
General operating expenses	2,381	0
Supplies and acquisitions	1,721	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	102,404	71,600
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>192,602</b>	<b>89,809</b>
Programme support costs	25,038	11,675
<b>Total</b>	<b>217,640</b>	<b>101,484</b>

## Moldova

### Background

OHCHR's joint project with UNDP entitled “Support to democratic initiatives in the field of human rights in the Republic of Moldova” came to a close in 2001. The project focused on the establishment and functioning of the Moldovan Human Rights Centre. Although agreed to in 1997, the project did not get underway in earnest until 1999, due to local delays in initiating the activities of the Centre. Three years of intensive training for the Centre's leadership and staff followed.

The Constitution adopted in 1994 provides a strong legal framework for the protection of individual rights. A Committee on Human Rights and National Minorities was established in Parliament; the country ratified the major international human rights treaties and was accepted into the Council of Europe in 1995; and, in 1997, a legislative and institutional framework was created for the promotion and protection of human rights, including the creation of the Human Rights Centre. The Parliament and Government have recently indicated their strong support for the elaboration of a national human rights plan of action in accordance with the 1993 Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

### Objectives

- Enhancing the credibility of the Human Rights Centre as a protector and promoter of human rights, consistent with the Constitution and Moldova's international treaty obligations.
- Strengthening the performance of the Centre in receiving, processing and resolving citizen complaints.
- Enhancing the Centre's ability to promote understanding of the importance of human rights among citizens, the Government, Parliament and civil society.
- Assisting the Centre in developing the capacity to ensure conformity of domestic laws with international standards.

### Activities

Activities in 2001 remained focused on capacity development of the Human Rights Centre and included:

- Training for the parliamentary advocates of the Centre on exercising their leadership role in the national human rights institution, held in Chisinau;
- Assistance to the management of the Centre in developing a strategic plan and workplan for 2002;





- Strengthening the capacity of management and staff of the Centre through a series of training sessions provided by an expert consultant;
- Guidance to individuals who work in the petitions teams on strategic and practical approaches to complaint-handling and alternative dispute resolution; and
- Guidance to the legislative analysis and policy advice team, which reviews and proposes legislation to the Government.

An evaluation of the project was conducted in December 2001.

## Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries were ultimately the inhabitants of Moldova, in particular the most vulnerable groups of society, but more immediately, members of Government, parliament and the judiciary, whose responsibilities include the implementation of human rights conventions, as well as NGOs and other groups. Beneficiaries also included the parliamentary advocates and management and staff of the Human Rights Centre.

## Implementing arrangements

The project was jointly implemented by OHCHR and UNDP. It was overseen by a project steering committee consisting of representatives of UNDP-Moldova, OHCHR, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Parliament's Permanent Committee on Human Rights and National Minorities. A national project coordinator based in Chisinau was responsible for regularly monitoring project implementation.

## Impact and achievements

The project strengthened the ability of the Human Rights Centre to develop its management systems, in particular its complaint-handling function, which is now supported by a well-defined complaints-action cycle, statistical database and monitoring system. Staff received comprehensive training in complaint-handling practices, investigation procedures, alternative dispute-resolution methods and techniques for achieving negotiated outcomes. The Centre now has some four years of experience in handling complaints. Improvements, however, are still needed. There has been less impact on building the Centre's capacity to identify laws and systemic practices that violate human rights.

## Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	0	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	46,436	20,198
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	0	3,689
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	0	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>46,436</b>	<b>23,887</b>
Programme support costs	6,037	3,105
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,473</b>	<b>26,992</b>

## The Russian Federation

### Background

While difficulties in certain areas continue, Russia's political and economic spheres have stabilized during the past year. The education system is undergoing a change from an 11-year basic education system to the European model of a 12-year duration education system; this has had a great impact on the education programme in the humanities. Since OHCHR's human rights education activities involve many of the central and regional educators who take part in these reforms, there has been improved cooperation with local government and education officials.

### Objectives

The main objective of the project is to support educators involved in human rights education to prepare training materials and increase the number of qualified teachers and professors involved in this field. The development of a network of human rights educators in Russia will foster exchanges of information and experience.





## Activities

### Public information for human rights educators

A monthly full-page section on human rights education, "These Rights of Yours", is sponsored by OHCHR and appears in the nationwide *Teachers Gazette*, the most widely read teachers' publication, received by 100,000 subscribers, primarily schools and teachers. The section contains information on human rights education activities around the country, including seminars, publications and student competitions based on the project, as well as more theoretical discussions by experts on different aspects of human rights education.

A web site on human rights education in Russian ([www.proobraz.ru](http://www.proobraz.ru)) was developed and launched: It contains information on human rights education activities, an extensive bibliography on human rights education, and a large number of human rights reference documents and training publications.

### Student competitions and teacher training

Through a public tender, three regional institutions – in Eastern Siberia, the Urals and South Central Russia – were identified to conduct student essay competitions on human rights and related teacher training. Each institution was responsible for organizing student competitions in its region, engaging other organizations in the region and enlisting pedagogical universities, mass media and local government. Some 2,200 school children participated in the competitions and 50 of them reached the final stage; all finalists received diplomas. A compilation of prize-winning essays is being prepared for publication.

Teachers involved in human rights education were invited to participate in specialized training seminars by the same regional institutions that conducted the student competitions. Sixty-seven teachers from 25 cities and localities participated in the seminars.

### Regional training in pedagogical institutes

Four regional institutions – in Siberia, the Urals, South Central Russia and Moscow – were identified to conduct training on human rights education in their regions. The more than 410 participants from 87 cities included education professors, graduate students of education, teachers, representatives of human rights education NGOs and local and national government officials.

### Mini-libraries

Since human rights commissions were identified as the recipient institutions for the mini-libraries project, a survey of publication needs for national and regional commissions was conducted. The Presidential Human Rights Commission advised on the final list. The selected sets of 40 books were compiled and sent out to 100 institutions in all 89 constituent subjects of the Russian Federation:

- 62 sets to regional human rights commissions coordinated by the Presidential Commission;
- 15 sets to the human rights commissions established by the federal and regional parliamentary bodies; and
- 23 sets to human rights commissions of the heads of regional governments of the Russian Federation.

### Internships and human rights courses for graduate students and professors

An expert working group on human rights teaching methodology was established: It prepared a revised and enlarged set of teaching materials and teaching aids for educators. Some 1,500 copies were published and will be used for a new human rights education course and internship programme for graduate students and professors of education.

### Human rights educators resource centres and network development

Regional centres in Siberia, the Urals, South-Central Russia and the Moscow region identified as partner organizations for the implementation of activities have become focal points for educators who work in the area of human rights education. Sub-regional centres have also been established. Resources and information are exchanged on both national and regional levels. Electronic equipment has been distributed to project partners and other human rights educators. In all, 20 organizations and institutions were provided with electronic equipment, e-mail, and Internet access to enable their full participation in the electronic human rights educators network.

Two national meetings on network development, including information exchange, development of a web site, and methodological materials being developed under the project, were held in Moscow and Voronezh.





## Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries include students, teachers, local government officials, education experts and the general public.

## Implementing arrangements

The Fulcrum Foundation, a national NGO, administers the project: It oversees contractual arrangements, financial and reporting obligations and monitoring activities, and supervises and organizes tender bids for activities that are implemented by regional educational institutions or NGOs working on human rights education. The foundation also organizes meetings of the oversight bodies of the project, which includes the project advisory committee and the project executive committee: The latter is composed of representatives from the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and OHCHR and reviews activities and decides on project plans and budgeting; the project advisory committee includes seven partners representing Northwestern Russia, South-Central Russia, Urals, East Siberia, West Siberia, the Pacific Far East, and the Moscow Region, as well as representatives from the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other experts on specific topics.

## Coordination

Efforts have been made to improve coordination with other actors working in the area of human rights education. UN agencies such as UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO and UNDP, other organizations, such as the EU, national NGOs and experts, are regularly invited to the project advisory committee meetings. The experience of UNHCR and UNICEF is particularly useful for the project.

## Impact and achievements

A project advisory committee review concluded that the administration of activities by the Fulcrum Foundation and implementation by regional institutions is a productive arrangement that has strengthened capacities of national experts and improved cooperation at the regional level. The web site and monthly information in the *Teachers Gazette* have proved to be very useful.

Human rights education training was conducted primarily at the regional level, with some variation in approach. Educators from different regions acted as observers in other regions. Unexpected support from local governments in some areas has resulted in an expansion of activities.

## Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	0	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	4,078	0
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	0	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	405,970	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>410,048</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme support costs	44,832	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>454,880</b>	<b>0</b>



# A

## SIA AND THE PACIFIC

### Introduction

In Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations has consistently promoted regional cooperation in the field of human rights, *inter alia* through the consideration of possible regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights. OHCHR organized the first regional seminar in Colombo in 1982; since then, OHCHR, in cooperation with the host governments, has organized nine workshops in Manila (1990), Jakarta (1993), Seoul (1994), Kathmandu (1996), Amman (1997), Tehran (1998), New Delhi (1999), Beijing (2000) and Bangkok (2001). Through these workshops, a consensus has been reached on a “step-by-step”, “building-blocks” approach involving extensive consultation among governments towards the possible establishment of regional arrangements.

Participants at the Tehran workshop (1998) adopted a framework for regional technical cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region that identified four regional priorities: national plans of action to promote and protect human rights and strengthen national capacities; human rights education; national institutions to promote and protect human rights; and strategies to realize the right to development and economic, social and cultural rights. Government representatives meeting at subsequent Asia-Pacific annual workshops review progress in these four priorities and identify next steps to be taken. In Beijing, in 2000, they adopted a plan of action to be implemented over a two-year period. While these annual meetings are funded under the regular budget for technical cooperation, inter-sessional activities under the Beijing plan of action are funded by the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights.

In Bangkok (2001) participants reviewed the evaluation report of Professor Vitit Muntarbhorn on the implementation by OHCHR of activities under the Tehran framework. For the first time, a consultation

of non-governmental actors, national human rights institutions, non-governmental organizations and UN agencies took place one day prior to the official opening of the workshop.

The consultation of non-governmental actors has contributed to the strengthening of OHCHR’s links with the UN and other partners in the region. Implementation of regional activities is increasingly being undertaken in cooperation with various partners, such as the International Bar Association, the International Commission of Jurists and the Asia-Pacific Forum of National Institutions. National projects are also generally implemented in cooperation with the human rights community, including national human rights institutions, NGOs and academics. UN partners include UNICEF, UNDP and Economic and Social Commission for the Asia Pacific Region (ESCAP). On 28 February 2001 OHCHR signed a memorandum of intent with ESCAP, which called for the appointment of a regional representative to be located in Bangkok and the strengthening of cooperation with regional partners, including UN agencies and NGOs. The Office also continued to support the activities of Justice Bhagwati, a former Chief Justice of India and chairman of the Human Rights Committee, as regional adviser of the High Commissioner for Human Rights for the Asia-Pacific region.

In 2001, national-level activities were conducted in Bhutan, Cambodia, China, East Timor, Indonesia, Mongolia, the Philippines and the Solomon Islands. Especially significant was the beginning of the implementation of the technical cooperation activities with the Government of China, and the assignment of an international human rights adviser to Honiara (Solomon Islands), the first ever OHCHR field presence in the Pacific. Activities in Bhutan were terminated by the end of 2001. Those in Indonesia were suspended in the middle of the

year due to concerns about the time and geographic limitations of the jurisdiction of the Ad Hoc Human Rights Court. Nonetheless, the Office continues to observe the current trial proceedings and assess whether it may be possible to provide technical support in the future. Although no activities were implemented in Afghanistan, OHCHR began planning for future projects and determining the Office's role in the country. Activities in Nepal were concluded in 2000, but residual payments were made in 2001 to evaluate the project. Activities implemented by OHCHR's field presence in Cambodia are described in the chapter entitled "Human rights support to peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building activities". (see page 107)

In cooperation with the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), OHCHR also provides human rights support in East Timor, through the United Nations Transitional Authority for East Timor (UNTAET), and in Afghanistan, through the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan (UNSM). OHCHR also provides assistance to thematic rapporteurs and to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia, and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar.

## *Regional and sub-regional activities*

During 2001, OHCHR continued to implement the conclusions of the plan of action pursuant to the framework for regional technical cooperation in the Asia and Pacific region as adopted at the Beijing workshop of March 2000.

### **Workshop on the impact of globalization**

A workshop on the impact of globalization on the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 8 to 10 May 2001. The objective was to provide a forum for States in the region, their civil-society partners, and representatives of national human rights institutions to share experiences on how to maximize the benefits of globalization while minimizing its negative impact on human rights. The following themes were addressed:

- Implementing the right to development in the context of globalization: national and international strategies;
- Globalization, human rights and the workforce;
- Globalization and the right to health;
- Globalization and children's rights;
- Globalization and migration, including abusive forms of migration; and
- Enhancing cooperation: international partners for addressing the right to development and economic, social and cultural rights in a globalized environment.

Organized in cooperation with other UN agencies, the workshop targeted government representatives with responsibility for economic development; it attracted representatives from 24 States, 8 national human rights institutions, 10 NGOs, 14 UN agencies and international organizations, including several UNDP resident coordinators, and various experts.

### **The sixth annual meeting of the Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions**

OHCHR supported and participated in the sixth annual meeting of the Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions, held in Sri Lanka in September 2001. Participants adopted its constitution and appointed a chair (the Sri Lanka Human Rights Commission) and deputy chairs (the Nepal and New Zealand Human Rights Commissions). Among the issues discussed were the role of NGOs and national human rights institutions: HIV/AIDS and human rights; follow-up to the World Conference against Racism; internal displacement, the *Guiding Principles on Internally Displaced Persons* and national human rights institutions; and gender issues and national institutions.

### Workshop on the Justiciability of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in South Asia

This workshop, held in New Delhi from 17 to 18 November 2001 and hosted by the Government of India, was jointly organized by OHCHR, the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) and the International Bar Association (IBA). Its purpose was to provide a forum for judicial representatives to exchange information and strategies on the practical application of economic, social and cultural rights and to determine the justiciability of four specific rights: to health, to housing, to education, and to work. Participants included members of the judiciary from Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka. National and international human rights organizations, lawyers and members of civil society from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka explored these issues in parallel discussion groups.

Judges were encouraged to participate in national, regional and international workshops and seminars in the area of economic, social and cultural rights. Participants also called on governments that had not yet ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to do so without delay, and urged UN Member States to adopt a protocol to the Covenant that would allow individuals and groups to petition the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

### Other regional and sub-regional activities

- In July 2001, OHCHR, the Hong Kong Equal Opportunity Commission and the Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions supported a regional workshop on the role of national human rights institutions and other mechanisms in promoting and protecting economic, social and cultural rights. Participants at the workshop, which was held in Hong Kong, urged governments that were not yet parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to ratify the instrument.
- OHCHR developed a handbook for national institution practitioners on economic, social and cultural rights.
- A sub-regional meeting for Pacific Islands States on universal adherence to the principal international human rights instruments was held in Apia, Western Samoa, in December 2001. The meeting was organized in cooperation with the Good Governance Project – “Gold” – of the UNDP Office in Fiji.
- From 6 to 9 March 2001, representatives from the Governments of Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia and Palau met in Majuro, Marshall Islands, to review the contents of the principal

international human rights treaties and to discuss the implications of their ratification. The meeting, organized through the joint OHCHR-UNDP Human Rights Strengthening (HURIST) project, also attracted international and regional human rights experts, specialized staff from the UN, and representatives of regional government and non-governmental organizations. The participants adopted recommendations, including that OHCHR should consider the specific needs of Pacific island countries and provide technical assistance in the areas of institutional capacity-building and legislative review. They also recommended that their governments formulate national human rights action plans, prioritize ratification of the international human rights treaties, provide training on the norms contained in the treaties, translate the treaties into local languages, and highlight human rights on the agendas of regional organizations, such as the Pacific Islands Forum and the Pacific Community.

### Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001 US\$	2000 final US\$
Staff costs	44,704	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	18,155	29,702
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	59,903	50,045
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	90,077	97,471
Contractual services	0	1,374
General operating expenses	0	324
Supplies and acquisitions	0	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	451,159	31,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>663,998</b>	<b>209,916</b>
Programme support costs	86,318	27,289
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>750,316</b>	<b>237,205</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes workshops in Bangkok, Tokyo and Mongolia, evaluation of the Teheran framework, regional activities in Asia-Pacific, OHCHR Asia-Pacific forum, workshops on economic, social and cultural rights in Hong Kong, Malaysia, New Delhi, national institution training in Manila and 5<sup>th</sup> meeting of national human rights institutions.



## Country projects

### Bhutan

#### Background

The Royal Government of Bhutan requested assistance in strengthening the judiciary, the *jabmis* (legal representatives) and the police in their role as protectors of human rights. Government officials responsible for drafting reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women also required assistance with the UN human rights reporting mechanisms and procedures. OHCHR and the Government signed a technical cooperation agreement in 1996 following a needs assessment mission. The project was completed during 2001.

#### Objectives

The project aimed to strengthen the administration of justice system, bolster the nation's capacity to report within the framework of international human rights instruments, and train government officials in international human rights norms and obligations.

#### Activities

The outstanding activity from 2000, delivery of books to the High Court of Justice, was completed between July and September 2001. The books included:

- The complete set of Halsbury's Laws of England;
- The complete set of Halsbury's Statutes of England and Wales; and
- Twenty-one volumes of the Modern Legal Systems Encyclopedia.

#### Impact and achievements

In April 2001, an independent expert conducted an evaluation mission. The evaluation concluded that the objectives of the project were achieved and recommended that for future technical cooperation projects:

- Priority should be given to training through fellowships abroad in both a common law and a continental law country;
- The theoretical and practical training of legal specialists in the Department of Legal Affairs should be reinforced;
- The legal knowledge of Members of the Parliament should be improved;

- Working visits to at least two Supreme and Constitutional Courts in both common law and continental law countries should be organized for High Court personnel; and
- Research in human rights from the theoretical, philosophical and historical perspectives of the Bhutanese legal system should be conducted through the Centre for Bhutan Studies.

#### Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of this project include judges, lawyers, police officers, government officials, law graduates and prison officers.

#### Coordination

Logistical details were arranged in cooperation with UNDP in Bhutan. Preparations for the evaluation mission were made in cooperation with UNDP and the Government. Provision of documentation for the High Court was coordinated with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and UNDP.

#### Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	0	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	9,742	3,761
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	0	0
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	0	0
Supplies and acquisitions	14,427	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	18,980	5,009
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>43,149</b>	<b>8,770</b>
Programme support costs	5,609	1,140
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,758</b>	<b>9,910</b>

# China

## Background

OHCHR has been engaged in a dialogue with the Government of China since 1998. Following the signing of a memorandum of intent between OHCHR and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a needs-assessment mission was fielded to China in March 1999 to review potential areas for technical cooperation. The mission identified three broad areas: administration of justice, legislative reform and human rights education. In September 2000, a follow-up mission finalized a memorandum of understanding (MOU), which was signed in November. The first phase of technical cooperation involved three workshops: on punishment of minor crimes, on human rights and the police, and on human rights education. The MOU also provided for the recruitment of a Geneva-based project manager and a national focal point, and annual consultations between OHCHR and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to promote human rights cooperation and dialogue.

## Objectives

The overall objectives are to:

- Support the ratification and implementation of international human rights treaties, including the two Covenants;
- Facilitate the sharing of experiences between China and other States on the advancement of the rule of law; and
- Promote mutual understanding of human rights issues.

The project aims to achieve these objectives by:

- Providing staff support to implement the cooperation programme;
- Discussing international human rights law in relation to the punishment of minor crimes in China;
- Identifying ways to promote reform of the re-education through labour system in accordance with established international norms and standards; and
- Discussing international human rights standards in the area of law enforcement and identifying the need for support in drafting a human rights training manual for the police and in developing human rights education in China.

## Activities

- A Geneva-based project manager was recruited and funding was provided to cover the costs of a national focal point based in Beijing.
- A workshop on the punishment of minor crimes was held in Beijing (25-26 February 2001).
- A workshop on human rights and the police was held in Beijing (5-6 July 2001).
- The OHCHR training manual for law enforcement officials was translated into Chinese, printed and distributed to workshop participants.
- A roundtable on the punishment of minor crimes, which attracted international and national experts, was held in Geneva (17-18 September 2001).
- A workshop on human rights education was held in Beijing (8-9 November 2001).

All workshop participants were given a collection of OHCHR publications. Consultations on the next phase of activities to be undertaken in accordance with the MOU were held in Geneva and Beijing in July, September and November 2001.

## Beneficiaries

The projects targeted the following three groups:

- Senior government officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Public Security, Justice, and Education, the State Council Office of Legislative Affairs and the Legislative Commission of the National People's Congress, and provincial officials;
- Members of the legal profession, including judges, procurators, police, and lawyers; and
- Representatives from the academic community and civil society.

## Implementing arrangements

As a signatory to the MOU, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is OHCHR's main counterpart for this project.

## Coordination

OHCHR ensured that information related to the project was shared in advance with the UN Country Team in Beijing and relevant UN agencies in Geneva. OHCHR had regular consultations with UNDP Beijing and held group briefings for UN colleagues on every substantive activity in China. A standing arrangement was established with





NGOs for regular briefings/debriefings in Geneva for every major activity that OHCHR had undertaken. OHCHR also participated in informal consultations with donors and organizations engaged in human rights issues in China. Several briefings for the diplomatic corps in Beijing were also held through the UN Resident Coordinator's office.

### Impact and achievements

According to assessments by participants and observers, the three workshop activities achieved their set objectives. The roundtable discussion on punishment of minor crimes, which mapped out plans for future technical cooperation activities, may contribute to the process of reviewing existing Chinese laws and practice in relation to international human rights standards.

### Overall assessment

Activities that had been planned for the reporting period were all satisfactorily implemented. Given the dramatic increase in the volume of activities planned for the next phase of the MOU, OHCHR has decided to convert a cluster of small projects into a wide-ranging, comprehensive country programme in 2002.

### Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001 US\$	2000 final US\$
Staff costs	115,398	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	71,517	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	26,816	0
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	41,119	0
Contractual services	4,000	0
General operating expenses	4,869	0
Supplies and acquisitions	7,774	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	70,163	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>341,656</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme support costs	44,416	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>386,072</b>	<b>0</b>

## East Timor

### Background

During her visit to East Timor (5-7 August 2000), the High Commissioner met with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for East Timor to agree a programme of human rights technical cooperation for East Timor. The programme would include:

- Human rights training for personnel of the Human Rights Unit of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), the police, the international civilian police (CIVPOL), NGOs, judges, prosecutors and public defenders;
- Promotion of human rights activities, including funding for the purchase, translation and dissemination of international human rights educational and training materials;
- Legal advice and assistance on particular issues and on draft legislation to ensure conformity with international human rights standards;
- Assistance with the establishment of the Reception, Truth and Reconciliation Commission; and
- Assistance in promoting ratification and adherence to the principal international human rights instruments.

### Objectives

The activities aim to assist UNTAET in strengthening East Timor's national infrastructure to promote and protect human rights by helping to build capacity for self-government and to create conditions necessary for sustainable development. Implementation of the project is considered particularly urgent because of the speed with which institutions are developing in East Timor.

### Activities

#### Human rights training

In late May 2001, an OHCHR expert trained East Timorese district human rights officer interns, who were recruited by the Human Rights Unit, and members of East Timorese NGOs. Topics included international human rights norms, identification of human rights violations, monitoring principles, methodological aspects of information-gathering and verification, interviewing, reporting and witness protection. The main objectives of this training were to develop the capacities of East Timorese human rights monitors/investigators to analyze, investigate and document human rights violations, and to promote and protect human rights. OHCHR provided the Human Rights Unit with a set of training materials covering a wide range of subjects for further reference, training or follow-up use; these materials require translation into Tetun.





### Human rights training for the East Timorese police services and CIVPOL

In early June 2001, OHCHR, the Human Rights Unit, the East Timorese police service and CIVPOL organized two human rights training courses for the police service and CIVPOL. Three police training experts from the United Kingdom, India and OHCHR assisted in both workshops. Topics included non-discrimination, women and the administration of justice, civil policing in a democratic society, human rights and police investigations, human rights during arrest and detention, the use of force and firearms, and how to incorporate human rights into a police-training curriculum. Thirty-two officers from the police service participated in the first training course, which lasted five days. Forty-four CIVPOL officers from more than a dozen countries participated in the four-day training course that followed the course for the police. For many, this was their first exposure to a comprehensive human rights training programme and to the international standards on criminal justice adopted by the United Nations.

### Human rights training for judges, prosecutors and public defenders

In November 2001, OHCHR and the International Bar Association (IBA) sponsored consultants to provide human rights training to East Timorese judges, prosecutors and public defenders in Dili. This activity, organized by the Human Rights Unit, was based on the draft OHCHR-IBA manual on human rights training for judges and lawyers. The Special Rapporteur on the independence of the judiciary also participated in this training session.

### Bill of rights

Although OHCHR had originally planned to hire a consultant to assist in the ratification of international human rights instruments, the Human Rights Unit advised that it would be more appropriate to discuss a bill of rights during the constitutional drafting phase, between 15 September and 15 December 2001. A consultant from South Africa experienced in drafting constitutions was hired to assist in the drafting of a bill of rights; he provided expert advice to the Constitutional Assembly, political parties, working groups, NGOs and thematic committees.

### Ongoing activities

- Dissemination of international human rights education and training materials.
- Provision of legal advice on international human rights standards. The 1998 Indonesian law on freedom of

expression in public, UNTAET Regulation 2001/11 on electoral offences for the election of a constituent assembly, and the Indonesian Penal Code and Public Order Provisions were all reviewed to determine their conformity with international human rights law.

- In preparation of the Reception, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, a consultant was hired to provide assistance on various aspects of the draft regulation and in drafting an overall methodology for the Commission.

### Beneficiaries

International professional staff of the Human Rights Unit, human rights staff of UNTAET, NGOs, judges, prosecutors, public defenders, legal aid lawyers, police, court officials, constituent assembly members, the interim office and staff of the Reception, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and the commissioners have all benefited from these activities.

### Implementing arrangements

OHCHR has worked extensively with the human rights unit of UNTAET. In turn, UNTAET has incorporated other agencies, such as CIVPOL and the Department of Justice, into its work. The International Bar Association trained court officials.

### Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	0	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	75,674	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	11,042	0
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	44,200	0
General operating expenses	0	0
Supplies and acquisitions	10,000	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	22,000	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>162,916</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme support costs	21,179	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>184,095</b>	<b>0</b>



## Indonesia

### Background

On 4 November 2000, the Government decided not to renew the memorandum of understanding on technical cooperation with OHCHR, which had expired three months earlier. OHCHR was, therefore, unable to implement planned activities.

OHCHR has determined that the legislation on Human Rights Courts (law 26/2000) is not fully consistent with international human rights standards. Presidential Decree 53, enacted by former President Wahid, limits the jurisdictional powers of the ad hoc Court to human rights violations committed after August 1999. Perpetrators of the gross human rights abuses that occurred prior to August 1999 could not, then, be tried. Although current President Megawati Sukarnoputri enacted a new decree on 1 August 2001, the jurisdictional powers of the ad hoc Court were still limited to human rights violations that occurred in the months of April and September in Dili, Liquica and Soae.

OHCHR considers the new mandate of the ad hoc Court unsatisfactory because it only includes those incidents that occurred in three of the 13 districts during the eight relevant pre-election months and it severely restricts the jurisdiction over post-election abuses. The vast majority of human rights violations committed in East Timor during 1999 therefore remains outside the jurisdiction of the ad hoc Court. As a result, activities related to the prosecution of these cases, including the appointment of ad hoc judges and prosecutors, were not undertaken.

### Objectives

Planned activities included:

- Deploying a technical adviser to the OHCHR office in Jakarta to assist the Indonesian authorities in prosecuting human rights violations, including by advising on draft human rights tribunal legislation.
- Preparing an expert commentary and guide on relevant international standards for the prosecution of human rights violations.
- Organizing a five-week training course for Indonesian judges, prosecutors and defence counsellors who would participate in East Timor trials. Four weeks of the training course would be conducted in Jakarta, followed by a one-week study visit to the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in The Hague.

- Appointing an ad hoc panel of experts to provide advice and guidance to the Attorney General, upon request, on the judicial, prosecution and defence process.
- Recruiting a consultant to liaise with the UN Office of Legal Affairs in order to consult on the possible transfer of material from International Commission of Inquiry for East Timor to the Government of Indonesia.

### Activities

For reasons explained above, activities during the reporting period were limited to the recruitment of a consultant to liaise with the UN Office of Legal Affairs and the recruitment of a project officer, located in Geneva. Several high-level consultations were held with the relevant Government officials to prepare a workplan of activities for the administration of justice sector.

### Overall assessment

Although activities were not undertaken as defined in the project, substantial diplomatic efforts were made by OHCHR to promote and protect the victims of human rights abuse in Indonesia.

### Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	133,180	56,091
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	13,450	6,215
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	29,664	3,886
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	29,761	0
General operating expenses	31,187	0
Supplies and acquisitions	8,535	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>245,777</b>	<b>66,192</b>
Programme support costs	31,951	8,605
<b>Total</b>	<b>277,728</b>	<b>74,797</b>

## Mongolia

### Background

OHCHR's involvement in Mongolia dates back to September 1994 when a two-year technical cooperation programme was launched to strengthen the independence of the judiciary and provide training, human rights documentation and education. In December 1995, a project office was opened and a management team was deployed to implement activities.

The OHCHR technical cooperation project, which was signed by the Government of Mongolia and the High Commissioner in May 1998, had three main components: raising awareness of human rights within civil society; establishing a functioning national Commission on Human Rights; and reforming the prison system. The project ended in February 2001 and the OHCHR project office was closed. OHCHR's future activities in Mongolia will be undertaken through the joint OHCHR and UNDP HURISTMON (Human Rights Strengthening in Mongolia – Phase I) project and through support to the National Commission on Human Rights.

### Objectives

The HURISTMON project focuses on assisting Mongolia in the development of a comprehensive national human rights action programme based on a participatory approach and national consensus-building. The project will develop and strengthen the capacities of public sector governing institutions, national human rights institutions, civil society and private sector institutions.

### Activities

OHCHR and UNDP jointly designed and planned future cooperation in the context of the HURISTMON project. A human rights adviser was identified for deployment in 2002: The main tasks of the adviser will include ensuring a consistent human rights approach in the implementation of the HURISTMON project by mainstreaming human rights within the UN Country Team and providing advice to the national planning office. On 23 May 2001 the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the High Commissioner signed a statement of cooperation in promoting and protecting human rights.

### Implementing arrangements

The human rights adviser, based in the UN Country Team office in Ulaanbaatar, reports to the UN Resident Coordinator; his responsibilities include:

- Providing advice to the UN Resident Coordinator and the UN Country Team on matters related to the integration of human rights into the activities of the UN Country Team;
- Participating in UN theme groups, particularly the theme group on human rights to provide input on rights-based approaches to development work and integrating human rights into the UN system advice;
- Coordinating UN support on the national human rights action plan (HURISTMON project); and
- Assist with networking among all stakeholders and partners, particularly civil society organizations and the media with regard to the national human rights action plan process.

### Overall assessment

Cooperation between OHCHR, the Mongolian authorities and civil society has been excellent. The closing of the OHCHR office and continuation of OHCHR's engagement in Mongolia within the HURISTMON project is a natural progression in OHCHR's efforts to mainstream human rights throughout the UN system.

### Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000 final
	US\$	US\$
Staff costs	1,442	13,057
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	13,516	19,960
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	0	1,845
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	4,001	1,827
General operating expenses	10,736	4,015
Supplies and acquisitions	1,799	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	280,000	1,012
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>311,494</b>	<b>41,716</b>
Programme support costs	40,494	5,423
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>351,988</b>	<b>47,139</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes two projects: the Mongolia project; and capacity development of the National Commission on Human Rights.



# The Philippines

## Background

In January 1995, the Committee on the Rights of the Child considered the initial report of the Philippines. Noting the Government's firm commitment to promote and protect children's rights, the Committee recommended that the Philippines reform its administration of juvenile justice system with assistance from OHCHR. Following a request from the Government in 1996, a needs assessment mission was conducted in July 1996 and a project formulation mission was fielded in September 1998. One year later, the High Commissioner, the Government and the UNICEF representative in Manila signed an agreement for a two-year project that was launched in May 2000.

## Objectives

The long-term objective of the project is to enhance the protection of children's rights within the juvenile justice system. The project assists in:

- Developing juvenile justice legislation that conforms to international standards;
- Elaborating internal procedures for professionals dealing with children in conflict with the law;
- Training public authorities to promote the best interests of children, including by developing specialized materials for training-of-trainers courses; and
- Launching an information campaign to raise public awareness on the rights of children in conflict with the law.

## Activities

### Legal assistance

The legal adviser helped revise the bill on the comprehensive juvenile justice system that was re-filed in the Senate and in the House of Representatives. He acted as a resource person in the public hearings conducted by those legislative bodies and was invited to be part of the technical working group to consolidate the juvenile justice bills. He gave regular presentations on child rights, international standards and national laws on juvenile justice in seminars for judges, prosecutors, public defenders, law enforcers, jail wardens, local officials, social workers and community volunteers.

### Elaboration of internal procedures

The Supreme Court's committee on the revision of rules drafted new rules for juveniles in conflict with the law.

These rules authorized courts to divert cases of minors who commit petty offences to an administrative body that works with a social worker. The Court approved the new rules in February 2002 which have been in effect since 15 April 2002. The Court also issued a circular directing judges to hold regular dialogues with the police, jail wardens, social workers and local officials encouraging them to consider the concerns of children in conflict with the law, especially those under detention.

### Training of the "pillars of justice"

**Family Courts:** The Philippine Judicial Academy (PHILJA) completed a series of multi-sectoral training seminars covering eight regions. Participants included family court judges, prosecutors, public defenders, clerks of court, police officers and jail wardens. PHILJA and the Department of Social Welfare and Development also completed a series of three training seminars for court social workers.

**Prosecutors:** The Department of Justice completed a series of training seminars on juvenile justice for prosecutors around the country.

**Public defenders:** After completing the series of training seminars for public defenders on how to handle cases of children in conflict with the law, the Public Attorney's Office began a series of workshops with the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology to develop a mechanism to refer cases of jailed minors quickly to public defenders. The first workshop was held in Manila from 21 to 23 November 2001.

**Police:** The Philippine national police continued its series of regional seminars on juvenile justice for officers of the Women and Children's Protection Desks. The national police and the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology also conducted a one-week training-of-trainers on juvenile justice with the assistance of an international expert. More than 50 law enforcement and jail officers participated in seminar, which was held in Manila on 27 September 2001. Participants were then accredited as trainers.

**Community:** Caritas Manila continued its programme of providing para-legal assistance to minors detained in Metro-Manila's jails. In UNICEF-assisted areas, the series of seminars for *barangay* officials continued, with juvenile justice as the main topic. These seminars were conducted by the Department of Interior and Local Government, the Integrated Bar of the Philippines, and provincial officials.

### Public awareness

The Convention on the Rights of the Child and the United Nations standards on juvenile justice (the Beijing Rules,



the Riyadh Guidelines and the UN Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty) were reprinted and included in the seminar kits distributed to those who participated in UNICEF seminars on child protection. The two-volume compilation of international standards and Philippine laws was finalized and submitted to the printers. UNICEF partners, led by PHILJA, adopted juvenile justice as a theme that was highlighted in their publications and during their television and radio appearances and interviews.

## Beneficiaries

The ultimate beneficiaries of this project are the Philippine children who are in conflict with the law. The direct beneficiaries are the five “pillars” of the juvenile justice system, including public attorneys, members of relevant committees of both chambers of the Legislature and members of the national human rights commission, representatives of NGOs and the media, those who use the internal operational guidelines, and individuals who receive training.

## Coordination

The activities were developed in close cooperation with UNICEF in Manila and fall within the ambit of a broader project entitled “A comprehensive system of justice for children”, which is included in the Fifth Master Plan of Operations as was agreed between the Government of the Philippines and UNICEF in 1998. The Philippine Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC) is the Government counterpart. As envisaged at the outset, local academic centres and NGOs have been subcontracted to implement selected activities. Nineteen partners help implement this project, including the Commission of Human Rights, various administrative departments, and the law schools of the University of the Philippines and the Ateneo de Manila University.

## Implementing arrangements

A project officer, who is also the legal adviser, and a training officer are located in UNICEF in Manila and are responsible for implementing the project.

## Impact and achievements

As a result of the training seminars, the different “pillars” of the justice system have launched activities intended to benefit children in conflict with the law. Police officers have exercised more discretion in handling cases against children; judges have ordered the release of children who are detained in city jails; and the Public Attorney’s Office has successfully transferred convicted minors from the national prison to the national training school for boys.

## Constraints

Until the comprehensive juvenile justice bill is enacted, the “pillars” of the justice system have only limited ways to respond to the cases of children in conflict with the law. While many police officers may wish to dispose of complaints against minors informally, they are compelled to refer complaints to the prosecutors for fear that they will be disciplined if they do not. Since there are still not enough rehabilitation centres and programmes to which minors accused of serious offences can be brought, most remain in jail despite the desire of judges to have them transferred.

## Overall assessment

Perhaps the most important lesson learned from the project is the importance of ensuring that the different “pillars” work together in addressing the needs of children in conflict with the law. This multi-sectoral or team approach was confirmed by the Supreme Court when it directed judges to meet regularly with the other “pillars” in the area to discuss how to address the concerns of children in conflict with the law.

## Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	0	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	7,959	0
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	0	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	237,300	134,700
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>245,259</b>	<b>134,700</b>
Programme support costs	19,049	10,330
<b>Total</b>	<b>264,308</b>	<b>145,030</b>





## Solomon Islands

### Background

Following a request from the Government of the Solomon Islands, an OHCHR needs-assessment and project-formulation mission was deployed in February 2001 with the aim of formulating a targeted technical cooperation project in support of the peace process. In May 2001, the Government and OHCHR agreed on a technical cooperation project. The first project activity was launched in August 2001 and an international human rights adviser was assigned to the capital Honiara, in late 2001, for an initial assignment of six months.

### Objectives

The long-term objective of the project is to provide sustainable human rights capacity-building in support of the peace process in Solomon Islands. The immediate objectives can be divided into four main activity areas:

- Creating a sustainable human rights training capacity in the police force, raising human rights awareness among the police and judiciary, and promoting international human rights standards in the administration of justice and rule of law sector;
- Promoting the initial stages of a truth and reconciliation process, if viable;
- Raising the human rights awareness and capacity of civil society; and
- Analyzing migration and the status of displaced persons from a human rights perspective.

### Activities

In August 2001, OHCHR provided advice to various government ministries on the human rights aspect of a planned constitutional reform. The next month, OHCHR organized a human rights training-for-trainers seminar for in the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force. The human rights adviser, appointed in November 2001, set up an office and established contact with government officials, counterparts in other UN agencies and programmes, and with local and international NGOs.

### Beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries are those government authorities and civil society actors whose human rights awareness and capacity have been strengthened.

### Coordination

The activities involve partnerships with UNDP, UNICEF, ICRC, Save the Children, the Commonwealth Secretariat, international institutions engaged in issues of transitional justice, a regional academic human rights institution, and a number of regional human rights training programmes.

### Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	19,509	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	16,738	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	0	0
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	2,650	0
Supplies and acquisitions	5,400	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	2,827	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>47,124</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme support costs	6,126	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,250</b>	<b>0</b>



# A

## RAB REGION

### *Introduction*

An increasing number of governments in the Arab region became more active in human rights issues and committed themselves to establishing national human rights institutions and ministerial bodies. At the same time, many human rights NGOs have emerged in the 21 countries in Africa and Asia that constitute the Arab region. Despite the differences in the political, legal, economic and social environments of these countries, the NGOs focused on common goals: promoting and protecting human rights, building awareness, offering education and legal assistance, conducting research and working with victims of human rights abuse.

In July 2001, OHCHR established a new geographic desk that covers the Arab region, including countries in North Africa, the Middle East and the Gulf. This desk was established to develop a regional strategy tailored to meet the needs of a wide variety of governmental and non-governmental partners. OHCHR also prepared for the appointment of two regional human rights representatives who will be based in Beirut and work closely with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA); they will assume their tasks during the first part of 2002. Some of their tasks will include coordinating human rights activities in the Arab region, promoting human rights mainstreaming both within and outside the United Nations system, and integrating a rights-based approach into ESCWA's development policies and programmes.

Through these developments, OHCHR will ensure that activities:

- Develop regional and national expertise;
- Enhance cooperation with regional organizations and networks active in the region;
- Strengthen the role of OHCHR within the UN system and among the wider international community;

- Are coordinated with other UN agencies and programmes; and
- Facilitate direct communication among UN partners.

During 2001, national activities were undertaken in Morocco, Palestine and Yemen. OHCHR also provides assistance to thematic and country rapporteurs, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iraq and the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the the Occupied Territories, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967.



## Regional and sub-regional activities

### Sub-regional project on human development and human rights

In the aftermath of the Cairo Plan of Action, adopted during the Regional Seminar on Human Rights and Development in June 1999, OHCHR continued to develop a joint project with UNDP aimed at building regional capacity to advocate and promote the concept of a human rights based approach to development. The project will provide opportunities to develop novel approaches to integrate economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development into programming at the country level. Research activities, the development of a human rights information system, the organization of round table workshops and publications will help governments and NGOs promote the realization of human rights through sustainable human development. Activities will also provide opportunities for States, NGOs and professionals from the region to develop novel approaches to integrate economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development into programming at the country level. The project formulation was revised in October 2001, but still requires formal signature by three Arab States before it becomes fully operational.

### Arab Institute for Human Rights

OHCHR has been providing support to the Tunis-based Arab Institute for Human Rights (AIHR) since its creation in 1989. The AIHR, which has become a professional and well-respected human rights NGO in the region, has created a large network of human rights NGOs and experts and has developed expertise on various aspects of human rights and the Arab world. It plays a leadership role in promoting a culture of human rights in the region. OHCHR's greater focus on the Arab region will benefit from sustained support to the AIHR's activities. The project has two main objectives: to assist the AIHR in reinforcing the capacities and professionalism of Arab NGOs that promote and protect human rights by training their staff; and to provide training to NGO human rights trainers.

During September 2001, an international consultant and an OHCHR staff member conducted an evaluation to assess the activities implemented by the AIHR in 2000 and 2001: They noted that since the human rights situation in the Arab countries has changed over the past few years, the AIHR must better tailor its approach, its perception of problems, and the content of its training programmes to the demands of the many partners involved (i.e. civil society, national institutions and government bodies). Pursuant to their recommendations, OHCHR will provide the AIHR with sustained financial support on a longer term basis (three years); this will help sustain the Institute's recently adopted working approach that emphasizes research, documentation, systematic activity planning and management.

### Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001 US\$	2000 final US\$
Staff costs	0	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	1,475	0
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	0	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	13,152	80,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>14,627</b>	<b>80,000</b>
Programme support costs	1,902	10,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,529</b>	<b>90,400</b>





## Country projects

### Morocco

#### INTRODUCTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION IN SCHOOL CURRICULA

##### Background

Following the creation of a ministry in charge of human rights in November 1993, a partnership agreement was concluded with the Ministry of National Education to introduce human rights education in primary schools (over 9 years) and secondary schools (over 3 years). A joint commission, with representatives from the two Ministries, was established to develop a strategy and plan of action. The former United Nations Centre for Human Rights and OHCHR contributed to two of the three phases of the plan of action. They assisted in the preparatory phase in 1997 by revising school programmes and manuals, producing a human rights reference guide, compiling international instruments ratified by Morocco, and preparing teaching material for school inspectors. Training sessions for school inspectors facilitated implementation of the project's second phase.

This project was not presented in the Annual Appeal 2001, however, in spring 2001, OHCHR authorized an extension of the project until 30 June 2001 to complete the second phase of the project. OHCHR's involvement ended at the end of 2001 and an evaluation on the first two phases will be undertaken during early 2002.

##### Objectives

The long-term objective was to enhance democratic values and human rights knowledge among Moroccan citizens by providing human rights training. This will enable the integration of human rights into school curricula, the training of teachers and lecturers and the development of appropriate teaching methods and materials.

##### Activities

Twenty-six training sessions, including workshops, conferences and evaluation sessions, were organized for teachers around the country: More than 470 primary school teachers and more than 390 secondary school teachers benefited from the sessions.

##### Coordination

The project received financial support from various UN agencies, *inter alia* from UNESCO. Partnership agreements have been concluded between the Ministry of Human Rights and international NGOs, such as Amnesty International, for training NGOs, law enforcement personnel, and prison guards on specific human rights issues. A similar agreement was concluded between the Ministry and the Democratic Association of Moroccan Women to introduce a gender-discrimination component in human rights education sessions.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS DOCUMENTATION, INFORMATION AND TRAINING CENTRE

##### Background

The Rabat Human Rights Documentation Centre was inaugurated by the High Commissioner in April 2000. OHCHR supports about half of the costs of this project; UNDP and the Government cover the remaining fifty per cent. The new Centre aims to promote a culture of human rights at all levels of Moroccan civil society and to provide targeted groups, such as university professors and school teachers, the judiciary, the police, the media, NGOs, women and children, with documentation, information and training according to their needs.

##### Objectives

###### Training

- Sensitize targeted groups on human rights issues relevant to their work and provide them with appropriate tools and skills.
- Reinforce operational capacities of civil society, particularly vulnerable groups, such as rural women, children and disabled persons, to enable them to better defend their rights;
- Train NGOs and national institutions in leadership and other professional skills.
- Provide specific human rights training for targeted professional groups i.e. law enforcement officials, police officers, magistrates and other judicial officers, prison personnel, media, trade unions and teachers.
- Support efforts to introduce human rights education in schools and universities.

###### Documentation and Information

- Develop the ability of various government and non-governmental bodies to collect and handle information in the field of human rights.



- Establish a specialized library and database on human rights, including audio-visual and electronically stored materials.
- Develop a unified Arabic terminology in the field of human rights.
- Identify available sources of information in Morocco and abroad, and promote the use of new information techniques in the field of human rights.
- Design and disseminate awareness-building material on human rights concepts and principles relevant to all components of civil society.

## Activities

A workshop for prison personnel and a workshop for NGO leaders and members, originally scheduled for the second part of 2000, were held in January 2001. The latter attracted 39 human rights NGO leaders and focused on reporting to the United Nations, especially concerning the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention Against Torture, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Another training session for 50 prison directors, deputy-directors and detention team leaders of the prison administration, was held in Rabat from 22 to 24 January 2001. Several detainees were invited to participate in the discussions, which highlighted medical issues, basic rights of detainees and other aspects of their social reintegration.

The Centre organized consultations with representatives of NGOs that focus on the rights of women, disabled persons and general human rights to identify those NGOs that would serve on the Steering Committee. This body includes seven members of the Government (justice, interior, education, higher education, youth and sports, status of women, family and childhood protection, integration of handicapped human rights), and representatives of UNDP and OHCHR. The following NGOs were among the first to serve on the Steering Committee which met for the first time on 31 May 2001 to elaborate the Centre's action plan and programmes: *Ligue marocaine de défense des droits de l'homme*, *Organisation marocaine des droits humains*, *Union de l'action féminine*, *Association Joussour*, *Observatoire national des droits de l'enfant*, and *Association des barreaux du Maroc*.

A seminar on international conventions and domestic law, with special emphasis on Moroccan jurisprudence, was held in Rabat from 19 to 21 October 2001; national and international lawyers and magistrates participated.

It was followed by a second training session on international human rights protection mechanisms, for leaders of NGOs and relevant government bodies (Casablanca, 1-3 November 2001).

The Centre's documentation unit produced research tools, such as a thematic bibliography and a legal database, providing access to all legal texts published in the Official Gazette since 1912. It also created a web site about the Centre, its mission and its activities.

The Centre issued four publications in January and February 2001: a pamphlet on the Centre, in Arabic and French; a compendium of international human rights instruments ratified by Morocco, in Arabic and French; a brochure containing the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, in Arabic; and a booklet on the new prison legislation and its implementation decree.

## Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries include NGO leaders and members of human rights organizations, women's and children's groups, magistrates and other judiciary personnel, members of the Bar associations, prison directors and representatives of government ministries.

## Implementing arrangements

The Centre is headed by a director who is appointed by the Ministry of Human Rights.

## Coordination

The Centre has established regular contacts with various groups of United Nations partners, state institutions, professional groups, trade unions, universities, NGOs and private individuals.

## Impact and achievements

It would be premature to measure the impact of the new Centre: Its achievements will depend not only on its capacity to work with state institutions and civil society, but also on its ability to offer services to the various NGOs and community associations working with vulnerable or isolated groups in suburban and rural areas.

## Constraints

The tripartite structure of the project (i.e. OHCHR, UNDP Morocco and the Government) sometimes makes financial control, evaluation of activities, com-

munication and reporting difficult. An agreement reflecting the obligations of both OHCHR and the Government is required to commit further OHCHR expenditures for the project. A similar agreement has already been signed between UNDP and OHCHR. The managerial capacity of the Centre must be strengthened in order to adequately support (in a timely manner) the programmed activities.

## Overall assessment

The lack of an adequate managerial and administrative unit within the Centre, coupled with the human rights challenges requires the Centre to revise its annual programme and to establish clear and realistic priorities. It remains to be seen whether the present structure of the Centre will help it become fully operational and a key proponent of human rights in Morocco.

## Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	0	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	52,800	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	0	1,262
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	25,800	0
General operating expenses	6,458	42
Supplies and acquisitions	0	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	310,900	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>395,958</b>	<b>1,304</b>
Programme support costs	45,475	170
<b>Total</b>	<b>441,433</b>	<b>1,474</b>

## Palestine

### Background

Since 1996 OHCHR has been implementing a project entitled "Support for the Rule of Law in Palestine", as agreed between OHCHR and the Palestinian National Authority (PNA). In 1996, an office was established in Gaza, and later, a smaller one was opened in the West Bank town of Ramallah. The project was to run until April 1998, but was subsequently extended on several occasions and will be concluded by April 2002.

### Objectives

The project was designed to:

- Establish a legal framework consistent with international human rights standards by providing advisory services on the drafting of legislation and support for Palestinian institutions and organizations engaged in legal analysis;
- Develop an official human rights policy by supporting a national plan of action on human rights; and
- Strengthen national structures responsible for protecting and promoting human rights, particularly the administration of justice (through advisory services and training for police, prison officials, judges, prosecutors and lawyers), the Palestinian Independent Commission on Citizens' Rights (PICCR), and local NGOs.

### Activities

#### Establishment of a legal framework consistent with international human rights standards

OHCHR supported Al-Mezan Centre for Human Rights with a grant to analyze and review the draft temporary constitution to ensure its consistency with regional and international human rights standards and to prepare recommendations relating to constitutional principles and the rule of law. Al-Mezan organized workshops for participants from PNA ministries, PLO institutions, NGOs and legal experts to discuss the draft temporary constitution. Work began in September 2000 and was completed in October 2001.

OHCHR supported the NGO Al-Haq with a grant to analyze and review the draft landlord and tenant law to ensure its consistency with regional and international human rights standards, to prepare recommendations for amendments to the law, and to organize workshops



for participants from PNA ministries, NGOs and legal experts where they would discuss the draft law. This activity began in late July 2001.

### **Development of an official human rights policy**

Pursuant to the 1993 Vienna Declaration and Program of Action, the Gaza office assisted the PNA in elaborating a national plan of action for human rights in Gaza and the West Bank. This process, begun in 1999, involved consultations with the PNA, the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC), human rights NGOs, and the judiciary. Strategy papers on six sectors - housing, environment, administration of justice, health, education and social welfare - were prepared and included in the plan of action. The draft plan was submitted to the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation of the PNA on 30 September 2000, two days after the *Intifada* began; as a result, final comments on or endorsement of each sectoral plan were delayed. By September 2001, the relevant ministries had either endorsed the sectoral plans or had submitted final comments on the national plan to the Ministry of Planning; the plan now awaits ratification by the head of the Palestinian National Authority.

### **Strengthening national structures**

The Gaza office has been working with the Palestinian police to establish a long-term human rights capacity. In June, two one-week courses on human rights and prisons were held in Gaza City for over 40 prison guards working in Gaza Central Prison. The training team consisted of one international consultant, two OHCHR staff members, representatives of PICCR and NGOs and a Palestinian lawyer. In August, a similar one-week course was held in Ramallah for 10 prison guards working in Ramallah Central Prison. Prison guards from other prisons in the West Bank were unable to participate due to restrictions on movement imposed by Israel.

OHCHR supported the development of guidelines on arrest and detention and the use of force and firearms for the Palestinian Police. The PNA's Higher Security Council adopted these guidelines in May 2001; the Palestinian Police intend to publish and distribute them to its members.

In late 2001, OHCHR completed a pilot version of a human rights curriculum for use by the Directorate of Training, National Security, in training courses for members of the Palestinian security forces. OHCHR made arrangements for two study visits to South Africa in January 2002 for two human rights trainers from the Palestinian security forces.

OHCHR planned to conduct a two-week seminar on human rights for staff and parliamentary members of the Human Rights and Monitoring Committee of the PLC, but it could not take place because of severe restrictions on movement in Palestine. Instead, in November 2001, two three-day introductory human rights courses were held in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip for 39 staff members of the PLC; this activity was organized in cooperation with Associates in Rural Development (ARD).

A grant agreement between OHCHR and the PLC was signed in June enabling the PLC to purchase books and other information materials on human rights for its library. Another agreement, between OHCHR and Al-Mezan Centre for Human Rights, was signed in July; this grant supports Al Mezan's fieldwork unit. A grant agreement between OHCHR and LAW, the Palestinian Society for the Protection of Human Rights, supports LAW's women's unit.

### **Additional activities**

OHCHR staff were asked to act as resource persons or trainers in activities organized by the PNA, PICCR and NGOs. In April and May, the Training and Information Coordinator conducted two training sessions, organized by the PNA and targeting staff of various ministries, on preparing and writing human rights reports. An OHCHR human rights officer conducted three training sessions for 60 new PNA national security recruits on the philosophical and historical background to human rights and on international human rights standards for law enforcement officials. In June, a human rights officer conducted two training sessions, organized by the PNA, focusing on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child; forty young people who will work on human rights education activities in children's summer camps attended the two sessions.

### **Beneficiaries**

Direct beneficiaries of activities included Palestinian Authority officials, police, prison officials, and members and staff of the PLC, PICCR, and various human rights NGOs. Indirect beneficiaries include the population of Palestine, through an improved respect for the rule of law.

### **Structure of OHCHR's office**

OHCHR's office is based in Gaza, with a sub-office in Ramallah in the West Bank: Its staff consists of two



international and two national professionals and three national support staff. The office works under the coordination of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories (UNSCO) and is supported administratively by UNDP in Jerusalem. The mobility of international OHCHR staff ensures that a link is maintained between the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The office brings together various NGOs and, to some extent, plays the role of lead agency in the area of human rights among United Nations offices in Palestine. OHCHR approaches its work as a long-term undertaking that will assist in building a State and strengthening the national human rights institution.

## Coordination

To implement activities, OHCHR relies on existing national human rights expertise and institutions. Civil society and non-governmental groups, as well as PNA ministries, agencies and departments, have ensured implementation. Several programme activities are specifically designed to bring together various national actors involved in such activities as law reform or the formulation of national development strategies. Various forms of coordination have also been established with other UN agencies and bilateral donors. This process is facilitated by the special structure set up by UNSCO, which provides for a number of sectoral working groups (on issues such as the rule of law and police) that bring together representatives from various United Nations agencies, donors and the PNA.

## Impact and achievements

The project was evaluated in January 2001. While the evaluation team recognized that activities could not all be carried out as planned, largely because of the *Intifada*, the team strongly recommended that the work begun in the area of rule of law and strengthening of civil society continue. It added that both Government and civil society strongly support an OHCHR presence. It also recommended that more attention be paid to economic, social and cultural rights. Other key recommendations included:

- OHCHR's activities and its role as a resource centre should be enhanced;
- A more formal mechanism for revising the project to include other or different beneficiaries is needed;
- Cooperation with the PLC and its committees to strengthen the legislature and to enhance legislative capacities of PLC members and staff should be improved;
- OHCHR should provide more focused assistance to NGOs working in the field of economic, social and cultural rights; this could include support to women's

organizations, organizations involved in relief operations, and organizations working for the rehabilitation of physically and mentally disabled persons, including victims of the ongoing conflict; and

- The importance of technical training in international human rights standards as it relates to the work of legislators, members of the legal profession and law enforcement officers should be the core of OHCHR's activities.

Achievements include:

- The PNA's Higher Security Council adopted guidelines on arrest and detention and on the use of force and firearms which are generally consistent with international human rights standards;
- A core group of law enforcement officials in the prisons sector in Gaza Central Prison and Ramallah Central Prison are now well versed in human rights standards relevant to their profession and are committed to human rights principles. Courses for prison guards also strengthened relations between the PNA's Directorate of Reform and Rehabilitation Centres and international organizations, NGOs and PICCR, and increased prison guards' understanding of the distinct roles of these institutions in protecting the human rights of prisoners and detainees;
- Public and government awareness of human rights and the need to respect them has been enhanced as a result of the project and, to some extent, as a result of the presence of OHCHR in Palestine. A core group of PLC staff is aware of international human rights standards and the importance of incorporating these standards into Palestinian law and ensuring that policies of the PNA implement these standards; and
- The visit and report of the UN Human Rights Inquiry Commission had a positive impact on the PNA and civil society, particularly given the high level of frustration felt by Palestinians and their belief that the United Nations and the international community have failed to take sufficient measures to stop violations by Israel and failed to provide protection for Palestinians.

## Constraints

Throughout the year, the Israeli Defense Forces maintained severe restrictions on the movement of Palestinians within and between the West Bank and Gaza Strip. As a result, OHCHR was forced to postpone the implementation of planned training activities. OHCHR's work has been adversely affected by these restrictions since its national staff could not travel freely between the West Bank and Gaza Strip; only the two international staff members can move between the office in Ramallah and Gaza City.





## Overall assessment

By bringing together government officials and NGOs, the training activities helped break barriers between the two sectors, facilitated dialogue, and made government officials more aware of the extensive resources available to them in Palestinian civil society for the promotion and protection of human rights. Despite the severe restrictions on movement, it is possible to implement technical cooperation activities, including training. However, it has been necessary to adjust implementation by either decentralizing activities, so that a target group is drawn from a smaller area, or by providing accommodation for participants for the duration of a training course. Inevitably, the restrictions on movement mean that implementation of activities is slower and more resource-intensive. The challenge for OHCHR is to ensure that its activities have an impact in the more remote and marginalized areas of Palestine.

## Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001 US\$	2000 final US\$
Staff costs	487,793	230,278
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	103,537	13,443
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	40,079	5,127
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	13,848	0
General operating expenses	69,055	0
Supplies and acquisitions	30,879	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	79,200	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>824,391</b>	<b>248,848</b>
Programme support costs	107,171	32,350
<b>Total</b>	<b>931,562</b>	<b>281,198</b>

## Yemen

### Background

In response to a request from the Government, and following a needs-assessment and project-design phase, the Government and OHCHR agreed in February 2000 on a broad framework for cooperation. In February 2001 it was subsequently agreed that a 12-month project addressing the rights of children in conflict with the law would constitute the first phase of the cooperation.

### Objectives

The main goal of the project is to strengthen national capacities to foster respect for children's rights within the juvenile justice system, in compliance with international human rights norms. The two immediate objectives of the project are:

- To provide expert advice on implementing legislation and regulatory procedures in juvenile justice in keeping with international norms and human rights values; and
- To raise awareness among relevant actors, including government officials, parliamentarians, and law enforcement officials, about the administration of juvenile justice.

### Activities

- A human rights officer was deployed at the end of July 2001 and met with relevant Government officials, United Nations Country Team counterparts, NGOs and others. He reviewed all relevant legal provisions related to juvenile justice and provided advice to the Government on international standards.
- A project advisory committee was established, consisting of the UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, UNICEF's Representative and Child Protection Officer, the UNV human rights specialist and a representative of the Supreme National Committee on Human Rights; they met regularly to discuss the project.
- A compilation of international standards on juvenile justice and the rights of the child was prepared; it will be published in Arabic in 2002. Guidelines and codes of conduct for police officers were also drafted.
- The project supported the publication of a human rights newsletter issued by the newly established State Ministry for Human Rights.

A workshop for parliamentarians was scheduled to be held in December 2001, but was postponed at the Government's request.



## Beneficiaries

The main beneficiaries of the project are children in conflict with the law, as their rights will be better protected. The more immediate beneficiaries are the parliamentarians, NGOs and various government officials who participated in the various advisory and training activities.

## Implementing arrangements and coordination

An OHCHR human rights officer was recruited and assigned to Sana'a in July 2001 to provide assistance and expert advice on the implementation of relevant legislation and to undertake various project activities. The officer, based in the office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, also acts as a human rights advisor to the Resident Coordinator. OHCHR implements the project in cooperation and in consultation with the Government and UNICEF.

## Constraints

The initial start-up phase took longer than expected, largely because of various administrative procedures. Delay in adopting the necessary legislation in Parliament and the lengthy consultation and cooperation processes among various Government authorities also slowed implementation.

## Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	<b>2001</b>	<b>2000</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>final</b>
		<b>US\$</b>
Staff costs	54,934	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0	2,020
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	11,190	28,913
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	5,624	69,572
Contractual services	4,000	0
General operating expenses	9,300	886
Supplies and acquisitions	19,000	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	7,200	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>111,248</b>	<b>101,391</b>
Programme support costs	14,463	13,181
<b>Total</b>	<b>125,711</b>	<b>114,572</b>



# Activities implemented through UNOPS and UNOG

Activities presented before this chapter are all administered through UNOG with the exception of some technical cooperation projects (see page 37). The chapters that follow (field offices, support to treaty bodies, support to special procedures, human rights in development, issues in focus, building the capacity of OHCHR) are mainly administered by UNOPS. The three tables in this section present statements of income and expenditure for UNOG and UNOPS and their relationship. OHCHR is an integral part of the United Nations Secretariat and all transactions are therefore carried out through the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). UNOG's treasury department receives all voluntary contributions on OHCHR's behalf and, upon instruction from OHCHR, attributes them to one of eight main trust funds. (Three older trust funds will be closed during the 2002-2003 biennium).

UNOG's budget, finance and personnel sections provide the Office with various administrative and financial services to support project implementation, including the approval of budgets and allotments, allocation of funds to UNOPS, processing of reports from UNDP field offices, and recruitment and administration of headquarters-based staff.

**Table I** summarizes the financial situation of OHCHR's trust funds as at 31 December 2001. All activities presented in this table are carried out through UNOG. The closing balances reported here include reserves of 15 per cent, which are not available for activities. The summary of *table I* is reflected in the overall statement of income and expenditure for OHCHR on page 13.

In 2001 activities under the trust fund for the World Conference against Racism and the four human rights trust funds were mainly carried out through grants to NGOs and other organizations that report back to OHCHR on their activities. OHCHR also implemented some activities directly, organizing seminars and meetings and covering the travel costs of participants.

One trust fund covers OHCHR's technical cooperation activities in the field, which are carried out through UNDP and UNICEF and, in some cases, by DPKO and DPA. OHCHR's field office in Cambodia is administered by UNOG under a separate trust fund.

The column entitled "trust fund for support activities of OHCHR" covers projects 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.

**Table II** summarizes the financial situation of activities implemented by UNOPS as at 31 December 2001. The fairly high carry-over reported for UNOPS-implemented projects at the beginning of 2001 can be explained by the following: From mid-1998 until the end of 1999, donors were requested to pay their contributions directly to UNOPS. UNOPS thus received substantial amounts of money on OHCHR's behalf during this period; however, expenditure did not keep pace with the amount of contributions received. Most of these funds had been spent by the end of the year as part of OHCHR's efforts to improve implementation rates. The funds reported as part of the closing balance for 2001 were earmarked and, apart from the six field offices, could only cover staff contracts for six months in 2002. *Table II* is reflected in the overall statement of income and expenditure for OHCHR on page 13.

**Table III** presents more details for activities implemented under the trust fund for support activities of OHCHR. Therefore, *table III* is a combination of the figures presented in *table I*, column 11 (trust fund for support activities of OHCHR) and the figures presented in *table II* (UNOPS-implemented activities). This table shows the relationship among the various projects implemented through UNOPS and the UNOG trust fund which governs their implementation.





## Table I

### Statement of income and expenditure in US\$

Activities implemented through United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG)

Summary	Trust fund for action to combat racism and racial discrimination	Voluntary fund for victims of torture	Trust fund for contemporary forms of slavery	Voluntary fund for indigenous populations	Sub-account for the VF for indigenous populations (old)*	Voluntary fund for the international decade for the world's ind. people (VFTC)	Voluntary fund for advisory services and technical assistance in human rights	Trust fund for human rights education in Cambodia	TF for human rights field operation in Rwanda (old)**	Sub-fund for human rights field operation in Burundi (old)***	Trust fund for support activities of OHCHR (For details - see table III)	Total UNOG trust funds
Opening balance <sup>1</sup>	2,518,946	2,960,113	376,089	998,802	289,962	669,801	12,525,709	1,426,956	649,292	1,491,984	7,345,909	31,253,563
Adjustment <sup>2</sup>	248,285	1,310,433	37,887	118,795	0	92,174	2,458,106	1,641,155	0	0	930,548	6,837,383
Income from contributions <sup>3</sup>	4,707,866	7,896,055	34,096	213,470	0	234,164	4,729,338	1,028,403	0	0	12,511,864	31,355,256
Other funds available <sup>4</sup>	133,650	217,196	12,735	59,598	13,073	23,298	507,444	64,173	(51,771)	70,892	1,065,699	2,115,987
Allocations to UNOPS <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(13,593,645)	(13,593,645)
Total funds available <sup>6</sup>	7,608,747	12,383,797	460,807	1,390,665	303,035	1,019,437	20,220,597	4,160,687	597,521	1,562,876	8,260,375	57,968,544
Expenditure <sup>7</sup>	6,166,391	10,394,662	245,996	375,998	0	552,339	10,400,799	2,739,146	36,707	63,166	928,278	31,903,482
Closing balance <sup>8</sup>	1,442,356	1,989,135	214,811	1,014,667	303,035	467,098	9,819,798	1,421,541	560,814	1,499,710	7,332,097	26,065,062

<sup>1</sup> Corresponds to the closing balance reported for the activity in the 2000 Annual Report.

<sup>2</sup> Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure contributions and miscellaneous income.

<sup>3</sup> Includes all contributions received in UNOG accounts during 2001.

<sup>4</sup> Includes interest income, miscellaneous income, prior period savings, transfers and refunds to donors.

<sup>5</sup> Only relevant for the trust fund for support activities of OHCHR.

Represents funds allocated to UNOPS inclusive of 13% programme support costs.

<sup>6</sup> Total funds available = opening balance + adjustment + income from contributions + other funds available.

<sup>7</sup> Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations for UNOG projects as at 31 December 2001.

Does not include any expenditure incurred by UNOPS.

<sup>8</sup> Corresponds to all funds held by UNOG as at 31 December 2001 including operating cash reserves of US\$ 5,492,152 and reserves for allocations of US\$ 490,662 which were not available for activities in 2002.

\* This trust fund will be merged with the voluntary fund for indigenous populations during the biennium 2002-2003.

\*\* This trust fund will be closed during the biennium 2002-2003.

\*\*\* This trust fund will be closed during the biennium 2002-2003. An amount of US\$ 1,365,113 has been set aside to reimburse a loan that was made to the field office in Burundi in prior years. Only US\$ 134,597 remains available for activities in Burundi.

## Table II

### Statement of income and expenditure

Activities implemented through UNOPS  
under the trust fund for support activities of OHCHR

(For details - see table III)

Summary	US\$
Opening balance <sup>1</sup>	10,260,953
Adjustment <sup>2</sup>	(928,961)
Income from contributions <sup>3</sup>	0
Other funds available <sup>4</sup>	752,831
Allocations from UNOG	13,593,645
Total funds available	23,678,468
Expenditure <sup>5</sup>	16,856,174
Closing balance <sup>6</sup>	6,822,294

<sup>1</sup> Corresponds to the closing balance reported for all UNOPS-implemented activities in the 2000 Annual Report.

<sup>2</sup> Includes adjustments to prior period contributions and miscellaneous income.

<sup>3</sup> The Government of Luxembourg paid US\$ 22,212 directly to UNOPS in 2001. This amount is reflected as other funds available.

<sup>4</sup> Includes interest income earned on funds held by UNOPS during 2001, miscellaneous income, refunds and unallocated contributions.

<sup>5</sup> Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001.

<sup>6</sup> Includes all funds held by UNOPS as at 31 December 2001.

## Table III

### Statement of income and expenditure in US\$

Activities implemented under the trust fund for support activities of OHCHR (UNOPS and UNOG)

	Technical cooperation activities implemented through UNOPS	Field offices	Human rights in development	Support to national institutions	Support to the treaty bodies	Support to the special procedures	Issues in focus	Building the capacity of OHCHR	Miscellaneous projects	Total
<b>Summary</b>										
Opening balance <sup>1</sup>	1,215,567	7,088,515	38,663	219,667	2,299,330	1,147,674	599,227	2,404,891	2,593,328	17,606,862
Adjustment <sup>2</sup>	88,468	946,392	10,852	10,548	(83,587)	104,994	181,140	85,639	(1,342,859)	1,587
Income from contributions <sup>3</sup>	0	7,805,128	562,526	988,916	808,043	1,270,266	419,876	614,874	42,235	12,511,864
Other funds available <sup>4</sup>	(636,885)	227,617	2,570	6,938	53,100	13,916	15,699	51,405	2,084,170	1,818,530
Total funds available <sup>5</sup>	667,150	16,067,652	614,611	1,226,069	3,076,886	2,536,850	1,215,942	3,156,809	3,376,874	31,938,843
Expenditure <sup>6</sup>	290,719	10,656,069	79,871	381,131	1,723,189	1,246,168	450,597	2,110,000	846,708	17,784,452
Closing balance <sup>7</sup>	376,431	5,411,583	534,740	844,938	1,353,697	1,290,682	765,345	1,046,809	2,530,166	14,154,391

<sup>1</sup> Corresponds to funds held by UNOG and UNOPS as at 31 December 2001 taking into account final adjustments by UNOPS of financial reports covering the period 1998-2001.

<sup>2</sup> Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure, contributions and miscellaneous income.

<sup>3</sup> Includes contributions received for the activity in 2001.

<sup>4</sup> Includes interest income earned on funds during 2001 as well as miscellaneous income, refunds and unallocated contributions.

<sup>5</sup> Total funds available = opening balance + adjustment + income from contributions + other funds available.

<sup>6</sup> Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001 (UNOPS + UNOG).

<sup>7</sup> Corresponds to the combination of funds held by UNOG and UNOPS for the activity as at 31 December 2001.

# Human rights support for peace-making, **peacekeeping** and **peace-building activities**

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## *Introduction*

OHCHR has field offices with protection mandates in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Colombia, Cambodia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Croatia. These field offices promote and protect human rights by developing national human rights capacities and infrastructures, working to amend or develop national legislation and practices so they conform with international human rights norms, providing human rights information and education, preventing or addressing human rights violations, and supporting human rights work by government or state institutions, NGOs and civil society. The field offices also help mainstream a human rights perspective into the work of the respective UN Country Teams.

An increasingly important part of OHCHR's field work is developing human rights components in complex UN missions involving peacekeeping and peace-making. During 2001, this entailed the development of more effective cooperative arrangements with the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and Department of Political Affairs (DPA), particularly in relation to the recommendations of the Brahimi report on the human rights elements of UN peace operations. OHCHR collaborates with DPKO in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, East Timor, Eritrea, Georgia, Kosovo and Sierra Leone, and with DPA in Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Tajikistan.

Regional representatives in the various UN Economic Commissions represent OHCHR in the field (see "Technical cooperation activities"). The representative in Santiago de Chile was posted there in 2001; the Bangkok representative will be posted in 2002. Regional representatives will also be established in Addis Ababa and Beirut in early 2002. A sub-regional OHCHR office for Central Africa was opened in 2001 in Yaoundé to complement the office established in Pretoria for the SADC countries.



## Statement of income and expenditure

### Activities implemented by UNOPS\*

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2001, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditures incurred during 2001 and total balance as at 31 December 2001.

Summary	Burundi	The Democratic Rep. of Congo	Colombia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croatia	The Federal Rep. of Yugoslavia	Total
	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
Opening balance <sup>1</sup>	1,664,711	660,889	1,856,568	606,423	477,985	1,821,939	7,088,515
Adjustment <sup>2</sup>	479,860	201,819	56,933	25,787	102,458	79,535	946,392
Income from contributions <sup>3</sup>	1,109,856	1,496,011	3,555,206	623,685	300,000	720,370	7,805,128
Other funds available <sup>4</sup>	46,276	14,575	62,146	24,348	10,307	69,965	227,617
Total funds available	3,300,703	2,373,294	5,530,853	1,280,243	890,750	2,691,809	16,067,652
Expenditure <sup>5</sup>	2,688,112	1,613,694	2,612,593	826,748	671,353	2,243,569	10,656,069
Closing balance <sup>6</sup>	612,591	759,600	2,918,260	453,495	219,397	448,240	5,411,583

\*Activities in Cambodia are administered by UNOG and therefore do not appear in this statement (see page 119 for the statement of income and expenditure for Cambodia).

<sup>1</sup> The opening balance reflects the situation as at 1 January 2001 after final adjustments by UNOPS of financial reports covering the period 1998-2001.

<sup>2</sup> Includes adjustments to prior period contributions and miscellaneous income.

<sup>3</sup> Includes all contributions received in 2001.

<sup>4</sup> Includes interest income earned on funds held by UNOPS during 2001. For the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia it includes the contribution from Luxembourg of US\$ 22,212

<sup>5</sup> Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001.

<sup>6</sup> Includes all funds held by UNOPS as well as contributions for field offices held by UNOG as at 31 December 2001.



## Budget and expenditure

Activities implemented by UNOPS and UNOG

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2001 versus the actual expenditures incurred in 2001. The 2000 expenditure column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 expenditure column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	<b>Budget 2001 US\$</b>	<b>Expenditure 2001 US\$</b>	<b>Expenditure 2000 final US\$</b>
Burundi	2,651,887	2,688,112	2,282,897
Colombia	4,540,044	2,612,593	2,145,441
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,214,750	826,748	737,617
Croatia	785,333	671,353	694,226
The Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,344,940	1,613,694	1,141,345
The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	2,316,500	2,243,569	1,764,033
<b>Sub-total UNOPS projects:</b>	<b>12,853,454</b>	<b>10,656,069</b>	<b>8,765,559</b>
Cambodia	1,799,999	2,739,146	11,289
<b>Sub-total UNOG project:</b>	<b>1,799,999</b>	<b>2,739,146</b>	<b>11,289</b>
<b>Total field offices</b>	<b>14,653,453</b>	<b>13,395,215</b>	<b>8,776,848</b>

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

\* Allocated by OHCHR from unearmarked contributions.

\*\*Earmarked by the donor for field offices, allocated by OHCHR.

<sup>1</sup> US\$ 120,000 for Burundi and US\$ 150,000 for the DRC were paid in 2000, but allocated in 2001.

<sup>2</sup> Japan paid US\$ 812,000 to the United Nations General Account in New York on 26 December 2001. Of this amount, US\$ 20,000.00 was earmarked for the Trust Fund for HR Education programme in Cambodia. The contribution will be reflected as income in 2002.

<sup>3</sup> Luxemburg paid US\$ 22,212.20 directly to UNOPS in 2001. This amount is not reported in the official UN financial statements for the 2000-2001 biennium.

<sup>4</sup> In addition, an amount of US\$ 502,873 paid directly to UNOPS New York for field activities will be allocated in 2001 upon approval from the UK Government.



## Voluntary contributions

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2001. An additional UNOG column is included for activities implemented in Cambodia as they are administered by UNOG.

Donor	Earmarking/allocation	UNOPS Pledge US\$	UNOPS Income US\$	UNOG Pledge US\$	UNOG Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>					
Austria	Burundi	321,061	0		
Belgium	Burundi	238,037	325,755		
	Cambodia			50,000	50,000
	DRC	50,000	237,407		
Costa Rica	FRY*	10,392	10,392		
Cyprus	FRY*	5,000	5,000		
Denmark	FRY	121,803	0		
Finland	Bosnia & Herzegovina	65,000	72,841		
	Burundi**	110,064	112,573		
	Burundi	108,090	112,874		
	Colombia	438,192	432,406		
	DRC	108,090	112,874		
	DRC & Burundi	326,652	0		
	FRY	142,000	145,682		
France	Bosnia & Herzegovina**	87,089	89,711		
	DRC**	87,089	89,711		
	FRY**	87,089	89,711		
Germany	Cambodia			67,157	68,294
	Colombia	114,434	109,459		
Ireland	Bosnia & Herzegovina	56,134	56,133		
	Burundi	89,817	90,093		
	Colombia	56,136	55,813		
	FRY	56,133	56,133		
Italy <sup>1</sup>	Burundi	250,000	370,000		
	DRC	200,000	350,000		
Japan <sup>2</sup>	Cambodia			20,000	0
Luxembourg <sup>3</sup>	FRY*	22,213	0		
Norway	Bosnia & Herzegovina**	400,000	400,000		
	Cambodia			227,450	227,450
	Cambodia/Election programme			50,336	49,364
	Croatia**	300,000	300,000		
	DRC**	0	227,450		
	FRY**	328,700	328,700		
Poland	Bosnia & Herzegovina	5,000	5,000		
	FRY	5,000	5,000		
South Africa	FRY*	25,031	25,259		
Spain	Colombia	183,139	179,939		
Sri Lanka	FRY	3,000	3,000		
Sweden	Burundi**	104,167	98,561		
	Cambodia			227,704	408,481
	Cambodia/Election programme			432,692	224,814
	Colombia	518,861	990,379		
	Colombia/district attorneys	104,364	0		
	DRC**	208,333	194,763		
	FRY	0	51,493		
Switzerland	Colombia	117,824	116,101		
United Kingdom <sup>4</sup>	Cambodia/Election programme			114,286	0
	Colombia	171,109	171,109		
United States of America	Colombia	1,500,000	1,500,000		
<i>Other donors</i>					
European Commission	Colombia (Personeros)	697,717	0		
	DRC/HR Ministry	395,999	221,793		
	DRC/Doc. centre	103,247	62,013		
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,322,006</b>	<b>7,805,128</b>	<b>1,189,625</b>	<b>1,028,403</b>

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 from unearmarked contributions.

\*\* Earmarked by the donor for field offices, allocated by OHCHR.

<sup>1</sup> US\$ 120,000 for Burundi and US\$ 150,000 for the DRC were paid in 2000, but allocated in 2001.

<sup>2</sup> Japan paid US\$ 812,000 to the United Nations General Account in New York on 26 December 2001. Of this amount, US\$ 20,000 was earmarked for the Trust Fund for human rights education programme in Cambodia. The contribution will be reflected as income in 2002.

<sup>3</sup> Luxembourg paid US\$ 22,212 directly to UNOPS in 2001. This amount is not reported in the official UN financial statements for the 2000-2001 biennium.

<sup>4</sup> In addition, an amount of US\$ 502,873 paid directly to UNOPS New York for field activities will be allocated in 2001 upon approval from the UK Government.

## Burundi

### Background

The Burundi office was established in 1994 and in 1995 the Government of Burundi signed an agreement authorizing the deployment of human rights officers throughout the country. In 1998 the office was restructured in order to develop closer links between civil society and local authorities; as a result of this restructuring two sub-offices in Gitega and Ngozi were established and stronger links with other United Nations agencies and international non-governmental organizations were forged.

Despite the signing of the Arusha Peace Accord in August 2000, issues surrounding human rights protection persist. More than 8,000 people languish in detention centres, 80 per cent of them awaiting trial. Detention is often lengthy (up to five years) and conditions are dire: the centres were originally built to accommodate less than half the number of persons now confined in them. The use of torture and other forms of cruel and inhuman treatment is common during arrest and short-term detention. Numerous gross human rights violations remain largely uninvestigated and unpunished by the Government. The civil society does not yet have the knowledge or capacity to promote respect for human rights.

The human rights situation in Burundi cannot be divorced from the social and political developments in the region. The failure to implement the Lusaka peace agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and continuing instability in the Great Lakes region make it all the more difficult to end civil-war related violence and prevent serious human rights violations.

### Objectives

Activities aim to:

- Assist the Government in monitoring the human rights situation in the country and help restore peace. This involves investigating serious human rights violations, imprisonment conditions, the administration of justice and the situation of internally displaced persons;
- Strengthen the administration of justice by introducing and applying human rights legal instruments;
- Promote human rights awareness within the society; and
- Provide human rights training for civil servants and members of various associations.

### Activities

#### Human rights monitoring

During 2001, the office investigated allegations of human rights abuse and visited prisons, police *cachots* and imprisonment centres throughout the country. Nearly 720 monitoring missions were conducted. Monitoring missions were also fielded to camps hosting internally displaced persons, and visits were made to the northern provinces near the Tanzanian border to evaluate the living conditions of those who voluntarily repatriated from Tanzania. The office continued to cooperate with the Governmental Human Rights Commission in promoting human rights and launched three campaigns to promote human rights through a questionnaire broadcast on local radio stations.

#### Legal assistance

From May 21 to June 21 2001, through the services of national and international lawyers, OHCHR Burundi provided legal assistance in the three Criminal Chambers in the country. Eight national lawyers assisted plaintiffs and defendants in the mobile session of the criminal divisions from 22 October to 23 November 2001. The legal assistance programme provided assistance for 1896 cases of which 326 concerned 522 defendants who were prosecuted. This support has meant that 149 defendants have been acquitted and 185 have been sentenced to 1-20 years of imprisonment. The number of death sentences has reduced compared to previous years.

#### Human rights promotion

- Training on human rights in the administration of justice and on legal techniques for 37 military judges and for 34 judicial police officers.
- A three-day human rights training seminar for 25 leaders of women's rights associations' in each of the provinces of Bujumbura, Ngozi and Gitega.
- Human rights training day for candidates for the Gendarmerie in the Training Centre of Bujumbura.
- Three human rights promotion campaigns by way of a questionnaire broadcast on local radio stations.
- Nine training seminars for youth in the nine areas of the Bujumbura Mayorship.
- Five training seminars for 124 national observers, including 48 women.
- A one-day discussion workshop on torture.
- Workshop on "Testimony in criminal trials".
- Training seminar on the promotion and protection of human rights for the Governmental Human Rights Commission and for some executive staff of the



Ministry of Institutional Reforms, Human Rights and Relations with Parliament.

### Other activities

The office assisted the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights during her visits to Burundi in January, July and December 2001 and during her visit to the Ngara refugee camp in Tanzania in December.

### Coordination

The office works closely with UNDP, UNESCO, OCHA, WHO, UNICEF, the Permanent Representation of the European Commission, and international and national NGOs such as *Ligue Iteka* and *Association Burundaise pour la Défense des Prisonniers*. In addition, the office participates in all the inter-agency frameworks and thematic groups such as the CCA-UNDAF, the Consolidated Appeal Process, the technical follow-up group for the protection of the rights of internally displaced persons, the Education/Vulnerable Children Group, the Resettlement and Reinstallation Group and the Information, Communication and Advocacy Group among many others.

### Impact and achievements

In some cases, OHCHR has helped to free persons illegally arrested and detained. Life-term or part-term imprisonment is now favoured over death sentences and the number of acquittals is high. An increasing number of individuals, associations, NGOs and political parties now ask OHCHR to intervene in human rights cases.

### Beneficiaries

The Government, the justice system, prisoners, the media, local human rights associations and civil society organizations, internally displaced persons, returnees, refugees and the general public benefit from the office's activities.

### Implementing arrangements

Activities are conducted through three main units:

- The Observation Unit, which works in cooperation with the Government to protect human rights by preventing and reducing human rights violations;
- The Justice Unit, which supports the judiciary in combating impunity, primarily by providing legal assistance to persons convicted of crimes that occurred during the civil war in 1993 and to victims and civil

- claimants; it also trains professionals in the law; and
- The Promotion Unit, which works to raise awareness and promote human rights within civil society, the media, local human rights associations, local authorities and the general public.

### Constraints

The imposition of security phase IV (programme suspension) has slowed the implementation rate in the four provinces of Bujumbura-Rural, Makamba, Bururi and Rutana, all of which are sites of human rights violations. Insufficient financial resources made it impossible to implement the human rights promotion and education activities.

### Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	1,665,896	1,142,064
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	86,630	740,355
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	54,987	50,340
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	322,387	124,104
General operating expenses	57,070	33,661
Supplies and acquisitions <sup>1</sup>	149,466	(58,062)
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars <sup>1</sup>	42,424	(12,199)
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,378,860</b>	<b>2,020,263</b>
Programme support costs	309,252	262,634
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,688,112</b>	<b>2,282,897</b>

<sup>1</sup> Adjustments to prior period expenditure.





## Voluntary contributions

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2001.

Donor	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>		
Austria	321,061	0
Belgium	238,037	325,755
Finland <sup>1</sup>	322,683	225,447
Italy	250,000	370,000
Ireland	89,817	90,093
Sweden**	104,167	98,561
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,325,765</b>	<b>1,109,856</b>

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.

\*\* Earmarked for field offices, allocated by OHCHR.

<sup>1</sup> The pledge amount consists of three pledges: US\$ 110,064 earmarked for field offices and allocated to Burundi by OHCHR; US\$ 108,090 earmarked for developing countries and allocated to Burundi by OHCHR; US\$ 326,652 earmarked for Burundi and DRC, of which US\$ 104,529 was allocated by OHCHR to Burundi.

## Colombia

### Background

OHCHR established an office in Colombia on 26 November 1996 under an agreement signed by the Colombian Government and the former High Commissioner. Under the terms of that agreement, the office is to observe and monitor the human rights situation and assist the Colombian authorities in formulating and implementing policies, programmes and measures to promote and protect human rights in the context of internal armed conflict. The agreement has been extended four times, most recently until April 2003. The deterioration in the country's human rights situation continued during the last months of 2001. Human rights violations can be described as grave, massive and systematic.

### Objectives

The main objectives of OHCHR's activities are to observe the human rights situation with the aim of fostering the rule of law, and promoting the development of conditions in which human rights are promoted and protected. These goals will be achieved by:

- Observing the human rights situation and reporting to the High Commissioner so that the international community is informed;
- Advising the Colombian authorities on formulating and implementing policies and programmes to promote and protect human rights, and providing technical assistance to selected State and non-governmental institutions to strengthen the national capacity in human rights protection; and
- Raising awareness about human rights among the civil society and policy-makers by strengthening links with the local media.

### Activities

#### Technical cooperation and legal advisory services

- Volume 3 of a compendium of national and international jurisprudence and doctrine, human rights, international humanitarian law and international penal law was published and distributed to more than 2,500 State and non-governmental human rights professionals.
- Three publications dealing with economic, social and cultural rights, human rights defenders and women rights were edited and published.
- The book *Igualdad, dignidad y tolerancia: un desafío para el siglo XXI* ("Equality, dignity and tolerance: A challenge for the XXI century") was published.
- A compendium of laws, doctrine and jurisprudence dealing with forced displacement was published in cooperation with UNHCR and the national NGO CODHES (Advisory Office for Human Rights and Displacement).
- A workshop to coordinate international efforts on human rights was held with representatives of the diplomatic community, cooperating agencies, UN agencies and national institutions.
- Advisory assistance was provided to the Presidential Programme on the promotion, respect and guarantee of human rights to define an appropriate methodology for the elaboration of the national plan of action.
- The office delivered training in human rights and international humanitarian law to 70 prosecutors and civil servants in the Attorney General's Office in Medellín.
- Fifteen workshops were organized to train 241 municipal representatives (*personeros*) belonging to 14 municipalities.
- The provision of services by the National Direction of the Public Defender's Office was discussed among 42 academic coordinators, 55 management advisers and 35 regional and section defenders of the Public Defender's Office.



- International experts prepared a report on prison conditions and presented it to the Ombudsman Delegated-Defender on Criminal and Penitentiary Policy.
- Support was provided to the NGO *Paz y Tercer Mundo* to convene a meeting between representatives of the Eastern Antioquia region and the international community that focused on respect for human rights and international humanitarian law and the prevention of forced displacement.
- A report on the protection programme for victims, witnesses and judicial personnel involved in criminal procedures was presented to the Public Prosecutor's Office.

### Monitoring and observation

- Two sub-offices were opened in Cali and Medellín in December; five new human rights officers and two security officers were recruited for the sub-offices.
- The manual of observation and internal procedures was drafted.
- OHCHR assisted the Special Representative for the Secretary-General on Human Rights Defenders and the Special Rapporteur on the Violence against Women during their visits to the country.
- A mid-year confidential report on the human rights situation was presented to the Colombian authorities in July 2001.
- The office drafted the High Commissioner's report on the situation of human rights in Colombia for its submission to the Commission on Human Rights in 2002.

### Public information and promotional activities

- The office raised human rights issues in more than 550 articles in national newspapers, in 300 television appearances and on 800 radio shows.
- Ten press conferences were held and 20 press releases were published.
- More than 29,000 people visited the OHCHR Colombia web site during 2001.
- An OHCHR calendar for 2002, highlighting the rights of Colombian women, was distributed to 10,000 human rights defenders, NGOs, institutions and individuals.
- The office distributed 10,000 booklets on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adapted for children.
- The office supported the Armed Conflict Diploma for Journalists, organized by the *Corporación Medios para la Paz*, the *Programa por la Paz* and the

University of Javeriana, and a course on the International Criminal Tribunal at the University of Sergio Arboleda.

- The office supported the workshop on economic, social and cultural rights organized by the NGO *Fundación Social* and the Economic Commission for Latin America.
- Advocacy efforts with national and international media have raised awareness of the urgent need to sign a comprehensive agreement on human rights and international humanitarian law in the context of the peace negotiations with the *Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia* (FARC) guerrilla.

### Beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries include individuals and communities at risk of human right violations and breaches of international humanitarian law, national institutions working in human rights protection and education, vulnerable groups, including internally displaced persons and Afro-Colombian and indigenous minority groups, national media representatives, including journalists, and national NGOs and other civil society organizations. Ultimately, all Colombians will benefit from policies that foster respect for human rights.

### Structure of OHCHR's office

Under the leadership of a Director and Deputy Director, the office is divided into four work areas:

**Observation:** Responsible for consolidating data concerning cases and situations with the aim of encouraging investigations by national authorities.

**Public information and human rights promotion:** Responsible for promoting and raising awareness of the office's mandate, functions and activities and of international standards and recommendations concerning human rights and humanitarian law.

**Legal support:** Responsible for analyzing the legal aspects of human rights and international humanitarian law as applied to the office; reviews complaints/cases for admissibility and legal categorization and initiates follow-up strategies with the relevant authorities.

**Technical cooperation:** Responsible for identifying, formulating, monitoring and evaluating projects, relations with donors, and developing impact indicators for office activities.

The sub-offices in Cali and Medellín have all the four functions described above and are supervised by the Director and Deputy-Director of the Bogota office.





## Coordination

The office helps strengthen existing capacities and build new capacities among national partners, including the office of the Vice President, the Ombudsman for Human Rights, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Attorney-General's Office, the Supreme Judicial Council, national universities, the military and the police. Civil society partners include Colombian human rights NGOs, journalists, opinion-makers, members of Congress, union activists and representatives of the private sector. The office promotes respect for international humanitarian law among the FARC guerrillas.

International partners include other UN agencies, international financial institutions, the diplomatic community, the International Committee of the Red Cross and international NGOs. The office maintains close contact with UNHCR through the joint activities developed by its human rights officer for internal displaced persons. OHCHR also works closely with the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on International Assistance to Colombia. Regular contact is maintained with members and advisers of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court.

## Impact and achievements

In July 2001, the office prepared and presented to the Government a confidential half-year report covering the main areas of concern on human rights as noted in the High Commissioner's report to the Commission on Human Rights in 2000. The report led to a round of working sessions between OHCHR and the Government during which policies and actions for improving the human rights situation were discussed.

With the opening of sub-offices in the regions of Cali and Medellin, OHCHR guarantees greater coverage of the areas worst affected by human rights violations.

## Constraints

The deterioration in the human rights situation throughout the country has made it difficult, if not impossible, to conduct many activities jointly planned with NGOs.

## Overall assessment

The main challenge in Colombia is to muster enough local support to steer the country back towards respect and protection of fundamental rights, human

development and sustainable peace. The office has called parties to the conflict to adopt a comprehensive agreement on human rights and international humanitarian law. Meanwhile, the office has emphasized the importance of a comprehensive agreement on human rights and international humanitarian law, an initiative supported by the Commission on Human Rights.

Over the past few months, the office has been strengthening its collaboration with the Human Rights Ombudsman's Office. The Ombudsman's Office should receive increased support and training since it could act as the nation's primary champion of human rights once OHCHR has left the country.

## Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001 US\$	2000 final US\$
Staff costs	1,503,638	1,240,744
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	274,528	259,682
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	105,385	194,521
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	95,194	26,069
General operating expenses	73,651	77,212
Supplies and acquisitions	132,232	49,491
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	127,401	50,901
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,312,029</b>	<b>1,898,620</b>
Programme support costs	300,564	246,821
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,612,593</b>	<b>2,145,441</b>



## Voluntary contributions

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2001.

Donor	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>		
Finland	438,192	432,406
Germany	114,434	109,459
Ireland	56,136	55,813
Spain	183,139	179,939
Sweden <sup>1</sup>	623,225	990,379
Switzerland	117,824	116,101
United Kingdom	171,109	171,109
United States of America	1,500,000	1,500,000
<i>Other Donors</i>		
European Commission <sup>2</sup>	697,717	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,901,776</b>	<b>3,555,206</b>

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.

<sup>1</sup> The pledge amount consists of two pledges: US\$ 518,861 earmarked for activities in Colombia; and US\$ 104,364 earmarked for training of district attorneys.

<sup>2</sup> Earmarked for *Personeros*.

## Cambodia

### Background

OHCHR's office in Cambodia is mandated to:

- Manage the implementation of education, technical assistance and advisory services;
- Assist the Government in meeting its obligations under human rights instruments, including the preparation of reports to treaty monitoring bodies;
- Provide support to *bona fide* human rights groups in the country;
- Contribute to the creation and/or strengthening of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights;
- Assist in the drafting and implementation of legislation to promote and protect human rights; and
- Train persons responsible for the administration of justice.

The Cambodia office also assists the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia.

## Objectives

The objectives of the programme in 2001 were to:

- Help establish a legal framework consistent with international human rights standards and develop an efficient and participatory law-making process.
- Strengthen the administration of justice system.
- Enhance the rule of law and promote fair and professional law enforcement, consistent with international human rights standards.
- Improve the Government's capacity to meet its international human rights treaty-reporting obligations and advocate for ratification of additional instruments.
- Enhance the capacity of Cambodian NGOs and civil society organizations to carry out human rights protection and promotion activities.
- Address human rights concerns in poverty-related issues by promoting equitable access to and management of land and other natural resources, adequate working conditions, and equitable access to basic services.
- Promote free and fair elections at the commune level by establishing an adequate legal framework, raising public awareness on the human rights aspects of elections, and monitoring the electoral process.

## Activities

### Monitoring and protection

- Cases of systematic human rights violations, such as mob killings, police violence, torture and trafficking of persons, were documented.
- The legal situation of persons in custody were monitored.
- Prison conditions at both national and provincial levels were monitored: An average of 20 visits to prisons were made each month; meetings were held with relevant prison and judicial authorities to discuss concerns about prison conditions.
- A working-group on excessive pre-trial detention was established.
- Assistance was provided to the Special Representative in addressing social and economic issues, such as land grabbing and eviction, health and child labour.

### Implementation of the technical cooperation programme

Technical cooperation in building the capacity of government institutions and civil society was provided by the central and provincial offices in Battambang,



Banteay Meanchey, Kampot, Kompong Cham, Malai, Pailin, Prey Veng and Siem Reap and through the Judicial Mentor Programme.

### **Assistance in the legal sector to promote and protect human rights**

- Legal advice was provided to the legislature, executive branch and judiciary and to NGOs involved in the law-making process. The aim was to improve the technical quality of draft laws and ensure that adopted laws are compatible with international human rights standards.
- Weekly meetings were held with the NGO community to review the draft penal code. Comments were sought from legal experts and concerned UN agencies and were made available to the working committee of the Ministry of Justice on the draft penal code. A hearing was conducted on a draft law on public participation in the law-making process.
- Advice was provided to the Government, National Assembly and Senate on a number of legislative initiatives, including the draft penal code, forestry law, domestic violence law, arms law, law on NGOs, law on election of commune councils, National Election Commission regulations, the amendment of prison regulations, the law on protection and control of HIV/AIDS, the sub-decree on the press, and on proposed amendments to the criminal procedure law and to the 1992 criminal provisions of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).
- Training courses on legislative drafting were completed. Participants included members of the National Assembly, Senate, Constitutional Council, Supreme Council of Magistracy, Council of Ministers and various Ministries and NGOs.
- A practical guide to legislative drafting was produced and distributed.
- A third compilation of laws in force in Cambodia was produced in Khmer. (There is no formal, regular system for publishing existing laws.) Some 2000 copies of the compilation were distributed to courts, government offices, parliament and NGOs.
- Advice was given to representatives of the donor and international communities on the need for legal and judicial reform and appropriate assistance schemes.

### **Support to national institutions and other government bodies**

- Assistance was provided to a number of national institutions with human rights responsibilities, including the Commissions on Human Rights and Reception of Complaints, the Legislative Commissions of the National Assembly and the Senate, the Supreme Council of Magistracy, the courts, the Office of the

Prosecutor General, the Prison Department, the Ministry of Justice and NGOs.

- Reference materials were provided for a workshop on "Prospects for the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in Cambodia", which was organized by the Cambodia working group on the establishment of regional and national human rights mechanisms. The Special Adviser to the High Commissioner on National Institutions participated in the workshop.

### **Capacity-building in the delivery of justice**

- The judicial mentors programme provided daily practical assistance.
- A paper on the administration of justice in the former Khmer Rouge stronghold of Pailin was prepared for submission to the Ministry of Justice.
- Workshops for clerks at provincial courts were completed.
- Quarterly meetings with all public prosecutors were held to discuss the difficulties encountered in carrying out their activities.
- Periodic meetings were held with the Cambodian Bar Association and legal aid NGOs to share experiences, make recommendations and raise issues of concern regarding court judgments and the functioning of the legal profession.

### **Capacity-building and training for government officials**

- Fifty-seven training courses led by OHCHR-trained trainers of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF) were held for 1,250 RCAF members in 14 provinces and municipalities.
- Several sessions on human rights and law were organized as part of the general training programme for Royal Gendarmerie officers.
- Fifty-seven training courses were held for some 2,260 police officials in 16 provinces and municipalities.
- The inter-agency project, "Law enforcement against sexual exploitation of children", organized in cooperation with UNICEF, IOM, Redd Barna, World Vision and the Ministry of Interior, was launched, with the aim of improving the capacity of the police, investigating judges and prosecutors to investigate cases of sexual exploitation and trafficking of children.
- Six provincial workshops for 222 judicial police officials were completed.
- Two two-week advanced training sessions were conducted in Phnom Penh for 14 judicial police officials who had previously participated in the provincial workshops.

- A trainer's guide on "Understanding and investigating child sexual exploitation" was completed as were two training videos for police on investigating cases of child sexual exploitation, and a film on the problem of child sexual exploitation in Cambodia.
- Draft codes of conduct for the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces, the Royal Gendarmerie, and the Police were prepared by a working group composed of representatives of the Senate Human Rights Commission, the local NGO Cambodian Institute of Human Rights, UNESCO, the Cambodia office and the European Union and presented to the Government.
- Assistance was provided to an international consultant to create a 60-hour human rights course to be offered at the Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences of the University of Phnom-Penh. Assistance was also provided to the University to establish a Chair in human rights and a human rights section at the University library. Financial support was given to the Cambodian professor who teaches human rights at the University so he could attend the International Institute of Human Rights Study Session in Strasbourg in July 2001.
- Six training sessions on trafficking and sexual exploitation were conducted, aimed at high schools students, village authorities, teacher trainees, villagers, and karaoke bar owners.
- Posters on minorities, HIV/AIDS and human rights, mob killings and trafficking were distributed to military and police trainers, NGOs, schools, markets, police stations, hospitals, prisons and courthouses; human rights publications were distributed to NGOs, government officials and the general public.
- Assistance was provided to the Cambodian National Council for Children (CNCC) and other relevant Government institutions in implementing recommendations related to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- Assistance was provided to the Government and to NGOs in preparing their respective reports on the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

#### **Human rights reporting obligations and implementation of recommendations made by treaty-monitoring bodies**

- Assistance was provided to the inter-ministerial committee on the preparation of human rights reports to the UN in preparing the Government's report on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).
- Two officials from the Ministry of Women and Veterans' Affairs were given financial assistance to attend a training course on CEDAW and on the preparation of State Party reports.

- A two-day training course on preparing reports to the treaty bodies was held for members of the Human Rights Committee.
- Local NGOs were briefed on the treaty-reporting process.
- Implementation of concluding observations by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Human Rights Committee were reviewed.

#### **Support to NGOs**

- In cooperation with the NGO Forum on Cambodia, a workshop on environmental rights was held for community educators from 24 NGOs.
- OHCHR participated in training programmes on the right to education, HIV/AIDS and human rights, and human rights and corruption that were organized by local NGOs.
- Financial grants and technical assistance were provided to 14 NGOs.

#### **Other related activities**

- The office undertook a number of activities in connection with the commune council elections, including investigating reports of election-related violence and intimidation, and providing briefings for members of the diplomatic community, government officials, National Election Committee members and representatives of NGOs. The office also provided comments and advice on the formulation of National Election Committee regulations. At the end of the year, the office established an election programme to focus on the commune elections in February 2002 and the general election in 2003.
- To encourage the involvement of Cambodian NGOs in the World Conference against Racism, the office supported the participation of two human rights NGOs in the preparatory Asian NGO networking meeting in Nepal in April 2001 and helped organize national-level activities in support of the Conference's objectives.

#### **Beneficiaries**

Beneficiaries include victims of human rights violations, State institutions, civil society and NGOs. The ultimate beneficiaries are the people of Cambodia whose rights will be protected and promoted by the institutionalization of the rule of law.

#### **Structure of OHCHR's office**

The field presence is composed of one main office, located in Phnom Penh, eight provincial offices and six judicial mentor offices. Personnel include 56 national and 22 international professional staff. The office is comprised of the Chief's office, the Legal Assistance Unit, the Education, Training and Information Unit, the Monitoring and Protection Unit, and the Administrative Unit.



The provincial office network is staffed by two international human rights officers (United Nations Volunteers) and sixteen national human rights officers and assistants. The provincial offices are located in the provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Cham, Prey Veng, Siem Reap, Malai and Pailin. In 2001, the judicial mentors programme was located in the Kompong Cham Provincial Court, Supreme Court, Phnom Penh Municipal Court, Battambang Provincial Court, Svay Rieng Provincial Court and Prey Veng Provincial Court.

### Coordination

NGOs were key implementing partners, including in the areas of monitoring, investigation and protection, law reform, education, training, information and advocacy. The office continued to participate in meetings of the Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee, a coalition of 17 NGOs, which met regularly and took coordinated action on human rights issues.

OHCHR also worked closely with national institutions, such as the Senate, National Human Rights Commissions and the Cambodian Human Rights Committee, and international agencies, including other UN agencies, the EU, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, Oxfam, IOM, the Asia Foundation and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation. The office regularly participated in the UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS and the UN Technical Working Group on HIV/AIDS. The office helped develop the UN Common Strategy 2001-2005.

OHCHR also participated in the bi-monthly meetings of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of Women and Children in Cambodia. The Working Group brought together UN and international agencies, NGOs, and bilateral donors.

### Impact and achievements

Through the office's work, medical treatment and access to lawyers were provided for persons in detention and legal representation was secured for children who were in conflict with the law or were victims of abuse. NGOs acquired the necessary capacity to help ensure that national laws conformed to international human rights treaties; and there was greater cooperation between the Government and NGOs in several areas.

### Overall assessment

Most of the planned objectives were achieved and relations with the Government improved significantly. Ongoing activities were consolidated and some projects were reformulated to be integrated into the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

## Statement of income and expenditure

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2001, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditures incurred during 2001 and total balance as at 31 December 2001.

Summary	US\$
Opening balance	1,426,956
Adjustment <sup>1</sup>	1,641,155
Income from contributions	1,028,403
Other funds available	64,173
Total funds available	4,160,687
Expenditure <sup>2</sup>	2,739,146
Closing balance <sup>3</sup>	1,421,541

<sup>1</sup> Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure.

<sup>2</sup> Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001.

<sup>3</sup> Includes US\$ 164,698 in operating cash reserves which were not available for activities in 2002.

## Expenditure breakdown

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	662,077	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	170,778	9,090
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	349,667	0
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	142,569	0
General operating expenses	506,896	900
Supplies and acquisitions	196,248	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	395,788	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,424,023</b>	<b>9,990</b>
Programme support costs	315,123	1,299
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,739,146</b>	<b>11,289</b>



## Voluntary contributions

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2001.

Donor	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>		
Belgium**	50,000	50,000
Germany	67,157	68,294
Japan <sup>1</sup>	20,000	0
Norway <sup>2</sup>	277,786	276,814
Sweden	660,396	629,295
United Kingdom <sup>3</sup>	114,286	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,189,625</b>	<b>1,024,403</b>

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.

\*\* Earmarked for field offices, allocated by OHCHR.

<sup>1</sup> Japan paid US\$ 812,000 to the United Nations General Account in New York on 26 December 2001. Of this amount, US\$ 20,000.00 was earmarked for the Trust Fund for Human Rights Education programme in Cambodia. The contribution will be reflected as income in 2002.

<sup>2</sup> The pledge amount consists of two pledges: US\$ 227,450 earmarked for activities in Cambodia; and US\$ 50,336 earmarked for the election programme.

<sup>3</sup> The pledge amount consists of two pledges: US\$ 227,704 earmarked for activities in Cambodia, and US\$ 432,692 earmarked for the election programme.

## Bosnia and Herzegovina

### Background

OHCHR operates in Bosnia and Herzegovina on the basis of resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights establishing the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and, since April 2001, the Special Representative. Under Annex VI of the Dayton Peace Agreement, the Parties invited OHCHR to monitor the human rights situation in the country and committed themselves to assisting OHCHR fully as it carries out its duties.

OHCHR's approach in Bosnia and Herzegovina is three-pronged: OHCHR works with the Government on drafting legislation and incorporation the suggestions of civil society into the Government's work. It provides information and technical assistance to national NGOs, works to improve inter-NGO coordination, and promotes cooperation between NGOs and the Government. OHCHR also works closely with other international organizations to ensure that human rights are integrated into planning, policies and programming.

In 2001, the office terminated its human rights training for the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and

Herzegovina/International Police Task Force (UNMIBH/IPTF) and prioritized regional activities affecting the return of refugees and internally displaced persons and the pilot Municipality Assessment Programme. The programme is designed to give an indication of factors that influence the conditions for a safe and dignified return of minorities to particular municipalities. Through the Programme, the office measures access to rights throughout the country; the information gathered will help ensure that rights are mainstreamed in specifically targeted fields.

### Objectives

OHCHR focuses on four crucial areas: gender issues; cultural, economic and social rights; promotion of non-discrimination; and regional human rights issues. The office also assists the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights in carrying out his mandate.

### Activities

In support of the above objectives, the office participated in the Common Country Study (CCS) of the UN Country Team and launched the Municipality Assessment Programme. OHCHR's work on the CCS, whose aim is to address the development needs of the country through close cooperation with the Government, involved developing indicators and ensuring that human rights and gender were integrated into the study. The office also advocated for a rights-based approach to programming and implementation to ensure that human rights were at the core of the country's development.

Through the Municipality Assessment Programme, OHCHR began to address the lack of objective multi-sectoral, consolidated as well as disaggregated data on the human rights situation at the grass-roots level. The Municipality Assessment Programme offered a gender analysis of the effects of programming and a look at how vulnerable groups can or cannot access their rights. By the end of the year, the scope of the Programme was expanded and UNDP became a partner in its implementation.

### Gender mainstreaming

OHCHR assisted the government in developing policy and drafting legislation. It encouraged dialogue between the government and NGOs working on gender issues and advocated for the participation of national NGOs in government working groups. In 2001, OHCHR, in cooperation with the government and civil society, prepared a draft gender law, which was being considered by the Council of Ministers at the end of the year.



OHCHR ensured that the programmes and policies of international organizations were subject to a gender analysis and that they were complementary to the work of Bosnian NGOs. The office also worked closely with national NGOs on the issue of violence against women. This primarily entailed giving expert legal advice on how the law should be implemented to ensure protection and prosecutions. OHCHR also coordinated a working group on gender-based violence.

The OHCHR/Medica Zenica pilot project on gender-based violence was completed in Zenica Canton, and has been replicated in the City of Mostar by Medica Zenica with funding from UNICEF. OHCHR continued to provide expert legal training for the project.

### **Economic and social rights**

OHCHR has helped develop a comprehensive strategy to prevent and curb discrimination in the workplace. It conducted research and analysis on the issue and provided technical assistance in reforming legislation and implementing new legislation to the appropriate Ministries. Technical support was provided to the Federal Ministry of Social Affairs for the implementation of specific elements of its labour law.

OHCHR took the lead in setting up the health and human rights working group, composed of relevant ministries, financial institutions and international agencies. The office provided technical assistance to the Government in developing inter-cantonal agreements and the agreement on the manner and procedure of using health care service of insurees in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina outside the territory of the Entity, including Brcko District, in which they are insured. This agreement will improve the equity of access to health care and provide additional protection for one of the most vulnerable groups: elderly minority returnees. The office also participated in the UNAIDS theme group by promoting a rights-based approach to HIV/AIDS programming, emphasizing non-discrimination, confidentiality, and the implications of trafficking in persons for forced sexual exploitation on HIV/AIDS transmission.

### **Promotion of non-discrimination and protection of vulnerable groups**

#### **Trafficking in persons**

OHCHR led other international agencies in establishing a temporary mechanism to assist victims of trafficking, and worked closely with the Government in developing a national plan of action to combat trafficking in persons. OHCHR pro-

vided legal advice to the Government and helped build the capacity of several NGOs. Specifically, the office:

- Led a working group to develop strategies on how best to approach trafficking;
- Conducted training for UNMIBH/IPTF officers designated to work on trafficking issues with the UNMIBH STOP team;
- Trained local police on how to address trafficking;
- Provided expert legal advice on individual cases;
- Analysed laws related to trafficking in persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina, indicating the contradictions and obstacles to protecting victims;
- Produced a detailed analysis of the treatment of victims in the criminal justice system and the interpretations needed to ensure compliance with the Protocol to the Transnational Organized Crime Convention and relevant human rights laws; and
- Published a detailed report, disseminated among the authorities and UNMIBH/IPTF, on the effects of operation Macro (in which 39 brothels were raided); the report focused on the protection of the rights of the individual.

#### **National minorities**

The office worked with counterparts in the international community to support Government efforts to provide a legislative framework for the protection of national minorities, giving effect to the European Framework Convention on Protection of National Minorities; the office also increased efforts to promote the rights of the Roma.

#### **Prison camp survivors and victims, and witnesses of war crimes**

With the aim of better protecting survivors of prison camps and victims and witnesses of war crimes, the office drafted a strategy for data collection that would identify the extent and nature of problems faced by this vulnerable group.

#### **Migration**

OHCHR provided technical assistance to the Government, NGOs and the international community on the policy, legislative and regulatory framework regarding irregular migration, with particular attention to vulnerable categories, i.e. torture victims, asylum-seekers, stateless persons and victims of trafficking. The office coordinated activities within the inter-agency working group on immigration and asylum, comprising the Office of the High Representative, OHCHR, UNHCR and IOM. OHCHR emphasized the need to ensure that laws and by-laws protect persons of concern and to ensure that the migration framework complies with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and other international standards.



### Terrorism and human rights

Since 11 September, the office has advocated that counter-terrorist measures should comply with international standards and the rule of law, highlighting the compatibility of international human rights with the fight against terrorism. The office provided technical advice on human rights standards to government counterparts and the international community as a legislative package to combat terrorism was being developed.

### Regional issues

In cooperation with other field presences and partners, OHCHR began to formulate its regional strategy concerning laws and policies that impose obstacles to the return and/or reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons of the former Yugoslavia.

OHCHR, UNICEF and OSCE's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) jointly conducted an analysis of the problem of trafficking in persons in Southeastern Europe and offered recommendations for a holistic approach to the problem.

### Mandate of the Special Representative

Information and briefings were provided to the Special Representative and the High Commissioner about the human rights situation in the country. The office organized and assisted in field missions and follow-up sessions and helped draft reports for the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly.

### Training for UNMIBH/IPTF

The office revised the human rights training manual used by UNMIBH/IPTF.

### Beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries of activities were the State, NGOs and the international community. Ultimately, beneficiaries will include persons trafficked to Bosnia and Herzegovina and persons at risk of being trafficked to third countries; migrants; returnees and potential returnees; employees; the unemployed; trade unions; vulnerable groups, including internally displaced persons, refugees and national minorities; national lawyers; and stakeholders in the national health system.

### Implementing arrangements

In the area of legal reform, OHCHR worked in partnership with Government counterparts, relevant international agencies, and national civil society. In capacity-building activities the office collaborated with specialized NGOs. In mainstreaming human

rights into the activities of the international community, the office worked closely with the UN Country Team, in particular UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP and the World Bank. Throughout the year, the office cooperated with OSCE and the Office of the High Representative in the following working groups: immigration and asylum; human rights; health and human rights; judicial reform; gender; the coordination group on economic and social rights; and the Roma coordination group.

### Structure of OHCHR's office

Office staff was composed of a head of office, who was responsible for the office's activities and regional gender issues, a human rights officer, who focused on economic and social rights, a national professional officer, and three national support staff. In 2001, an additional human rights officer was recruited to focus on migration and cross-border return issues. An additional national support staff member and two consultants, one focusing on the Municipality Assessment Programme and one handling both the Municipality Assessment Programme and support for the mandate of the Special Representative, were also recruited.

### Coordination

The office worked closely with UNMIBH and its Human Rights Office, which has a specific Security Council mandate to investigate human rights abuses involving law enforcement officials. In addition to its cooperation with other UN agencies and Bretton Woods institutions on specific activities, the office also participated in the Country Group of Multilateral Agencies (CGMA) working on the Common Country Study for Bosnia and Herzegovina. The work of the office complements that of the Human Rights Department of the OSCE and the Office of the High Representative.

### Impact and achievements

The positive impact of OHCHR's insistence on transparency and accountability from all actors was most apparent during the development of coordinated responses to trafficking, terrorism and gender discrimination. The office's encouragement of NGOs and civil society to participate in the law-making process led to meaningful dialogue and a building of trust between the public and private sectors. Through the Municipality Assessment Programme, OHCHR became the first agency to begin to assess comprehensively the ability of vulnerable groups, including minority returnees, victims and witnesses of war crimes, and female-headed households, to realize their rights.

### Constraints

Given the amount of law reform necessary in Bosnia and Herzegovina, individual projects are often delayed. A lack of





cooperation between government representatives of the Entities and the State also slow progress; and corruption and organized crime remain endemic. The protection of economic and social rights was sometimes viewed as impracticable and/or incompatible with the economic reforms underway in the country, and thus the office often met resistance in its efforts to mainstream human rights into this process. In addition, the lack of coordination within the international community on some issues has been an impediment, which the office attempts to overcome through its method of working concurrently with the Government, civil society and the international community.

### Overall assessment

- The transition from a purely post-conflict phase to the development phase stressed the need to cooperate even more closely with the UN Country Team.
- The move to streamline has highlighted the need for targeted, effective programming that emphasizes the responsibility of the State in protecting, promoting and fulfilling human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- The office is convinced that national issues are better addressed in a regional context.

### Expenditure breakdown

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	2001 US\$	2000 final US\$
Staff costs	459,813	565,592
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	117,258	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	56,059	31,536
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	8,001	27,946
General operating expenses	19,821	21,896
Supplies and acquisitions	55,682	5,788
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	15,001	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>731,635</b>	<b>652,758</b>
Programme support costs	95,113	84,859
<b>Total</b>	<b>826,748</b>	<b>737,617</b>

### Voluntary contributions

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2001.

Donor	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
Finland**	65,000	72,841
France	87,089	89,711
Ireland	56,134	56,133
Norway**	400,000	400,000
Poland	5,000	5,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>613,223</b>	<b>623,685</b>

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.

\*\* Earmarked for field offices, allocated by OHCHR.

## Croatia

### Background

OHCHR's work in Croatia is based on a technical cooperation project signed by OHCHR and the Government of Croatia in May 1999. The human rights situation in Croatia is slowly improving, but two years after parliamentary and presidential elections and despite amendments made to national legislation and the adoption of international agreements, serious human rights concerns remain, including discrimination against minorities in education and employment, gender discrimination and obstacles related to the return of Serb minorities. Activities aim to promote and protect human rights in Croatia.

### Activities

#### Monitoring

During 2001, the office monitored human rights developments in the country and, until April of that year, serviced the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, including by assisting in the preparation of his report to the 57th session of the Commission on Human Rights.

#### Technical cooperation

##### Training and expert advice for NGOs

A two-day seminar on networking and effective use of international human rights instruments, including the



preparation of shadow reports to UN treaty bodies, was held in mid-February in Plitvicka Jezera National Park; thirty-two NGOs participated.

#### **Training of police on human rights standards**

The Croatian Ministry of the Interior implemented two three-day seminars on human rights and law enforcement for some 100 police officers; each police unit received the Croatian version of OHCHR's manual on *Human Rights and Law Enforcement*.

#### **Training of judges, lawyers and prosecutors**

Thirty-seven judges and prosecutors participated in two one-day seminars on promoting and protecting women's rights; the project was implemented by the Ministry of Justice and the Croatian Law Centre.

#### **Training in human rights for law students**

The third annual summer school and follow-up were held in Malinska, on the island of Krk, and in Zagreb: Forty-one senior law students from Zagreb, Osijek, Split and Rijeka participated in the programme, which featured 25 prominent local and international trainers and guest speakers.

#### **A needs assessment of the Croatian prison system**

The five-day project implemented in cooperation with King's College, University of London, and the Prison Administration of the Croatian Ministry of Justice, aimed to help design training courses on human rights for prison officials.

#### **Dissemination of human rights literature**

This ongoing activity provides human rights materials to the libraries of the faculties of law in Zagreb, Osijek, Split and Rijeka.

#### **Documentation centre**

In cooperation with the Government, OHCHR established the Human Rights Documentation and Training Centre in Zagreb in October 2000. The Centre is used by NGOs, students groups and international agencies as a forum for discussions and seminars. In order to maintain the independence of the Centre, OHCHR proposed that it be affiliated with a university rather than with the Government: In 2001, the two parties approached the University of Zagreb with their proposal; negotiations are still on-going with the University, the international community and civil society.

#### **The Dubrovnik Conference**

OHCHR, the Croatian Government, human rights NGOs and OSCE organized the International Conference on Human Rights and Democratization (the Dubrovnik Conference), which was held from 8 to 10 October. The Conference aimed to follow up on the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action in selected areas and identify needs, progress, trends, and best in the protection and promotion of human rights at the national and regional levels. (See page 75 for further details on the Conference).

#### **Beneficiaries**

Activities in 2001 sought to benefit current and potential victims of violations of human rights: Government offices, including the office of the Ombudsman; national human rights NGOs; academic institutions, including senior law and political science students and the European Law Students' Association; and journalists.

#### **Structure of OHCHR's office**

The Zagreb office was composed of six local and two international staff, including a chief of mission.

#### **Coordination**

OHCHR coordinated its activities with government offices, academic institutions, regional and international partners, such as UNHCR, the European Union Monitoring Mission (EUMM) and OSCE, and the civil society.

#### **Impact and achievements**

The various seminars and training programmes, particularly the one-day regional training course on women's rights, were evaluated highly by nearly all participants. The Office's intervention, in January 2001, in the case of Srdj Jaksic, a prominent human rights lawyer who was shot and seriously wounded on 30 December 2000 in Dubrovnik, produced an immediate response from Deputy Prime Minister Zeljka Antunovic. The Office received a letter from the Deputy Prime Minister indicating her concern and assuring that the Government would look into the case. An investigation was carried out.





## Expenditure breakdown

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	2001 US\$	2000 final US\$
Staff costs	397,884	482,315
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	36,621	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	31,018	29,991
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	59,139	21,332
General operating expenses	20,274	30,920
Supplies and acquisitions	45,049	17,128
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	4,133	32,673
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>594,118</b>	<b>614,359</b>
Programme support costs	77,235	79,867
<b>Total</b>	<b>671,353</b>	<b>694,226</b>

## Voluntary contributions

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2001.

Donor	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
Governments		
Norway**	300,000	300,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>

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.

\*\* Earmarked for field offices, allocated by OHCHR.

## The Democratic Republic of the Congo

### Background

OHCHR's office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) was established on 21 August 1996. Pursuant to the protocol of agreement, OHCHR monitors the human rights situation and works with the authorities in implementing international human rights standards in the administration of justice, in respecting fundamental freedoms and in fostering democratization. The office also trains and supports human rights NGOs and assists the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights in carrying out and following-up on her mandate.

The accession of a new regime in Kinshasa brought some significant progress to the implementation of the Lusaka Agreement. The new President, Joseph Kabila, accepted Ketumile Masire as a facilitator of the Agreement and authorized the deployment of United Nations Mission in Congo (MONUC) contingents in various localities. However, much work remains to be done in implementing the recommendations adopted by the National Conference on Human Rights, in undertaking institutional reforms and in organizing elections that would lead to the establishment of representative institutions and to the restoration of the State authority as a prerequisite for securing the rule of law.

### Objectives

The project aimed to strengthen the capacities of national human rights institutions to enable the DRC to better apply the provisions contained in the international and regional instruments to which it is a Party. During 2001, OHCHR's immediate objectives were to:

- Reinforce the national human rights documentation centre established in Kinshasa in 1999;
- Conduct human rights monitoring;
- Support the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights;
- Ensure appropriate coordination with MONUC; and
- Mainstream human rights within the UN Country Teams.

### Activities

#### Monitoring the human rights situation

- The Special Rapporteur visited the country to appraise the human rights situation from 11 to 21 March 2001 and from 20 July to 1 August 2001.
- OHCHR visited prisons in Kinshasa and other provinces;
- Visits were undertaken to rebel-controlled areas in Bukavu, Bunia, Kindu, Maniema, Butembo, Kisangani.



- The database on human rights violations in the DRC was updated.
- The office visited street children detained in the Mbenseke Futi Centre in Kinshasa, and followed up on cases of children involved in armed conflict.
- Individual cases were followed up before government and local authorities.

### Technical cooperation

- A training seminar on human rights communication techniques was organized for 30 human rights activists and media professionals in May 2001.
- Radio programmes on human rights, conflict resolution and peace were produced and broadcast in the eastern part of the country from May to December.
- Some 40 judges and lawyers in the eastern part of the country were trained in the administration of justice and human rights from 1 to 5 June in Goma.
- Support was provided to the Ministry for Human Rights for organizing the National Conference on Human Rights, which was held from 24 to 29 June. Participants received human rights publications.

### Documentation centre

- Office supplies, furniture and books were provided to the national human rights documentation centre; the centre now has more than 1,500 reference materials and a bibliographical database. Nearly 5,700 persons visited the centre during 2001.
- The documentation centre oversaw printing of the national plan of action for the promotion and protection of human rights, the reprinting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and other human rights literature.

### Other related activities

- The office observed the trials of detained persons before the *Tribunal de grande instance* and before the *Conseil de guerre opérationnel* in Goma.
- Support was provided to the civil society so a delegation could participate in the 57th session of the Commission on Human Rights.
- Support was provided to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Family issues to organize events for International Women's Day (8 March 2001) and to allow two delegates of this Ministry to participate in the session of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (28 May 2001).
- The Special Rapporteur presided at a panel during the celebration of the International Day against all forms of racial discrimination (21 March) in Goma.
- The office helped organize the preparatory workshop of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.

## Beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries include victims of human rights violations, members of civil society, national institutions that promote and protect human rights, the media and journalists, relevant ministries, such as Human Rights, Information, Justice, Interior, Foreign Affairs and Social Affairs, and universities. Ultimately, all people of the DRC will benefit from the activities.

## Coordination

The activities undertaken were implemented in coordination with the MONUC human rights section, Government institutions and human rights NGOs. International partners include the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, UN bodies, such as ILO, WHO, FAO, UNESCO, UNHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and OCHA, and the European Union. The sub-office in Goma ensures the implementation of activities jointly organized with UN partners and/or international NGOs; these include activities concerning children involved in armed conflicts, the detention of minors, and local initiatives for peaceful co-existence.

## Structure of OHCHR's office

The Human Rights Field Office in the DRC is composed of a head of office, his deputy, and 14 national staff. The sub-office of Goma, which does human rights monitoring, provides advisory services and implements technical assistance activities in the eastern part of the country, consists of one international staff and five national staff who work under the supervision of the Kinshasa office.

## Impact and achievements

By encouraging the participation of the President in the 57th session of the Commission on Human Rights and supporting the organization of a national conference on human rights, OHCHR has raised the Government's awareness of human rights. In addition, the sub-office in Goma won some guarantees from local authorities that human rights defenders would be protected and that they would have access to detention centres. The public now has a greater awareness of and interest in defending human rights. More specifically, the Goma sub-office has succeeded in creating a conducive environment, which has allowed the civil society to address the local authorities directly, including on individual cases of violations of human rights.

In addition, with respect to MONUC, some steps have been taken aimed at consolidating co-ordination on human rights-related matters. Based on the 2001 experience, the strategy of the office for 2002 has been redesigned, with a view to further strengthening cooperation and making the best use of available resources. An assessment of





OHCHR's impact on the overall human rights situation in the DRC, as well as the extent of cooperation reached with MONUC, will take place by the end of 2002.

### Constraints

The main threats to the implementation of activities are armed conflict and the lack of human, financial and material resources granted during 2001. Due to some restraints on the freedom of movement within the DRC, some activities were not implemented and/or additional costs were incurred.

### Overall assessment

OHCHR enjoys the respect of Government institutions, civil society, UN agencies and the diplomatic corps. However, improved coordination with MONUC Human Rights Section has been identified as an essential factor to improve the overall human rights situation in the country. To strengthen OHCHR's intervention capacities, while avoiding duplication and making the best use of available resources, more should be done to strengthen cooperation with MONUC. Hence the need to redesign HRFOC's strategy for 2002.

### Expenditure breakdown

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	2001 US\$	2000 final US\$
Staff costs	672,829	607,016
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	59,390	57,566
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	51,533	59,013
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	124,305	104,259
General operating expenses	84,440	86,699
Supplies and acquisitions	354,698	8,547
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	80,853	86,940
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,428,048</b>	<b>1,010,040</b>
Programme support costs	185,646	131,305
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,613,694</b>	<b>1,141,345</b>

### Voluntary contributions

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2001.

Donor	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>		
Belgium	50,000	237,407
France**	87,089	89,711
Finland <sup>1</sup>	330,213	112,874
Italy	200,000	350,000
Norway**	0	227,450
Sweden**	208,333	194,763
<i>Other Donors</i>		
European Commission <sup>2</sup>	499,246	283,806
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,374,881</b>	<b>1,496,011</b>

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.

\*\* Earmarked for field offices, allocated by OHCHR.

<sup>1</sup> The pledge amount consists of two pledges: US\$108,090 earmarked for developing countries and allocated to DRC by OHCHR; US\$ 326,652 earmarked for DRC and Burundi of which US\$ 222,123 was allocated by OHCHR to DRC.

<sup>2</sup> The pledge amount consists of two pledges: US\$ 103,247 earmarked for the documentation centre; and US\$ 395,999 earmarked for the Ministry of Human Rights.

## The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

### Background

Since the much-heralded transition from an authoritarian regime to a democratically-elected Federal Government in late 2000, the new leadership of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) has sought to demonstrate its commitment to integrate the FRY into relevant European and international institutions, including the United Nations. In a hopeful sign of increased rapprochement with Europe and the international community, the Serbian authorities arrested former FRY President, Slobodan Milosevic, on 1 April 2001; on 28 June 2001, he was transferred to the International Criminal Tribunal (ICTY) at The Hague where he faces trial on a range of indictments. Cooperation with ICTY has been sporadic but has, nonetheless, allowed increased donor support from the international community. This, in turn, has enabled the authorities to begin institutional reform and much-needed reconstruction of a shattered economy and social infrastructure.





However, any real progress in carrying out reforms of national institutions was seriously hampered by two unresolved political issues: the status of Montenegro within the Federal Republic and the significant differences both within the ruling coalition and between the two main political parties in Serbia. Appointees from the former regime remained entrenched in many Serbian institutions, including the judicial system and the security forces, and tended to exploit any divisions within the ruling coalition. Many grey and black economies are still controlled by criminal structures, a legacy of the Milosevic era, and unemployment is widespread.

In May, the FRY and Serbian Governments negotiated a peaceful settlement to a potentially dangerous conflict between FRY/Serb military and extremist elements among the ethnic Albanian communities in South Serbia and South-East Kosovo. The settlement ("Covic Plan") provided for the immediate decommissioning of arms held by the ethnic Albanian extremists and a general amnesty, and the FRY/Serb authorities committed themselves to a number of political reforms designed to lead to the gradual restoration of all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights for ethnic communities in the Presevo, Bujanovac and Medvedja municipalities. The Covic Plan was successful in its initial phases, but towards the end of 2001, ethnic Albanian political leaders showed increasing dissatisfaction with the pace and quality its implementation. Discussions continued through the latter part of the year between the Government Coordinating Body and the ethnic Albanian leadership and were supported by a number of UN agencies, including OHCHR, the OSCE and the Council of Europe.

In Kosovo, the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and KFOR faced enormous new challenges as ethnic and political violence continued, particularly against ethnic minorities, and extremist actions were threatened on Kosovo's border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM). UNMIK's reconstruction record and its human rights performance had mixed results. While the lives of the Kosovo Albanians have improved enormously since the end of Serb control, the situation for the Serbs and other minority groups who remain in Kosovo remained grim. Many were subject to ethnically-based attacks that seemed to be part of a pattern of organized efforts to drive them out. Because of the precarious security situation, very few displaced minorities returned to Kosovo in 2001. More than 230,000 persons remain displaced.

Despite the passage of the Constitutional Framework for Provisional Self-Government and the holding of Kosovo-wide elections on 17 November 2001, by

year's end no clear leadership had emerged in the parliamentary assembly and executive. The local authorities were unable to assume responsibility for the administration of the province. Issues such as security, judiciary, taxation and foreign affairs remain in the hands of UNMIK.

## Objectives

OHCHR's medium- to long-term objectives in FRY are to monitor, promote and support the implementation of international human rights standards throughout the territory of FRY, including the province of Kosovo. In 2001, the office's objectives were to:

- Monitor and report on critical human rights developments;
- Seek and promote the release of all persons illegally deprived of liberty, particularly political prisoners detained in Serbia;
- Provide human rights education and promotion activities at the central level, for teacher and curricula development, and at the grass-roots level, for schools and NGOs in different ethnic communities throughout FRY;
- Help reduce conflict in Southern Serbia by identifying critical human rights issues to be addressed and providing expert technical support to relevant government officials, NGOs, ethnic communities and the UN Country Team;
- Provide advice and technical support to FRY, Serbian, Montenegrin Governments and UNMIK to ensure that legislation and governing norms and practices conform to international human rights standards, particularly in the fields of national human rights institutions/ombudsman offices, and to assist in judiciary, prisons, media and police reforms; and
- Promote a culture of human rights by supporting promotion, education and training activities in the public and private sectors.

## Activities

### Training and promotion of international human rights standards

In 2001, OHCHR supported the efforts of the FRY, Serbian and Montenegrin Governments, UNMIK, and the new governing authorities in Kosovo to ensure that legislation and governing norms and practices conform to relevant human rights standards. In Kosovo, OHCHR monitored the human rights performance of UNMIK and provided advice and support to integrate human rights into the strategy, decision-making and function of UNMIK, particularly in the areas of rule of law, and the work of the new Kosovo assembly and executive. The office also began planning for training and technical support on human rights treaty



reporting to be offered in 2002 to various government ministries at the federal and republic levels and to NGOs.

### **Protection of individuals belonging to national minorities**

The office continued to monitor and promote respect for the human rights of national minorities, including those in Southern Serbia, Vojvodina, and Sandzak. In Kosovo, OHCHR supported the Inter-Agency Task Force on Minorities, which produced innovative and immediate responses to the crisis until it was disbanded in November 2001. OHCHR became a member of the newly established Advisory Board on Minorities, a body established to provide advice to the Special Representative on problems related to minorities in Kosovo. In Montenegro, OHCHR is part of a partnership between international and government authorities on Stability Pact initiatives on minority rights.

### **Rule of law and national institutions**

Throughout FRY, OHCHR monitored and provided technical support on issues relating to judicial administration, legislation and regulations. It also monitored trials and court proceedings that have significant implications for human rights. The office supported national and international efforts, in collaboration with the Council of Europe and OSCE, to establish human rights institutions/Ombudsman offices in Serbia and Montenegro.

### **Missing persons and persons deprived of liberty**

Ambassador Henrik Amneus, the High Commissioner's Special Envoy on Persons Deprived of Liberty, related to the Kosovo crisis, completed his mandate in June 2001. With support from OHCHR, he raised relevant issues with international, national and local authorities throughout the territory encouraged dialogue among all parties. OHCHR worked closely with the Kosovo Transitional Council Working Group on Missing Persons and Detainees until this group disbanded in October 2001. OHCHR worked with the UNMIK Bureau for Detainees and Missing Persons, the ICRC, and community and family groups on this issue. OHCHR's focus was to secure the release and/or transfer of the residual caseload of political detainees to Kosovo and to promote progress in resolving the fate of all missing persons in the FRY.

### **Displaced persons**

At the end of 2001, there were still more than 400,000 refugees and 230,000 internally displaced persons in FRY, the latter group largely composed of ethnic Serbs from Kosovo. Although the political process favours the

return of most displaced people to their former places of residence, most will not return, at least in the short- to medium-term. OHCHR monitored the situation of displaced persons and offered technical advice on how human rights standards could be more effectively integrated into the programmes for displaced persons implemented by other national and international actors, including the UN Country Team based in FRY.

### **Arbitrary detention and penal practices**

OHCHR monitored detentions and prison conditions to assess compatibility with international and domestic human rights standards. OHCHR worked closely with the ICRC, OSCE, the Council of Europe, UNMIK and KFOR to identify areas in need of reform and to assess the need for human rights training for prison officials.

### **Southern Serbia**

Since February 2001, OHCHR has worked closely with FRY/Serb authorities, local Albanian community leaders and members of the international community to improve the situation in Southern Serbia. As part of the Civic Plan, OHCHR will monitor and report on the region and support the development of local human rights NGOs.

### **Trafficking and gender-based violence**

OHCHR worked with the OSCE in Montenegro, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) in Kosovo, NGOs and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) throughout FRY to facilitate good practices and cross-border cooperation on the issues of trafficking and gender-based violence. The office takes a regional approach to this issue and worked closely with the OHCHR field mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

### **Support to civil society: education and capacity-building**

OHCHR helped strengthen the capacity of national human rights NGOs primarily by establishing and steering an inter-agency human rights contact group, composed of NGOs and international actors. OHCHR FRY managed the "Assisting Communities Together" (ACT) programme, which provided small grants of up to \$3,000, and trained and oversaw community projects in human rights protection and education. Nineteen projects have been implemented already, most in remote communities.

OHCHR also developed practical activities to promote a culture of human rights through education. In cooperation with other actors, particularly UNICEF and national



child rights NGOs, OHCHR tried to increase the number and quality of human rights education and promotion activities in schools and civil society and among governing authorities at the municipal levels. In the three months leading to Human Rights Day (10 December), OHCHR organized a series of arts and writing competitions in selected schools around Serbia, Kosovo and Montenegro. A human rights book, posters and other promotional material were produced and roundtable debates on human rights issues were organized.

### Promoting effective use of the mechanisms of the UN human rights system

The office continued to support UN human rights mechanisms, particularly the mandate of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights, the thematic mechanisms and special procedures, particularly the Special Rapporteurs on torture, freedom of media, human rights defenders, summary execution and judicial independence. The Working Groups on Arbitrary Detention and Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and the Committee against Torture were also supported.

### Cooperation with international presences

OHCHR provided support and human rights expertise to other international presences in FRY, including OSCE and UNMIK in Kosovo and Montenegro. OHCHR also worked with the Council of Europe, OSCE and others international partners to support capacity-building programmes for police, judiciary, media and NGOs in Serbia (including Kosovo) and in Montenegro. The office played a key role in establishing and managing a Human Rights Contact Group through which participating agencies coordinate and complement their efforts in promoting and protecting human rights.

### Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries of OHCHR's activities in FRY include ethnic Albanian prisoners detained in Serbia, and their families; families of missing persons; local NGOs and civic society; FRY, Serbia and Montenegro ministries and UNMIK administration in Kosovo; Albanian and Serb ethnic communities in Southern Serbia; residents of Kosovo, particularly minority groups; and students and young people.

### Coordination

OHCHR participates in weekly heads-of-agencies meetings and in joint UN Country Team projects. The office coordinates regularly with the OSCE and the Council of

Europe and other international IGOs and NGOs to ensure that projects do not duplicate or overlap each other. OHCHR also initiated a monthly meeting of national and international human rights actors, including UN agencies, the OSCE, and the Council of Europe, to discuss priorities and activities and to improve coordination.

### Impact and achievements

- OHCHR-FRY established very good working relationships with UNMIK, key FRY and Serbia Ministries (Judiciary, Interior, National and Ethnic Communities) and the Montenegrin government. Its advice and comments were solicited on legislative and institutional norms that had an international, as well as European, human rights dimension.
- The Belgrade office has helped shape the agenda for the development of national human rights institutions in FRY/Serbia through a National Institutions Team assessment visit, discussions with government officials, and an OHCHR roundtable with government and NGO actors.
- OHCHR played a key role in shaping a UN Country Team assessment of and recommendations for peace-building in South Serbia. The office has dedicated a full-time staff member to the region who has begun to develop an informal human rights reporting network and to discuss support strategies for the local human rights NGO community.
- The Kosovo office's human rights training study of the Kosovo Police Service has contributed to improvements in the academy curriculum and teaching methods.
- OHCHR work on behalf of Albanian political prisoners in Serbia and its support for the visits of the Special Envoy on Persons Deprived of Liberty directly contributed to processes that led to the amnesty of 220 detainees in February and the release of an additional 143 in April, leaving 120 political prisoners, out of an initial 2,000, still in jail.
- The Office has been monitoring the crisis in FYROM from Belgrade and Pristina since February 2001. In July, the office produced an assessment and recommendations advocating the rapid establishment of an OHCHR monitoring and reporting presence.

### Constraints

The FRY field mission operations were adversely affected by insufficient donor funding and uncertainty over the status of Montenegro within the Federal structure. Changes in the Government of Montenegro throughout the first half of the year reduced the office's ability to work with ministries on long-term projects.





## Overall assessment

Human rights monitoring has been crucial in Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo and must remain a priority for OHCHR in 2002. At the same time, OHCHR made modest but targeted contributions to capacity-building activities in the region. These activities were aimed at supplementing and complementing the programmes of others, either by introducing human rights dimensions or by filling a gap in others' programmes. The office also developed a bridge between national NGOs and international agencies working on human rights issues.

On the negative side, the lack of donor support for the office's programmes in FRY in 2001 made it difficult to secure the staff and resources needed to accomplish all the office's objectives. By the end of 2001, all professional posts were filled, for the first time since the mission opened; but a shortage of operating funds threatens to undermine OHCHR's ability to deliver on its two-pronged, monitoring and technical assistance strategy in 2002.

## Expenditure breakdown

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	2001 US\$	2000 final US\$
Staff costs	1,418,726	1,111,938
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	77,940	282,033
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	88,000	147,183
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	75,225	25,985
General operating expenses	75,905	78,444
Supplies and acquisitions <sup>1</sup>	233,575	(84,492)
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	16,088	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,985,459</b>	<b>1,561,091</b>
Programme support costs	258,110	202,942
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,243,569</b>	<b>1,764,033</b>

<sup>1</sup> Adjustment to prior period expenditure.

## Voluntary contributions

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2001.

Donor	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
Costa Rica*	10,392	10,392
Cyprus*	5,000	5,000
Denmark	121,803	0
Finland	142,000	145,682
France**	87,089	89,711
Ireland	56,133	56,133
Luxembourg <sup>1</sup> *	22,213	0
Norway**	328,700	328,700
Poland	5,000	5,000
South Africa*	25,031	25,259
Sri Lanka*	3,000	3,000
Sweden	0	51,493
<b>Total</b>	<b>806,361</b>	<b>720,370</b>

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

\* Allocated by OHCHR (unearmarked contribution)

\*\* Earmarked for field offices, allocated by OHCHR

<sup>1</sup> This contribution was paid directly to UNOPS New York in May 2001. For this reason, it was not reported in the official UN financial statements for the biennium 2000-2001.



# Human rights in development

## Background

The Secretary-General's 1997 reform programme called for the integration of human rights into all United Nations programmes. OHCHR was given a mandate to facilitate the "mainstreaming" process, and has a mandate to integrate human rights into the Organization's development work which has the reduction of poverty as its main development goal. The Commission on Human Rights mandated, in 2000, that an expert seminar be held to begin development of a draft declaration on extreme poverty (resolution 2000/12).

From its experience in mainstreaming human rights in development, OHCHR identified the need to improve cooperation with United Nations operational agencies and strengthen the support provided to UN Country Teams (UNCT) to integrate human rights in United Nations operational activities at the country level. OHCHR works with UNDP on integrating human rights into UNDP's activities within the framework of the joint project on "Human Rights Strengthening" (HURIST). Following an independent mid-term review of the programme in August 2001, activities during HURIST's second phase (March 2002 to March 2005) will focus on developing methodologies and building capacity for human rights-based programming in UNDP's main practice areas.

## Objectives

- To assess the normative, operational and advocacy value of a declaration on extreme poverty, explore the phenomenon of poverty from a human rights perspective, investigate the particular vulnerabilities of the poor, and consider rights-inclusive definitions of poverty.
- To identify and assess UNCT's needs to integrate human rights in the Common Country Assessment and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (CCA/UNDAF); to identify best practices of human rights mainstreaming in the CCA/UNDAF process; and to define OHCHR's strategy to strengthen the support it provides to UNCTs to mainstream human rights into their work.

- To identify and document lessons learned in mainstreaming human rights into sustainable human development activities while coordinating OHCHR's contribution to the joint HURIST project .

## Activities

### **Contributing to poverty eradication – Seminar on Human Rights and Extreme Poverty (7-9 February 2001)**

- A conceptual paper was prepared, providing background information on the existing human rights normative framework related to the eradication of extreme poverty.
- OHCHR convened a seminar, inviting experts from universities, Oxfam, Social Watch, the World Bank, UNDG, UNRISD, UNDP, DAW, DESA, FAO, UNCTAD, ILO, ATD Fourth World, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Special Rapporteur on the right to housing, and the independent expert on human rights and extreme poverty.
- A report was prepared on the normative, operational and advocacy value of a new text on human rights and extreme poverty and on the possible content of the text.

### **Strengthening the United Nations operational capacity to mainstream human rights**

- Two senior consultants were recruited to assess UNCT's needs in integrating human rights in the CCA/UNDAF process (November/December 2001). They held meetings with OHCHR staff from Geneva, New York and the field and with UNCT members and their national-level partners in Nepal, Tanzania, Colombia and Nicaragua. Meetings were also held with UNDG member agencies in New York and staff from the Development Group Office.
- An internal task force, composed of representatives from the three OHCHR branches, was set up: Working closely with some field offices, it provided support to and advised the consultants during the preparation of the assessment.

- The consultants prepared a report on UNCT's mainstreaming practices and identified UNCT's main needs and existing OHCHR capacity to respond to those needs.
- Preparations were made to organize a workshop in 2002 that will gather members of the internal OHCHR task force, OHCHR field staff, members of other UN agencies and external experts in the fields of human rights mainstreaming, technical cooperation and development programming, to discuss the outcomes of the assessment and identify elements for an OHCHR strategy.

### **Building the joint HURIST programme in partnership with UNDP**

- A full-time project coordinator was recruited to manage the operational aspects of HURIST and ensure the quality of technical and substantive support to HURIST activities.
- UNDP country offices and OHCHR conducted numerous activities in 2001 to strengthen national-level and UNDP capacities for human rights mainstreaming, including the development of national human rights action plans. A sub-regional workshop to promote ratification of human rights treaties was held in the Marshall Islands (March 2001).
- The HURIST programme document was revised in accordance with the August 2001 mid-term review's recommendations. The review reported that HURIST had succeeded in making human rights more widely known among UNDP Country Offices; but it also acknowledged that the operational and practical ramifications of a human rights-based approach to sustainable human development programming were not yet understood. Accordingly, it recommended that HURIST resources and energies be refocused on developing methodologies and building capacity for such a rights-based approach.

### **Beneficiaries**

The direct beneficiaries of this programme are development practitioners, particularly those in UNDP and in the UNCTs carrying out operational work. OHCHR staff benefited from better knowledge of United Nations reform mechanisms and a strengthened capacity to apply a rights-based approach to development.

### **Implementing arrangements**

Internally, projects in this area were managed by the Research and Right to Development Branch in close

collaboration with geographic desk officers of the Activities and Programme Branch and staff serving human rights treaty bodies. Outside of OHCHR, these activities were carried out in cooperation with the UNDG and individual development agencies, particularly UNDP, both at headquarters and country levels.

### **Impact and achievements**

- In conceptualizing the links between human rights and extreme poverty, OHCHR has begun to work with partners who have high-level expertise in the field of human rights and poverty, such as United Nations agencies, the World Bank, universities, NGOs, and experts from governments.
- In May 2001 the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights adopted a Statement on poverty, which provided a rights-sensitive definition of poverty. The Committee also asked OHCHR to develop guidelines for the integration of human rights into poverty-reduction strategies.
- The revised HURIST programme document reflects the more strategic and targeted objectives recommended by the mid-term review of the programme. HURIST now identifies the policy, programming and practical implications of rights-based approaches for a number of UNDP's key practice areas, including human development policies, HIV/AIDS, environmental management and energy use, decentralized governance, and indigenous peoples.

### **Constraints**

Insufficient human and financial resources resulted in the delay or modification of planned activities. Financial contributions to the programme amounted to less than originally planned and were received late in the year.

### **Overall assessment**

During 2002, implementation of a strategy on human rights in development should move from a focus on advocacy to the design of operational strategies. OHCHR will continue to strengthen the capacity of UN agencies to mainstream human rights and will help operationalize the right to development, to food, and to adequate housing. OHCHR will continue to work closely with UN agencies on this issue.



## Statement of income and expenditure

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2001, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditures incurred during 2001 and total balance as at 31 December 2001.

Summary	US\$
Opening balance <sup>1</sup>	38,663
Adjustment <sup>2</sup>	10,852
Income from contributions <sup>3</sup>	562,526
Other funds available <sup>4</sup>	2,570
Total funds available	614,611
Expenditure <sup>5</sup>	79,871
Closing balance <sup>6</sup>	534,740

<sup>1</sup> The opening balance reflects the situation as at 1 January 2001 after final adjustments by UNOPS of financial reports covering the period 1998-2001.

<sup>2</sup> Includes adjustments to prior period contributions and miscellaneous income.

<sup>3</sup> Includes all contributions received in 2001.

<sup>4</sup> Includes interest income earned on funds held by UNOPS during 2001.

<sup>5</sup> Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001.

<sup>6</sup> Includes all funds held by UNOPS for this activity as well as contributions for human rights in development held by UNOG as at 31 December 2001.

## Budget and expenditure

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2001 versus the actual expenditures incurred in 2001. The 2000 expenditure column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 expenditure column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	Budget 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2000 final US\$
Support to HURIST/human rights in development/ civil and political rights	1,255,318	18,126	25,984
<b>Sub-total UNOPS projects<sup>1</sup>:</b>	<b>1,255,318</b>	<b>18,126</b>	<b>25,984</b>
Support to the organization of an expert seminar on human rights and extreme poverty	0	61,745	0
<b>Sub-total UNOG project<sup>2</sup>:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61,745</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,255,318</b>	<b>79,871</b>	<b>25,984</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes four projects implemented by UNOPS: Support to HURIST/human rights in development, the workshop on civil and political rights, the project on civil and political rights and support to OHCHR mandates on human rights and extreme poverty.

<sup>2</sup> Does not include the project to support UN Country Teams (reported in the section on the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation, page 37).



## Expenditure breakdown

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	<b>2001 US\$</b>	<b>2000 final US\$</b>
Staff costs	8,248	32,408
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	57,556	1,003
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	(1,165)	2,527
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	1,102	0
Supplies and acquisitions	4,942	2,552
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0	(15,496)
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>70,683</b>	<b>22,994</b>
Programme support costs	9,188	2,990
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,871</b>	<b>25,984</b>

## Voluntary contributions

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2001.

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Earmarking/allocation</b>	<b>Pledge US\$</b>	<b>Income US\$</b>
Belgium	HR in development	225,358	221,367
	Extreme poverty	0	16,393
Ireland	HR in development	56,136	58,560
	HURIST coordinator	78,590	78,516
Norway	Civil & political rights	84,270	82,745
Sweden	HR in development	92,764	104,945
<b>Total</b>		<b>537,118</b>	<b>562,526</b>

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



# Support to national institutions

## Background

The Special Adviser to the High Commissioner on National Institutions is assisted by a small team that ensures the work on national institutions is mainstreamed throughout OHCHR. The team is located within the Activities and Programmes Branch and during 2001 was composed of two professional staff members; towards the end of the year, another professional staff member joined the team.

During 2001, the Special Adviser and the National Institutions Team:

- Provided information, advice and/or assistance to governments or administrations on establishing national institutions;
- Continued to provide advice and support to a number of established national human rights institutions or similar bodies;
- Conducted several missions involving meetings, seminars and workshops through which advice and assistance was provided to governments; undertook technical cooperation needs-assessment and project-formulation missions; trained staff of national human rights institutions and senior staff of other UN agencies and programmes; and
- Responded to numerous requests from governments and NGOs seeking general information concerning national human rights institutions.

The activities of OHCHR relating to national institutions aim to assist established national human rights institutions and governments that are in the process of, or committed to, establishing such institutions in accordance with the relevant international standards (i.e. the "Paris Principles", adopted in 1993 by the General Assembly). OHCHR assistance focuses on strengthening national institutions' independence, mandate, powers, composition, accountability, accessibility and operational efficiency. The Team also helps improve United Nations system-wide coordination in providing

assistance to national institutions, particularly in cooperation with UNDP, and increases the participation of national institutions in appropriate United Nations human rights and other international fora.

## Activities and achievements

### Advisory services and technical cooperation

In 2001, the Special Adviser and/or staff members of the National Institutions Team fielded missions to: Argentina, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Cambodia, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Fiji, Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Kosovo, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Rwanda, the Republic of Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Upon request, OHCHR provided information, advice and/or assistance to governments or administrations in relation to the establishment of national human rights institutions in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, East Timor, Ethiopia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (including Kosovo and Serbia), Gabon, Germany, Ireland, Kenya, Mauritius, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

In addition, the Special Adviser and the National Institutions Team provided information, advice or material support to a number of established national institutions or similar bodies, including: the Australian Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission, the Danish Centre for Human Rights, the *Defensor del Pueblo* of Ecuador, the Public Defender of Georgia, the Ombudsman of Guyana, the Hong Kong Equal Opportunities Commission, the Jamaican Public Defender, the Latvian Human Rights Office, the

Moldovan Human Rights Centre, the *Conseil Consultatif des Droits de l'Homme* of Morocco, and the Human Rights Commissions of Canada, Fiji, Indonesia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Northern Ireland, Rwanda, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uganda and Zambia.

In addition to providing advice or assistance to governments, holding consultations with parliamentarians, established national institutions, NGOs and representatives from the academic sector, fielding technical cooperation needs-assessment and project-formulation missions, the Team responded to numerous requests from governments and NGOs seeking general information on national institutions.

The National Institutions Team works closely with several other United Nations agencies and programmes, multi-lateral bodies, regional organizations and NGOs. These include UNDP, UNICEF, United Nations Volunteers, the Council of Europe, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Commonwealth, the Organization of African Unity, the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, the Asia Pacific Forum of National Institutions, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Andean Commission of Jurists, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, and several national institutes, such as the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Sweden and the Friedrich Naumann Stiftung of Germany.

The work of national institutions is mainstreamed throughout OHCHR, with the Special Adviser and the National Institutions Team working closely with not only the Activities and Programmes Branch, but also with the Research and Right to Development Branch and the Support Services Branch. This is reflected in thematic areas such as reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, disabilities, trafficking, indigenous peoples rights, and rights of the child.

### Treaty bodies

National institutions have an important role to play in the treaty body process. At the third Annual Meeting of Chairpersons of the Treaty Bodies, a discussion paper highlighted the mutually beneficial relationship that can develop between treaty bodies and national institutions. During the World Conference against Racism, national institutions, together with representatives of treaty bodies, held a panel to explore how they can collaborate more effectively. This initiative provided the impetus for discussions within the treaty bodies on engaging more actively with independent national institutions.

## Regional meetings of national institutions

### Europe

- In July 2001, OHCHR participated in the conference "Coalition Building for Human Rights," organized by the Friedrich Naumann Foundation and the German United Nations Association.
- In September 2001, OHCHR participated in the OSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting organized in Poland where a special dialogue was held with OSCE members on the role of Ombudsman Institutions in protecting human rights. Also in September, OHCHR participated in the European Union, Latin American, Caribbean Conference on the Work and Cooperation of Ombudsman and National Human Rights Institutions, organized by the Danish Centre for Human Rights.
- In October 2001, a number of European national institutions participated in the International Conference on Human Rights and Democratization, organized by OHCHR and the Government of Croatia in Dubrovnik. National institutions also participated in the International Consultative Conference on School Education in relation to Freedom of Religion and Belief, Tolerance and Non-Discrimination, held in Madrid in November 2001.
- OHCHR participated in the Second Euro-Mediterranean Meeting of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, held in Greece in November 2001.

### Africa

The Third Regional Conference of African Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights was held from 14 to 16 March 2001 in Lomé, Togo, with support from OHCHR. Participants discussed independence, pluralism and the effectiveness of national institutions; the fight against child exploitation and trafficking; reinforcing cooperation among national institutions, the Office of the High Commissioner and NGOs; human rights, development and HIV/AIDS; and the World Conference against Racism.

### Asia Pacific

- In response to the Ninth Workshop on Regional Cooperation for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asia-Pacific Region, OHCHR, in cooperation with the Hong Kong Equal Opportunity Commission and the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions, supported a regional workshop on the role of national human rights institutions and other mechanisms in promoting and protecting economic, social and cultural rights. Participants at the workshop, held in

Hong Kong in July 2001, urged governments of the region that have not become Parties to the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to do so.

- In September 2001, OHCHR supported and participated in the sixth Annual Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions, in Sri Lanka.
- OHCHR provided support to and participated in the Workshop "HIV/AIDS and Human Rights: The Role of National Human Rights Institutions in the Asia Pacific", held in Melbourne from 7 to 8 October in conjunction with the Sixth International Congress on AIDS in the Asia Pacific (ICAAP) and co-sponsored by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

### **Latin America and the Caribbean**

With the support of OHCHR, Chile hosted a workshop entitled "The Ombudsman in Chile: a possible challenge" in September 2001. Through a joint OHCHR-Andean Commission of Jurists project, national institutions from the Andean region and OHCHR participated.

### **The World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance**

Fifty national institutions participated in the World Conference and were involved in preparations for, and follow-up to, the Conference. Prior to the Conference, national institutions from all regions met to plan their strategy and develop a common approach to World Conference issues. In Durban, national institutions presented their joint statement to the plenary, which was adopted unanimously on 1 September, and participated in the Conference working groups and in parallel events.

Since the World Conference, national institutions have been active in follow-up initiatives, such as reviewing national legislation for compliance with international norms on discrimination; developing national action plans and national- and local-level consultations on race; disseminating information on race issues and human rights education; and addressing racism on the internet, slavery, and other World Conference-related issues.

### **Information and education activities**

In resolution 2001/80, the Commission on Human Rights encouraged efforts by national institutions to establish partnerships and increase cooperation with civil society. The resolution also reaffirmed the role of national institutions to disseminate human rights

materials and conduct other public information activities during the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education. In cooperation with the Danish Centre for Human Rights, OHCHR supported the establishment of a national institutions web site ([www.nhri.net](http://www.nhri.net)) as a vehicle for disseminating information and sharing best practices.

The National Institutions Team worked closely with the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Asia-Pacific Forum and several national institution representatives from all regions of the Commonwealth to produce a publication entitled "National Human Rights Institutions: Best Practice". The publication covers all aspects of the processes involved in creating, appointing and administering national bodies to promote and protect human rights, with independence constituting a common theme throughout the booklet.

### **Protection and promotion of economic, social and cultural rights by national institutions**

During 2001, OHCHR developed a Handbook for National Institutions Practitioners on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which will be published in 2002.

In cooperation with the Hong Kong Equal Opportunity Commission and the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions, OHCHR supported and participated in a regional workshop on the role of national human rights institutions and other mechanisms in promoting and protecting economic, social and cultural rights. Participants at the workshop, which was held in Hong Kong in July, urged governments of the region that have not become Parties to the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to do so.

### **Protection and promotion of the human rights of children by national institutions**

OHCHR provided comments to the European Network of Ombudsmen for Children on national human rights institutions and the need to ensure that the internationally adopted standards concerning children are respected.

### **Commission on Human Rights and the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions**

Resolution 2001/102 of the Commission on Human Rights acknowledged the important work of national



institutions in promoting and protecting human rights and emphasized the need for OHCHR to continue ensuring that assistance is provided to these institutions. The Coordinating Committee held its ninth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 18 to 20 April 2001, with the National Institutions Team acting as its secretariat.

### Overall assessment

Many national institutions are still in their formative stages and require substantial support. This will continue to receive high priority, along with detailed advice to governments establishing such institutions. As the number of national institutions grows, it is also important to encourage exchanges between national institutions and the United Nations human rights machinery. Seminars, workshops, and training activities can help ensure that internationally adopted standards are respected. Regional or sub-regional meetings of established national institutions are useful for sharing experiences and providing information to governments in the process of creating such institutions. OHCHR will continue to support these consultations, encourage national institutions to play an active role in follow-up activities related to the World Conference, and support their activities related to the Commission on Human Rights and the Coordinating Committee of National Institutions.

### Statement of income and expenditure

*This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2001, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditures incurred during 2001 and total balance as at 31 December 2001.*

Summary	US\$
Opening balance <sup>1</sup>	219,667
Adjustment <sup>2</sup>	10,548
Income from contributions <sup>3</sup>	988,916
Other funds available <sup>4</sup>	6,938
Total funds available	1,226,069
Expenditure <sup>5</sup>	381,131
Closing balance <sup>6</sup>	844,938

<sup>1</sup> The opening balance reflects the situation as at 1 January 2001 after final adjustments by UNOPS of financial reports covering the period 1998-2001.

<sup>2</sup> Includes adjustments to prior period contributions and miscellaneous income.

<sup>3</sup> Includes all contributions received in 2001.

<sup>4</sup> Includes interest income earned on funds held by UNOPS during 2001.

<sup>5</sup> Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001.

<sup>6</sup> Includes all funds held by UNOPS as well as contributions for national institutions held by UNOG as at 31 December 2001.

### Budget and expenditure

Activities implemented by UNOPS

*This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2001 versus the actual expenditures incurred in 2001. The 2000 expenditure column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 expenditure column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	Budget 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2000 final US\$
Support to national institutions	983,100	381,131	998,607
<b>Total</b>	<b>983,100</b>	<b>381,131</b>	<b>998,607</b>

## Expenditure breakdown

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	<b>2001</b>	<b>2000 final US\$</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	
Staff costs	318,314	504,538
Experts/consultants' fees and travel <sup>1</sup>	(24,262)	177,173
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	19,148	88,728
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services <sup>1</sup>	0	67,531
General operating expenses	25,250	10,817
Supplies and acquisitions	0	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars <sup>1</sup>	(1,166)	34,936
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>337,284</b>	<b>883,723</b>
Programme support costs	43,847	114,884
<b>Total</b>	<b>381,131</b>	<b>998,607</b>

<sup>1</sup> Adjustments to prior period expenditure.

## Voluntary contributions

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2001.

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Earmarking/allocation</b>	<b>Pledge US\$</b>	<b>Income US\$</b>
Australia <sup>1</sup>	National institutions	0	232,820
Germany	National institutions	87,625	89,421
Ireland	National institutions	56,136	55,813
Latvia	National institutions	15,000	15,000
New Zealand	Asia & Pacific consultancies	29,730	29,729
Norway	National institutions	168,539	163,346
Sweden	National institutions	185,529	188,901
United Kingdom	National institutions	213,886	213,886
<b>Total</b>		<b>756,445</b>	<b>988,916</b>

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.

<sup>1</sup> The amount of US\$ 232,820 consists of two payments. The first amount (US\$120,540) which corresponds to a pledge made in 1999 was paid in 2000 and sent to UNOCHA (New York) by mistake; this amount was returned to OHCHR in 2001. The second amount (US\$ 112,280) corresponds to a pledge reported in the Annual Report 2000 which was paid in January 2001.



# International human rights conventions

## Background

The human rights treaties form the heart of the international system for promoting and protecting human rights. Five of the six treaty bodies in operation today are serviced by OHCHR: the Human Rights Committee (HRC), the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), the Committee against Torture (CAT) and the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC). The function of these bodies, which are composed of independent experts representing various regions and legal systems, is to examine legislative, administrative, judicial and other measures taken by States to promote and protect the rights guaranteed in the relevant international human rights treaties. In some instances, treaty bodies also provide an avenue for victims of violations to seek redress. The effectiveness of the treaty-body system depends to a large extent on the support provided by the secretariat, particularly since these bodies meet for only a limited period of time each year.

Since the number of ratifications by States parties to individual complaints procedures has steadily increased, there have been delays in considering reports and in processing individual complaints. The work of the treaty bodies has also been hampered by a lack of public awareness about their function, the perception among some State parties is that reporting is a “burden” due to an increase in the number of ratifications and the lack of follow-up.

## Objectives

- To ensure that the average time lapse between the receipt of a State party report and its consideration by the corresponding committee is reduced to 12 months, and that the research and analysis support capacity of the secretariat is significantly strengthened.

## *Support to the treaty bodies*

- To ensure that the time lapse between the receipt of an individual complaint and a final decision by the relevant committee is a maximum of 18 months.
- OHCHR to conceptualize, implement and evaluate new initiatives to improve the follow-up of committee recommendations and observations by States parties.
- OHCHR to help rationalize the functioning of the treaty-body system.

## Activities

In 2001, OHCHR was better able to provide support to the work of the treaty bodies by recruiting 11 professionals and three general services staff. They primarily assisted in research and analysis linked to consideration of State party reports and handled individual communications procedures for HRC, CERD and CAT. Research and analysis included preparing country profiles and compiling lists of issues concerning the countries to be examined by the treaty bodies. A petitions team was created to deal with the individual communications. With this additional support, the treaty bodies were able to maintain an 18 to 24 month time lapse between the submission and the consideration of State reports.

Complaints have also been handled in a more timely manner. The backlog of individual communications in English and French has virtually disappeared, and substantial progress has been made with communications written in Spanish and Russian.

Several consultants were hired to provide additional support and expertise in specific areas. Their work included:

- Preparation of a concept paper for a juvenile justice workshop, which will be convened by OHCHR in 2003;
- Assistance to CESCR in preparing a statement on article 15(1)(c) of the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, regarding

intellectual property and human rights; the statement was adopted at the Committee's 27<sup>th</sup> session (12 – 30 November 2001);

- Support to the CRC general discussion, held in September 2001, on the topic of violence against children within the family and in schools; financial support to help cover facilitators' travel expenses was provided;
- Completion of the English text of Volume III of *Selected Decisions of the Human Rights Committee*; and
- Assistance to the coordinator for the CRC legislative history in preparing the publication on the legislative history of the Committee.

Upon deciding that support to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and the Convention against Torture should include a provision for organizing a working-level inter-Committee meeting, the chairpersons of the three treaty bodies (i.e. HRC, CERD and CAT) identified two topics for such a meeting: "methods of work" and "reservations to treaties". Since the first topic is extremely broad, the secretariat is now engaged in in-depth internal discussions about possible specific working methods that could be harmonized for eventual presentation to the treaty bodies. These have been elaborated in a background document for presentation to the inter-committee meeting, tentatively scheduled for 26-28 June 2002: The paper focuses on the various aspects and approaches of the treaty bodies with regard to the State reporting process, including the use of lists of issues, the method of adopting concluding observations, the country rapporteur system, and the issue of focused versus comprehensive reports and follow-up to concluding observations.

Several activities were carried out for the benefit of committee members, including an induction day for four new members of the CRC, and a briefing by a member of the HRC to members of CAT on methods employed in reviewing individual complaints, including interim measures of protection.

The use of information technology in managing treaty body documents among the treaty bodies was greatly enhanced. The envisaged improvements to the treaty bodies' database have been completed and the complaints database is now fully operational. These databases were installed in the Division for the Advancement of Women in New York in order to facilitate

information-sharing and ensure prompt updating of information for the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) within the treaty body database. Through the complaints database, the CEDAW secretariat will be able to draw on OHCHR's experience in processing individual complaints.

## Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries include the treaty bodies, States parties and victims of human rights violations. Treaty bodies and committee members are now better able to accomplish the work entrusted to them under the respective human rights instruments. States parties are direct beneficiaries of the increased effectiveness of the treaty bodies' work, as the delay between the submission of a report and its consideration by the respective committees has been reduced. Victims of human rights violations/complainants have had their claims heard more quickly.

## Implementing arrangements

Five international human rights treaties adopted within the framework of the United Nations are serviced by OHCHR:

- 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;
- The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; and
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Each of these treaties established a treaty body, which is a committee of independent experts who monitor the implementation of the human rights provisions contained in those treaties. There are five treaty bodies which monitor the above-mentioned treaties respectively as follows:

- The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
- The Human Rights Committee;
- The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;
- The Committee against Torture; and
- The Committee on the Rights of the Child.

A total of 38 staff work and service the five treaty bodies out of which 19 are paid from the regular budget,



15 from extra-budgetary resources and 4 are junior professional officers. In addition, several consultants were hired to provide further support.

### Impact and achievements

Three of the four objectives originally laid out in the Annual Appeal 2001 have been entirely or partially met, as follows:

#### (i) Consideration of State party reports

The reduced time lapse in handling State reports between 18 and 24 months has been maintained, largely because of increased support provided by the secretariat. Though this time lapse still falls short of the goal of 12 months, it represents a substantial improvement over the 36-month time lag that was common prior to 1999. CRC has handled 50 per cent more reports than it did prior to 2000, and CESCR has handled 40 per cent more reports in the biennium 2000-2001 than in the previous two years. Maintaining the new, reduced time lag between submission and consideration of reports has improved the impact of the committees' work. That, in turn, will ultimately benefit individuals.

The improvements in the treaty body database, including the permanent availability of information, such as the calendar of sessions and the reporting history of State parties, also benefits both the committees and the public. Information can now be filtered according to certain criteria, such as pending reports.

#### (ii) Individual complaints

Complainants receive a response within a month; however, consideration of new cases by the Human Rights Committee takes longer than desired. Nonetheless, the backlog in new complaints has been significantly reduced and decisions are adopted within about 24 months of receipt—a great improvement compared to the situation in 1999, but still longer than the goal of 18 months.

Since the complaints database is now fully operational, cases and correspondence can be tracked and reports required by the treaty bodies can be generated. The complaints database is available to OHCHR staff through Lotus notes and HURICANE (Human Rights Computerized Analysis Environment). Eventually, some of the information in the database will be accessible on the internet.

#### (iii) Improving the functioning of the treaty body system

Induction courses for new committee members have enhanced their understanding of the committees' work and procedures. At their 13th meeting, the chairpersons of the treaty bodies launched crucial discussions on improving the treaty bodies' methods of work.

The new information-technology tools introduced in the Support Services Branch (SSB) facilitate work and ensure that staff have better control over activities; by freeing staff from some routine tasks, these tools allow personnel to spend more time on substantive work.

### Constraints

Since planned activities were never fully funded and implementation of certain components began nine to ten months behind schedule, OHCHR never achieved full implementation of planned activities; follow-up activities are thus a priority for the next project cycle. OHCHR had planned to conceptualize, implement and evaluate new initiatives to improve follow-up of Committee recommendations in 2001. However, due to financial constraints, progress in this area was only made towards the end of that year; the first human rights follow-up officer was recruited in the first quarter of 2002. In addition, there was a shortage of qualified candidates applying for technical positions, such as project coordinator and information-technology specialist.

### Overall assessment

Progress to date has been varied. Follow-up has not always been systematic and will be addressed in 2002-2004. The significant reduction in the length of time between the submission of a report and its consideration by the treaty body has been maintained, especially with regard to CRC and CESCR. New complaints are handled more quickly and finalized approximately 24 months after receipt. As of the end of 2001, new complaints were being handled within 10 working days after receipt.

Information technology within the treaty bodies has also been greatly enhanced. The treaty body database has been significantly improved and the complaints database is fully operational. Web accessibility to the databases is now under development.





## Statement of income and expenditure

This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2001, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditures incurred during 2001 and total balance as at 31 December 2001.

Summary	US\$
Opening balance <sup>1</sup>	2,299,330
Adjustment <sup>2</sup>	(83,587)
Income from contributions <sup>3</sup>	808,043
Other funds available <sup>4</sup>	53,100
Total funds available	3,076,886
Expenditure <sup>5</sup>	1,723,189
Closing balance <sup>6</sup>	1,353,697

<sup>1</sup> The opening balance reflects the situation as at 1 January 2001 after final adjustments by UNOPS of financial reports covering the period 1998-2001.

<sup>2</sup> Includes adjustments to prior period contributions and miscellaneous income.

<sup>3</sup> Includes all contributions received in 2001.

<sup>4</sup> Includes interest income earned on funds held by UNOPS during 2001.

<sup>5</sup> Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001.

<sup>6</sup> Includes all funds held by UNOPS as well as contributions for treaty bodies and the project to service the Commission on Human Rights and subsidiary bodies held by UNOG as at 31 December 2001.

## Budget and expenditure

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2001 versus the actual expenditures incurred in 2001. The 2000 expenditure column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 expenditure column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	Budget 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2000 final US\$
Support to the treaty bodies <sup>1</sup>	3,033,214	1,678,339	978,834
<b>Sub-total UNOPS project:</b>	<b>3,033,214</b>	<b>1,678,339</b>	<b>978,834</b>
Support to the Convention on the Rights of the Child	0	44,850	117,221
<b>Sub-total UNOG project:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44,850</b>	<b>117,221</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,033,214</b>	<b>1,723,189</b>	<b>1,096,055</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes five projects implemented by UNOPS: Support to the treaty bodies, servicing the Commission on Human Rights and its subsidiary bodies, 10th anniversary meeting on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Plan of action to strengthen the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Plan of action to strengthen the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. These projects have been merged into one as of 2002.



## Expenditure breakdown

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	<b>2001</b>	<b>2000</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>final US\$</b>
Staff costs	1,238,835	691,435
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	32,662	57,250
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	15,303	25,211
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	14,436	18,003
General operating expenses	3,279	0
Supplies and acquisitions	216,079	178,061
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	4,352	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,524,946</b>	<b>969,960</b>
Programme support costs	198,243	126,095
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,723,189</b>	<b>1,096,055</b>

## Voluntary contributions

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2001.

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Earmarking/allocation</b>	<b>Pledge US\$</b>	<b>Income US\$</b>
<i>Governments</i>			
Denmark	Treaty bodies	365,408	0
India	CERD	1,591	1,591
Ireland	Treaty bodies	101,044	101,355
New Zealand	Treaty bodies	106,175	106,175
Norway	Treaty bodies	112,360	110,629
	Servicing the Commission on HR	112,360	108,846
Philippines	CRC	12,750	12,750
Sweden	Treaty bodies	278,293	283,352
United Kingdom	CAT	71,294	71,294
	IT support to treaty bodies	118,571	0
<i>Other donors</i>			
Gandhi Prize	Support to members of treaty bodies	12,051	12,051
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,291,897</b>	<b>808,043</b>

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.

# Response to allegations of human rights violations

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## *Support to the special procedures*

### Background

The special procedures of the Commission on Human Rights consisted in 2001 of 37 mandates: 24 thematic and 13 country/territory-specific. For each of these mandates, the Commission appoints an independent expert (referred to as special rapporteur, special representative or independent expert) or a group of experts (referred to as a working group) who monitor the human rights situation of a particular country or who focus on specific violations that may occur in many countries and regions, such as torture, violence against women, violence against human rights defenders, etc. Their main activities include: seeking and receiving credible information from governments, specialized agencies and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations; appealing to governments to clarify the situation of individuals whose rights may be threatened; alerting governments that violations of human rights may be taking place in their countries or that legal or administrative measures are needed to prevent those violations; and conducting visits to individual countries with the consent of the government concerned. A summary of the mandates' activities, including their findings, is published in their annual reports to the Commission and, in some cases, to the General Assembly.

To assist these mandate-holders in carrying out their activities effectively, OHCHR requires, on average, one staff member per mandate. Under the UN regular budget, only a limited number of staff members were available to assist special procedures mandate-holders in 2001. Voluntary funding has been sought in an effort to strengthen the capacity of the special procedures, ensure a timely response to requests and to improve OHCHR's analytical capacity by undertaking mandate-related studies.

### Activities

Current and newly recruited staff provided assistance to mandate-holders who focused on torture, freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of religion, violence against women, sale of children and child prostitution, migrants, internally displaced persons, the right to education, arbitrary detention and enforced or involuntary disappearances, and the human rights situations in Haiti and the Sudan. In 2000, the Commission on Human Rights created three new special procedures: on human rights defenders, on the right to food, and on adequate housing. However, there were no additional funds appropriated under the regular budget to assist these mandate-holders. During 2001, voluntary funding permitted the recruitment of one staff member to service the mandate of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders.

Upon the request of the Commission and the mandate-holders concerned, consultants were hired on temporary contracts to conduct several studies: on the question of an international judicial code of conduct; on the existing international criminal and human rights framework to protect persons against enforced or involuntary disappearance; on the possible redefinition of the terms of reference of two thematic mandates (i.e. the mandates on toxic waste and on mercenaries); and on the preparation of a comprehensive roster of suitable candidates for special procedures mandates.

Special rapporteurs also conducted missions to determine the human rights situation in the Sudan, to research adequate housing, and to research the causes and consequences of violence against women.





## Quick Response Desk

The Quick Response Desk was inaugurated in 2000 to handle urgent interventions by mandate-holders; a quick-response coordinator was recruited at the beginning of July 2001. By the end of January 2002, the Quick Response Desk had issued 304 urgent appeals to over 55 countries in Spanish, French or English, out of which 134 were jointly sent by two or more of the Commission mandate-holders.

Eight computers and two printers were also acquired to replace equipment that could not support the software needed to access the thematic database and an IT tool was developed by OHCHR to allow better coordination and follow-up of urgent interventions.

While the Quick Response Desk first focused on sending out urgent interventions, it sought to ensure follow-up with mandate-holders. As this is a time-consuming exercise, additional resources were sought, and at the end of 2001, a data entry operator was recruited to begin work in early 2002 on the thematic database. To date the majority of staff who assist mandate-holders work on the thematic database and the expansion of users is growing.

## Constraints

Due to insufficient resources, no staff members were recruited to support the new special procedures on the right to food and adequate housing, and several outstanding studies, requested by the Commission, were not undertaken.

## Statement of income and expenditure

*This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2001, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditures incurred during 2001 and total balance as at 31 December 2001.*

Summary	US\$
Opening balance <sup>1</sup>	1,147,674
Adjustment <sup>2</sup>	104,994
Income from contributions <sup>3</sup>	1,270,266
Other funds available <sup>4</sup>	13,916
Total funds available	2,536,850
Expenditure <sup>5</sup>	1,246,168
Closing balance <sup>6</sup>	1,290,682

- <sup>1</sup> The opening balance reflects the situation as at 1 January 2001 after final adjustments by UNOPS of financial reports covering the period 1998-2001.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes adjustments to prior period contributions and miscellaneous income.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes all contributions received in 2001.  
<sup>4</sup> Includes interest income earned on funds held by UNOPS during 2001.  
<sup>5</sup> Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001.  
<sup>6</sup> Includes all funds held by UNOPS as well as contributions for special procedures held by UNOG as at 31 December 2001.

## Budget and expenditure

*This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2001 versus the actual expenditures incurred in 2001. The 2000 expenditure column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 expenditure column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	Budget 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2000 final US\$
Support to the system on special procedures <sup>1</sup>	2,243,841	1,234,283	597,438
<b>Sub-total UNOPS project:</b>	<b>2,243,841</b>	<b>1,234,283</b>	<b>597,438</b>
Support to SR on violence against women	0	11,885	29,909
<b>Sub-total UNOG project:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,885</b>	<b>29,909</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,243,841</b>	<b>1,246,168</b>	<b>627,347</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes four projects implemented by UNOPS: Support to the system on special procedures, Special Rapporteur on religious intolerance, Support to the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, Special Rapporteur on violence against women.



## Expenditure breakdown

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	2001 US\$	2000 final US\$
Staff costs <sup>1</sup>	884,748	549,044
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	126,436	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	65,052	6,130
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	8,112	0
Supplies and acquisitions	18,456	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,102,804</b>	<b>555,174</b>
Programme support costs	143,364	72,173
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,246,168</b>	<b>627,347</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes adjustments to prior period expenditure in 2000.

## Voluntary contributions

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2001.

Donor	Earmarking/allocation	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Belgium	Special procedures	154,519	187,406
Canada	SR Sudan	64,935	49,984
	SR freedom of expression	0	47,896
Denmark	Special procedures	365,408	0
Finland <sup>1</sup>	Special procedures	0	227,145
France	SR enforced disappearances	43,632	44,450
	SR HR defenders	26,241	26,718
Germany	Special procedures	73,216	78,137
Ireland	Special procedures	61,749	61,924
	SR independence of lawyers & judges	72,976	73,183
	SR HR defenders	89,817	90,071
Italy <sup>1</sup>	Special procedures	0	100,000
Sweden	Special procedures	278,293	283,352
Switzerland	SR HR defenders	45,369	0
<i>Other donors</i>			
European Commission	Thematic mandates	1,699,733	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,975,888</b>	<b>1,270,266</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> Paid in 2000 but credited to OHCHR in 2001.



# Issues in focus

## Introduction

As the United Nations body with the lead role on human rights, the Commission on Human Rights supports an increasingly sophisticated international human rights system. In addition to overseeing existing mechanisms and instruments that protect human rights generally, the Commission undertakes a number of initiatives that focus on specific issues, namely the rights of women, minorities, indigenous peoples, the disabled and people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS.

The Commission, along with the General Assembly and the High Commissioner herself, have given OHCHR the mandate to conduct research and develop policies and programmes around these critical issues. In response, OHCHR has devoted considerable time within its Research and Right to Development Branch to human rights concerns which have been grouped together under the heading "Issues in Focus". Through this approach the Office provides additional research and support to several mandated working groups, experts and policy initiatives.

Under the "Issues in Focus" umbrella, activities are developed as a response to new challenges to the international human rights system, requiring either primary or applied research, and/or to fulfil new mandates emerging from the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and their working groups. During 2001, the Research and Right to Development Branch consolidated initiatives that were still at the early stages of implementation and launched new initiatives that reflected the new mandates received by the Commission and the Sub-Commission during the year. The following section summarizes these projects and activities.

### Statement of income and expenditure

*This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2001, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditures incurred during 2001 and total balance as at 31 December 2001.*

Summary	US\$
Opening balance <sup>1</sup>	599,227
Adjustment <sup>2</sup>	181,140
Income from contributions <sup>3</sup>	419,876
Other funds available <sup>4</sup>	15,699
Total funds available	1,215,942
Expenditure <sup>5</sup>	450,597
Closing balance <sup>6</sup>	765,345

<sup>1</sup> The opening balance reflects the situation as at 1 January 2001 after final adjustments by UNOPS of financial reports covering the period 1998-2001.

<sup>2</sup> Includes adjustments to prior period contributions and miscellaneous income.

<sup>3</sup> Includes all contributions received in 2001.

<sup>4</sup> Includes interest income earned on funds held by UNOPS during 2001.

<sup>5</sup> Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001.

<sup>6</sup> Includes all funds held by UNOPS as well as contributions for issues in focus held by UNOG as at 31 December 2001.

## Budget and expenditure

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2001 versus the actual expenditures incurred in 2001. The 2000 expenditure column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 expenditure column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	Budget <sup>1</sup> 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2000 final US\$
Gender issues, women's rights and reproductive rights	379,499	8,371	0
HIV/AIDS	169,116	103,537	85,167
Protection of indigenous peoples <sup>2</sup>	322,050	0	0
Protection of minorities	422,281	313,829	0
<b>Sub-total UNOPS projects:</b>	<b>1,292,946</b>	<b>425,737</b>	<b>85,167</b>
Persons living with disabilities	0	24,860	0
<b>Sub-total UNOG project:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,860</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,292,946</b>	<b>450,597</b>	<b>85,167</b>

<sup>1</sup> The budget for the project on trafficking in persons is presented under the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation on page 44.

<sup>2</sup> This project was not implemented in 2001.

## Voluntary contributions

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2001.

Donor	Earmarking/allocation	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Denmark	Minorities	121,803	0
Hungary	Minorities	4,242	4,242
Ireland	Disability	168,407	168,383
Norway	Gender issues	84,270	81,761
	HIV/AIDS	84,270	82,745
	Minorities	84,270	82,745
<i>Other donors</i>			
WHO/UNAIDS <sup>1</sup>	HIV/AIDS	160,000	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>707,262</b>	<b>419,876</b>

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.

<sup>1</sup> WHO/UNAIDS paid US\$ 159,975 directly to UNOPS NY in late 2000. The contribution was allocated to the project in 2001.



## *Gender issues, women's rights and reproductive rights*

### Background

The project was designed to integrate gender approaches into OHCHR's activities, disseminate information on relevant activities of the UN human rights mechanisms (including treaty bodies, the Commission and the Sub-Commission mandates), sensitize United Nations human rights machinery to gender-related issues, and emphasize selected issues, such as racism, trafficking, HIV/AIDS and reproductive rights, in which gender-based approaches can help highlight human rights implications and maximize the effectiveness of protection and promotion strategies.

### Objectives

The goal of the project is to ensure that OHCHR's policies, programmes and activities reinforce efforts to promote gender equality. In 2001, the project aimed to highlight the fundamental link between gender issues, the human rights of women and girls, and reproductive rights through work with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

### Activities

A three-day workshop on the application of human rights to reproductive and sexual health was held in June 2001, focusing on the work of the six human rights treaty bodies. The meeting, jointly organized by OHCHR and UNFPA and fully funded by UNFPA, attracted representatives of all treaty bodies, relevant United Nations agencies (DAW, OHCHR, WHO, UNFPA) and NGOs. An OHCHR/UNFPA booklet on the recommendations adopted at the meeting was published; a full report on the meeting is being finalized for publication. Follow-up meetings with the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights were organized in cooperation with UNFPA and WHO.

A 30-page booklet on Gender Dimensions of Racial Discrimination was prepared and published by OHCHR for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. Publication costs were covered by World Conference funds. Three panels were organized from 2 to 4 September as parallel events during the World Conference: a roundtable on the "Impact of multiple

forms of discrimination on women", a workshop on the "Intersectionality of gender and race discrimination", and a roundtable on "Voices of indigenous women".

Preparations were made for a meeting to review initiatives undertaken by national human rights institutions and to bring together national human rights institutions and women's institutions from the Latin American region to examine priorities on reproductive rights. OHCHR, UNFPA and the Inter-American Institute for Human Rights are jointly organizing this meeting to be held in May 2002.

### Beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries have been the experts serving in United Nations human rights treaty bodies, staff of OHCHR and United Nations bodies, government representatives, NGOs and academic institutions that have participated in the meetings, as well as those who use the materials produced.

### Implementing arrangements

A gender coordinator was recruited on 1 December 2001 after a slight delay due to the lack of available funding. Prior to this, a staff member from UNFPA was temporarily seconded to OHCHR to integrate gender issues into inter-branch mechanisms.

### Coordination

All activities are undertaken in close collaboration with United Nations partners, particularly DAW and UNFPA. Non-governmental and academic institutions, such as the Centre for Reproductive Law and Policy or the Inter-American Institute for Human Rights, have been involved in specific activities. OHCHR prepares an annual joint work plan with DAW and the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women and is a member of the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality, which facilitates exchange of information and collaboration on gender-mainstreaming efforts.

### Impact and achievements

Treaty bodies, UNFPA and WHO as well as NGOs were sensitized to the importance of human rights treaty standards in achieving respect for human rights in the area of sexual and reproductive health. Several treaty bodies requested follow-up briefings and NGOs submitted more information on this issue in connection with State Party reports to treaty bodies.



Also, participants at the World Conference against Racism were made more aware of the gender dimensions of racial discrimination. Attendance at the parallel events was extremely high; and requests for a follow-up meeting of indigenous women, to be organized in 2002, also indicate that the project was successful in calling attention to the need for a gender-sensitive approach to the United Nation's work with indigenous populations.

### Constraints

The main constraint was a lack of funding, which delayed recruitment of the gender coordinator and meant that many planned activities were not carried out.

### Overall assessment

The achievements at this early stage of the project demonstrate the impact of gender-mainstreaming efforts. As experience in other organizations demonstrates, mainstreaming gender perspectives throughout all OHCHR policies, programmes and activities will require time and the implementation of a fully-funded and sustained multi-year strategy. The preparation and implementation of such a strategy will be a priority for 2002.

### Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001 US\$	2000 final US\$
Staff costs	7,408	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	0	0
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	0	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>7,408</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme support costs	963	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,371</b>	<b>0</b>

## HIV/AIDS

### Background

The HIV/AIDS pandemic continues to pose enormous human rights challenges. A lack of respect for human rights is linked to virtually every aspect of the epidemic, from the factors that cause or increase vulnerability to HIV infection, to discrimination based on the stigma attached to people living with HIV/AIDS, to the factors that limit the ability of individuals and communities to respond effectively to the epidemic. This link is apparent in the disproportionate incidence of the disease among certain groups, especially people living in poverty. It is also apparent in the fact that developing countries shoulder most of the social and economic burden associated with the epidemic. There is growing evidence that where individuals and communities are able to realize their rights, the incidence and impact of HIV and AIDS are reduced. The promotion and protection of human rights is therefore key to containing the spread of the disease, reducing the vulnerability to HIV infection, and alleviating the impact of the pandemic.

The issue of HIV/AIDS and human rights is now high on the international political agenda. The Secretary-General has identified the fight against HIV/AIDS as a priority for the international community. The Commission on Human Rights has asked States, United Nations bodies, programmes and specialized agencies, international and non-governmental organisations and national human rights institutions to take all necessary measures to protect HIV/AIDS-related human rights, including by ensuring that their laws, policies and practices respect human rights in the context of HIV/AIDS. At the General Assembly Special Session in June 2001, States made explicit their commitment to protecting human rights as an essential part of the international response to the AIDS epidemic. They agreed on the need to address the factors that make individuals vulnerable to the HIV infection, including poverty, lack of education, discrimination, lack of information and commodities for protection, and sexual exploitation of women, girls and boys, and encouraged greater cooperation between relevant United Nations organizations and international organizations in combating HIV/AIDS. At the World Conference against Racism, States recognized the need to address the impact of racism on health and access to health care. Through their pledges to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, many States have committed themselves to mobilizing additional resources to assist developing countries in addressing the challenges posed by these diseases.

## Objectives

The goal of OHCHR's work is to contribute to an effective and sustainable response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic at the national and international levels by raising awareness of the human rights dimensions of the epidemic and strengthening capacities to address HIV/AIDS-related human rights issues at the national and international levels.

OHCHR works in close cooperation with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) to achieve the following key objectives:

- Strengthen the capacity of OHCHR and the UN human rights system to address the human rights dimensions of HIV/AIDS;
- Integrate the protection and promotion of human rights into national responses to HIV/AIDS, particularly by building capacity within national human rights institutions; and
- Encourage governments, NGOs, civil society, and national and international organizations to address the human rights dimensions of HIV/AIDS throughout their policies and activities.

## Activities

To achieve these objectives, OHCHR supports the work of UN treaty bodies and special mechanisms that deal with HIV/AIDS issues; assists national human rights institutions to better address HIV/AIDS-related human rights issues at the national level; focuses on legal and policy development on HIV/AIDS-related issues; and carries out advocacy at all levels, including by promoting the *International Guidelines on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights* (OHCHR/UNAIDS, 1998). The project was delayed between October 2000 and May 2001, due to staff changes. Activities undertaken from May through December 2001 included:

- Providing regular briefings to the human rights treaty bodies on HIV/AIDS-related human rights issues in particular areas, focusing on UNAIDS priority countries;
- Contributing to the General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS, including by collaborating with other United Nations agencies in organizing Roundtable 2 on HIV/AIDS and human rights, and presenting OHCHR's position paper on *A human rights approach to HIV/AIDS*;
- Reporting to UN bodies, including the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and the Commission on Human Rights, on developments and activities related to HIV/AIDS and human rights;

- Organizing a joint OHCHR/UNAIDS/WHO panel on *Exploring the link: HIV/AIDS, stigma, discrimination and racism*, at the World Conference against Racism, which attracted participation by UN agencies, national human rights institutions, NGOs and people living with HIV/AIDS; and
- In collaboration with UNAIDS and the Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions, organizing a workshop to assist national institutions in using their educational, advisory, complaints and enquiries functions to address HIV/AIDS-related issues.

## Impact and achievements

Human rights treaty bodies now show greater awareness of the human rights dimensions of the HIV/AIDS epidemic as demonstrated in the greater number of references to HIV/AIDS in concluding observations and recommendations to States Parties. OHCHR has also helped integrate a human rights perspective into the work of other United Nations agencies and programmes, including through its contribution to inter-agency policy documents such as the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Guidance Note on HIV/AIDS for Resident Coordinators.

## Constraints

A lack of systematization and coordination in the ways in which human rights concerns are brought into HIV/AIDS work and, conversely, in the ways in which HIV/AIDS issues are reflected in human rights work hinders effective action. OHCHR is collaborating closely with UNAIDS to ensure coordination within the UN system. Within OHCHR, efforts are being made to mainstream HIV/AIDS issues into the ongoing activities of the various branches of the Organization and awareness-raising activities for OHCHR and UNAIDS headquarters and field staff have also been launched.

## Overall assessment

While there is a growing appreciation of the need to address HIV/AIDS from a human rights perspective, the relationship between induced levels of HIV/AIDS and respect for human rights has not yet been addressed comprehensively. OHCHR is well placed to contribute to a greater understanding and appreciation of the human rights dimensions of HIV/AIDS by developing these conceptual links. To this end, the Office has a particularly important role to play in the development and implementation of the next two-year World AIDS Campaign (2002/2003), which will focus on AIDS-related

discrimination. The Office will continue to provide policy guidance and leadership and will focus on improving accountability in the context of HIV/AIDS through the work of the United Nations treaty bodies, special rapporteurs and national human rights institutions.

## Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001 US\$	2000 final US\$
Staff costs	75,915	68,527
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	5,488	2,253
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	10,223	4,589
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	0	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>91,626</b>	<b>75,369</b>
Programme support costs	11,911	9,798
<b>Total</b>	<b>103,537</b>	<b>85,167</b>

## Persons living with disabilities

### Background

The Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 2000/51, invited the High Commissioner, in cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on disability, to explore ways to ensure that the human rights of persons with disabilities are monitored and protected, and to solicit suggestions from interested parties; it also called upon the Rapporteur and OHCHR to translate international norms and standards into concrete actions.

OHCHR began to highlight the issue of disability in two ways: by encouraging UN human rights mechanisms, including special rapporteurs and treaty bodies, to pay greater attention to the rights of persons with disabilities; and by encouraging NGOs concerned with persons with disabilities to increase their involvement with the human rights mechanisms. To achieve these goals, OHCHR launched a project to create a conceptual framework for recognizing the human rights dimension of disability and to assist the High Commissioner in raising international and national commitment to the issue of disability. The first outcome of the project was the preparation and publication of a study evaluating existing standards and mechanisms in the field of human rights and disability: The study reviewed the ways in which human rights mechanisms, especially treaty-monitoring bodies, consider the issue of disability.

### Objectives

The main objectives of the project were to:

- Take stock of existing human rights standards in the field of disability and of human rights bodies involved in elaborating and implementing the norms; and
- Propose practical options for future action by both human rights and disability communities to ensure greater coherence and effectiveness in protecting and promoting the rights of persons with disabilities.

### Activities

In April 2001, during the 57th session of the Commission on Human Rights, the Office organized consultations with governments, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, and national institutions,





including national human rights commissions, on the issue of human rights and disability. The consultations concluded with a reaffirmation that there is a human rights dimension to disability and the need to strengthen the link between the Special Rapporteur on disability of the Commission for Social Development, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the Commission on Human Rights.

In June 2001, OHCHR commissioned the University of Ireland (Galway) to prepare a study on existing international norms and standards and on mechanisms relating to persons with disabilities. The study aims to:

- Provide a reference for work on human rights and disability;
- Review the relevance and functioning of the United Nations human rights system in the context of disability (the study analyses the provisions of the six core human rights treaties and the examination of the issue by the treaty bodies, and outlines the involvement of national human rights institutions and civil society in the system); and
- Suggest options for the future, both to improve the use of existing human rights norms and mechanisms in relation to disability and to explore the possible need for a new international instrument.

The study has been made available in advance-copy form and will be published during 2002.

### Impact and achievements

OHCHR has strengthened its cooperation with other departments of the Secretariat and various specialized agencies, in particular ILO and WHO, which have comprehensive programmes that address disability issues. The project has helped raise awareness of and provide information on the work already carried out by various national institutions on the issue of disability. Disability NGOs are becoming more familiar with human rights organs and mechanisms and have started to use them.

### Overall assessment

OHCHR's work on disability is of particular importance given the recent adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 56/168 that established an ad hoc committee to consider proposals for a comprehensive international convention to protect and promote the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities. That convention should be based on a holistic approach including the

fields of social development, human rights and non-discrimination and could usefully take into account the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission for Social Development. This resolution has raised the profile of OHCHR's work on the issue of human rights of persons with disabilities. It has also raised expectations within the international community that OHCHR will provide substantive support and expertise on this issue.

### Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	22,000	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	0	0
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	0	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme support costs	2,860	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,860</b>	<b>0</b>



## Protection of minorities

### Background

An estimated 10 to 20 per cent of the world's population belongs to a minority group, that is, a group whose members have ethnic, religious or linguistic characteristics that differ from those of the rest of the national or local population. Protecting minority rights is thus increasingly recognized as integral to promoting and protecting all human rights, development, peace and security. Measures implemented to protect minorities' rights were drawn from OHCHR's mandated actions adopted in resolutions of the Sub-Commission (2001/9), the Commission on Human Rights (2001/55), and the General Assembly (56/162), and in the recommendations of the Sub-Commission's Working Group on Minorities in its sixth and seventh sessions. The Office has also undertaken various activities to protect the rights of minorities in cooperation with treaty bodies, other United Nations bodies, regional human rights institutions and NGOs concerned with minorities.

### Objectives

- Organize regional and international seminars to promote awareness of minority rights in different parts of the world and to devise practical ways of addressing minority issues.
- Collect and disseminate information related to the protection of minority rights and to OHCHR's work in the area of minority rights.
- Strengthen support and expertise for OHCHR's programme on minorities by employing an additional staff member and preparing a database listing experts on minority issues, minority NGOs and academic institutions dealing with minority issues.
- Facilitate the debate on how to improve UN action to promote and protect minority rights and how to cooperate with other agencies.

### Activities

- A second workshop on multiculturalism in Africa was held in Kidal, northern Mali, in January 2001. Thirty representatives of community-based NGOs from 10 countries attended the meeting. Recommendations addressed to African governments, the African Commission on Human and People's Rights, and OHCHR were adopted, including proposals to provide training workshops for NGOs from other African sub-regions. The report of the seminar (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.5/2001/3) is available on OHCHR's web site.

- Two consultants prepared a strategy paper for providing information on minorities on the World Wide Web and suggested new web pages on minority issues to be included in OHCHR's web site.
- In early September 2001, the High Commissioner launched the English version of the *United Nations Guide for Minorities* at the international seminar on "Cooperation for the Better Protection of the Rights of Minorities" in Durban, South Africa. The *Guide* will soon be available in five official United Nations languages; the English version is accessible on OHCHR's web site at [www.unhcr.ch/html/racism/01-minoritiesguide.html](http://www.unhcr.ch/html/racism/01-minoritiesguide.html).
- For the first time, the UN funded the participation of 14 minority representatives from Africa, the Asia-Pacific region, Eastern Europe and Latin America who attended the Working Group on Minorities (14-18 May 2001).
- A one-day informal meeting on Afro-descendant issues was held in Geneva on 19 May 2001; some 40 participants attended this meeting, which fed into the regional seminar on Afro-descendant issues held in Honduras in late March 2002.
- A third workshop on multiculturalism in Africa was held in Gaborone, Botswana, from 17 to 21 December 2001. About 50 indigenous and minority participants from Botswana, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Morocco, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe participated. Recommendations and follow-up proposals included organizing training workshops for Pygmies (in the Great Lakes region, Cameroon, Gabon and Sudan), for pastoralists from East Africa and Nama, and for other peoples in Southern Africa. The report of the workshop will be submitted to the eighth session of the Working Group (27-30 May 2002).
- The international seminar on "Cooperation for the Better Protection of the Rights of Minorities", held on 1, 2 and 5 September 2001 in Durban as a parallel event during the World Conference, was organized in response to Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/52 and ECOSOC decision 2000/269 of 28 July 2000. About 60 participants examined the role of international organization, specialized agencies, treaty bodies and national institutions in preventing and combating racism and racial discrimination, and raised public awareness about the impact treaty bodies, national institutions and other actors can have on this issue. A report of the seminar was submitted to ECOSOC.
- At the invitation of the Government of Mauritius, the Working Group on Minorities conducted its first country visit to Mauritius from 7 to 10 September 2001.



The Group examined Mauritius's successful practices in accommodating minority groups in its multicultural society and explored other approaches to minority protection in the country. A report on the visit will be submitted to the Working Group at its eighth session (27-31 May 2002).

## Beneficiaries

The ultimate beneficiaries were minority representatives and States that support good practices in protecting minority rights by working with minority communities and cooperating with other governments.

## Implementing arrangements

A project officer with both academic and field experience in minority issues was recruited in June 2001. The officer's tasks include preparing seminars and meetings, coordinating publications and the new web page on minorities, servicing the Working Group on Minorities, identifying experts who can help prepare working papers, liaising with NGOs working on minority issues and designing a strategic plan for the minority programme.

## Overall assessment

Interest in minority issues has increased substantially in the past year, particularly because of the World Conference in Durban. Cooperation with regional mechanisms on minority issues must be strengthened, especially in Latin America and the Asia-Pacific region. This will require both regular exchanges of information and more regional meetings. Regular information exchanges with NGOs, especially minority NGOs outside Europe, is also needed. Additional pamphlets on minorities should also be produced.

Government experts on minority issues from least developed countries should be encouraged to participate in OHCHR's meetings on minority issues. Funding should also be provided for initiatives that enable members of minority groups to become more active in the social and economic societies in which they live.

## Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	62,076	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	55,825	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	8,000	0
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	8,458	0
General operating expenses	320	0
Supplies and acquisitions		0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	143,046	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>277,725</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme support costs	36,104	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>313,829</b>	<b>0</b>

# Building the capacity of OHCHR

## Introduction

Activities under this chapter represent basic functions that are crucial for a well-functioning office although they are not funded by the UN regular budget. In 2001 OHCHR continued its efforts in building capacity in the below described areas to better match its proactive and operational role. Improvements were possible although they were limited and unevenly distributed, largely due to the lack of funding. Activities related to information technology, web site, publications for human rights, public information, resource mobilization, core management systems and staff security are all reported in detail below. In the Annual Appeal 2001 OHCHR asked donors to provide contributions to a revolving fund. As no funding was made available there is no specific report on the fund.

### Statement of income and expenditure

*This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2001, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditures incurred during 2001 and total balance as at 31 December 2001.*

Summary	US\$
Opening balance <sup>1</sup>	2,404,891
Adjustment <sup>2</sup>	85,639
Income from contributions <sup>3</sup>	614,874
Other funds available <sup>4</sup>	51,405
Total funds available	3,156,809
Expenditure <sup>5</sup>	2,110,000
Closing balance <sup>6</sup>	1,046,809

<sup>1</sup> The opening balance reflects the situation as at 1 January 2001 after final adjustments by UNOPS of financial reports covering the period 1998-2001.

<sup>2</sup> Includes adjustments to prior period contributions and miscellaneous income.

<sup>3</sup> Includes all contributions received in 2001.

<sup>4</sup> Includes interest income earned on funds held by UNOPS during 2001.

<sup>5</sup> Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001.

<sup>6</sup> Includes all funds held by UNOPS as well as contributions for capacity-building held by UNOG as at 31 December 2001.



## Budget and expenditure

This table indicates the budgeted amount for planned activities as per the Annual Appeal 2001 versus the actual expenditures incurred in 2001. The 2000 expenditure column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 expenditure column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	<b>Budget 2001 US\$</b>	<b>Expenditure 2001 US\$</b>	<b>Expenditure 2000 final US\$</b>
Human rights knowledge management	1,202,088	0	35,050
Documentation centre	168,370	0	0
Publications for human rights	566,333	91,474	12,007
Public information	131,645	914,642	900,490
Resource mobilization	742,966	503,208	325,442
Staff security	457,189	272,563	223,323
<b>Sub-total UNOPS projects:</b>	<b>3,268,591</b>	<b>1,781,887</b>	<b>1,496,312</b>
Human rights web site	620,850	41,768	0
Strengthening OHCHR management systems	0	286,345	0
Revolving fund	300,000	0	0
<b>Sub-total UNOG projects:</b>	<b>920,850</b>	<b>328,113</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,189,441</b>	<b>2,110,000</b>	<b>1,496,312</b>





## Voluntary contributions

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2001.

Donor	Earmarking/allocation	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
Cameroon*	Building the capacity of OHCHR	7,578	7,583
Denmark*	HR knowledge management	300,000	0
France*	Building the capacity of OHCHR	90,921	94,153
Kenya*	Building the capacity of OHCHR	1,000	1,000
Malta*	Building the capacity of OHCHR	1,500	1,500
Mexico*	Building the capacity of OHCHR	0	10,000
Monaco*	Building the capacity of OHCHR	10,000	10,000
Norway*	Building the capacity of OHCHR	171,298	171,298
Oman*	Building the capacity of OHCHR	0	5,000
Panama*	Building the capacity of OHCHR	2,000	4,025
Sweden	Resource mobilization	185,529	188,901
Thailand*	Building the capacity of OHCHR	20,000	20,000
United Kingdom	Web site	71,294	71,294
	HR knowledge management	595,714	0
	Resource mobilization	450,000	0
	OHCHR management systems	1,400,000	0
	Support to APB	285,714	0
<i>Other donors</i>			
Gandhi Prize	Documentation centre	30,000	30,000
Private donors*	Building the capacity of OHCHR	120	120
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,622,668</b>	<b>614,874</b>

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

\* Allocated by OHCHR (unearmarked contribution).



## *Human rights knowledge management*

### Background

Funding from the United Nations regular budget in support of OHCHR's information technology (IT) system has lagged far behind both the growth of the Office in Geneva and in the field, and the increasing complexity of its work. In addition, funds from the United Nations regular budget provides IT support for activities approved in the regular budget and does not give IT support to activities funded from voluntary contributions, including its field operations.

During 2001, OHCHR adapted its working processes to conform to the evolving information environment and to respond to requests from information-seekers worldwide. The Office changed from an information-management model based on old IT technology to one based on web technology.

### Objectives

The main goals of knowledge management are to:

- Develop an up-to-date information and communication technology;
- Strengthen cooperation among OHCHR offices, field presences, regional advisers, special rapporteurs and human rights experts by constructing a common working platform;
- Improve the confidence of governments and partners by preparing a common information portal; and
- Empower the public by providing United Nations human rights information through modern technologies.

### Activities

#### IT support and services

Daily support and services for the Office and for the World Conference against Racism were provided throughout the year, but often with great difficulty since the IT equipment was obsolete. It was determined that, during 2002, IT servers would be streamlined and outsourced and IT desktops would be upgraded.

#### Databases

The databases developed and maintained by OHCHR over the past few years, including databases on the treaty bodies, charter-based bodies, news and

statements, internal documents, human rights education, thematic mandates, external partners, communications, external sources, registry, disappearances, and 1503 procedure (a confidential procedure implemented by the Working Group on Communications, the Working Group on Situations, and the Commission on Human Rights for dealing with communications related to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms), were reviewed during 2001. Although the databases are used daily, users find it extremely difficult to search or combine information through different databases. Development of a multi-database search engine was not begun because the databases were limited to the old information-management model. The reengineering of all databases is planned for 2002.

#### Networking

Implementation of both Remote Access Services (RAS) and Virtual Private Network (VPN) are planned for 2002; this will allow staff to access OHCHR IT systems worldwide.

#### Intranet

The Office developed HURICANE (Human Rights Computerized Analysis Environment), an in-house information network, in 1999. During 2001, preparatory activities for the development of a new Intranet were launched. The Intranet, to be established in 2002, will be based on user-friendly technology and common standards, and will be linked with the other United Nations Intranets.

#### Internet

During 2001 the OHCHR web site expanded its coverage of documents, information on human rights issues, events and news. However, users reported difficulties in accessing information and documents. This situation was reviewed and a new set up was proposed for better accessibility to and availability of information.

#### Constraints

Most of the activities planned for 2001 could not be implemented because of a change in priorities and a lack of available funds.

## Expenditure breakdown

This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	0	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	0	0
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	0	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0	31,018
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31,018</b>
Programme support costs	0	4,032
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,050</b>

## Human rights web site

### Background

OHCHR's web site has become an indispensable tool for the dissemination of human rights information and timely distribution of human rights documents. It also has played an important role in human rights education and in promoting the work of the Office. The web site's coverage of human rights issues has expanded, as has the volume of information, available in three of the United Nations official languages (English, French Spanish), it contains. OHCHR aims to make the web site the primary source of information on the work being done by the Office and by the United Nations to promote and protect human rights.

### Objectives

In 2001, the Office set the following objectives for its web site operation: to have a more attractive and user-friendly presentation and structure; to offer live broadcasts of the Commission on Human Rights session and the World Conference against Racism; to provide easy access to human rights information in a multi-language environment; to reproduce web site information in CD-ROM version; and to expand its constituencies by participating in Internet projects with other United Nations agencies.

### Activities

- In 2001 priority was given to enhancing the web site's infrastructure and improving its content and design. New web pages were developed, previous ones were redesigned, and live audio archives were provided for several human rights events.
- Redesigned web pages include those of the Commission on Human Rights at its 57th session, the 53rd session of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, and the World Conference against Racism. These pages are available in English, French and Spanish.
- English-language web pages focusing on women's rights and human rights in development were created. Related issues such as racial discrimination, trafficking, reproductive rights, globalization, poverty, and rights-based approaches are also covered in these pages.



- Recommendations for content, master layouts for future use of the web site, and suggestions for the home page were presented.
- A consultant provided graphic design and animation training for staff.
- The live audio service was operational during the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission, the meetings and sessions of the World Conference against Racism Preparatory Committee, and the World Conference against Racism. Archives of all these events are available through the web site. Audio files from the World Conference can be retrieved in the six official languages of the United Nations.

The web site has enabled OHCHR to extend its service to different user groups. Several hundred web pages were created during the year, many of which provide background and analytical information on human rights issues that were not previously covered on the site. Photographs, animation and more eye-catching colours made the new pages, and the re-designed old pages, more attractive to users.

Cooperation with United Nations partners expanded during 2001 with links on the relevant web pages to human rights information provided by the United Nations Population Fund, the Division for the Advancement of Women, the World Bank, UNICEF, the Department of Public Information, and many other agencies.

The response from users throughout the world has been impressive: the web site received an average of 5 million hits a month during 2001.

### Constraints

Most of the funds received during the year were allocated to improve the web site's infrastructure and appearance. Although activities carried out in 2001 have had a positive impact, improvement is still needed. Arabic, Chinese and Russian web sites should be developed, and certain user groups, such as users with disabilities and children, should be targeted. Insufficient resources hindered progress in these areas and in production of CD-ROMs, the recruitment of a webmaster, and participation in United Nations projects.

### Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	0	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	36,963	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	0	0
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	0	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>36,963</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme support costs	4,805	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,768</b>	<b>0</b>

## Publications for human rights

### Background

OHCHR's activities in the area of publications were redefined and reformulated following an external review of the programme and its policies in 2000. This review concluded that the publications programme should become an integral part of a comprehensive public information strategy. A number of specific recommendations were made covering the areas of management priorities, web-site development, print publications, multi-lingual publications, and cooperation with external partners. OHCHR endorsed the recommendation to establish a new publications programme policy and strategy that:

- provides support to the High Commissioner for Human Rights in her advocacy role;
- strengthens mechanisms for the protection of human rights;
- produces core publications; and
- expands OHCHR's outreach.

To-date OHCHR's publications include manuals and other training materials for professional groups; materials for human rights education; and basic publications such as fact sheets, reference materials, special issue papers, and promotional materials.

### Achievements

Following the recruitment of a publications officer, OHCHR publications were issued in multiple language versions and the backlog of pending publications was reduced considerably. Selected publications were made available on the web site. In addition, OHCHR set up a system to plan for reprints of core publications. The recruitment of an English language editor at the end of November 2001 improved the quality of the texts and reduced the time required for editing. All these measures resulted in better availability of OHCHR publications and greater capacity to meet demands.

Throughout the year, the following publications were processed in cooperation with the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) Publishing Service and external partners:

- **Fact Sheets:** No.27, *Seventeen Frequently Asked Questions about United Nations Special Rapporteurs* (English, Arabic, Chinese)
- **United Nations Guide Series:** *United Nations Guide for Indigenous Peoples* (English, French, Spanish, Russian); *United Nations Guide for Minorities* (English, French, Spanish, Russian, Arabic, Chinese)

- **Professional Training Series:** No.7, *Training Manual on Human Rights Monitoring* (English); No.8, *The Istanbul Protocol: Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture, and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment* (English, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Arabic)
- **Special issue:** *Gender Dimensions of Racial Discrimination* (English)

In addition, the following translations of existing publications were carried out:

- Fact Sheets No. 26, *The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention* (Spanish and Chinese)
- Professional training series No. 5, *Human Rights Law and Enforcement: A Manual on Human Rights Training for the Police* (Chinese)
- Professional training series No. 6, *Human Rights Training: A Manual on Human Rights Training Methodology* (French, Spanish, Russian and Arabic)

Reprints were made of popular core publications such as: fact sheets; compilations of international instruments; professional training series; study series.

The existing mailing list for OHCHR publications was reviewed during 2001; specialized lists were made for each new publication with a view to reaching targeted audiences according to the type of publications.

### Beneficiaries

OHCHR publications are distributed to governments, international organizations, human rights national institutions, NGOs, human rights experts, academic institutions, students and the general public. Human rights workers and UN agency staff in the field use the manuals and training materials. OHCHR publications are widely used in seminars and workshops organized by OHCHR and by United Nations agencies and NGOs. Requests for OHCHR publications have increased and reprints were made to meet those demands.

### Implementing arrangements

The UNOG Publications Board oversaw the implementation of the OHCHR publications programme under the regular budget. UNOG Publishing Service provides OHCHR with support in designing, formatting and printing publications; however external printing was arranged when UNOG publishing capacity was inadequate. Editing and translation of publication texts were required, often through consultancy arrangements.

In September 2001 the OHCHR Publications Board was replaced by a new Publications Committee responsible for planning new publications and ensuring high quality and



consistency of OHCHR publications. In addition to the publications officer, who was recruited in November 2000, an editor was recruited in November 2001. The editor, who is responsible for OHCHR's printed and electronic publications, oversees the publications' timeliness, accuracy, editorial consistency, impartiality and readability. The publications officer is responsible for coordinating the planning, editing, design and production of all OHCHR publications; spearheading the development of new-format publications, including CD-ROM and other multimedia formats; implementing the publications programme of OHCHR; and preparing relevant materials for meetings of the Publications Committee.

### Constraints

The OHCHR Publications Team works on basic tasks; but now it is essential to formulate a publications policy and strategy and build the capacity for implementation. Funding constraints not only delayed the recruitment of the editor, they have also hindered recruitment of a consultant to design a publication strategy. Thus, the comprehensive dissemination strategy originally planned for this period was not produced.

### Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	65,200	10,626
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	15,750	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	0	0
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	0	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>80,950</b>	<b>10,626</b>
Programme support costs	10,524	1,381
<b>Total</b>	<b>91,474</b>	<b>12,007</b>

## Public information

### Objectives

The Public Information and Communication Team was created within the Executive Office in September 2001, to support the High Commissioner in communicating her message and in promoting greater understanding of OHCHR's role within the international human rights system and its achievements around the world. The team helps shape opinion in support of universal human rights standards, defines the role and identity of the Office within the international system and publicizes OHCHR's achievements.

### Activities and achievements

In 2001, contact with the media, especially with correspondents and outlets that specialize in covering human rights issues, was expanded. Much of that work was aimed at increasing awareness of the objectives of the World Conference against Racism. A number of major events and activities related to the Conference were organized, including an open-air concert with internationally-renown artists, held in June in Geneva, and the production of a public service announcement that was aired by broadcasters such as CNN and the French television channel TV5. During the year, the team also placed a number of opinion articles in publications with an international readership, including the *New York Times*, *Le Figaro*, the *International Herald Tribune*, and the *Guardian*. Opinion articles also appeared in several African and Latin American newspapers.

The team handled media queries and correspondence in and out of OHCHR, mainly invitations to the High Commissioner and requests for information from civil society organizations, the private sector and the general public.

Improved procedures for external relations, especially with permanent missions and United Nations agencies, were agreed and implemented. The team also arranged representation and protocol services for official visits and helped organize social functions, including the visits of high-level officials to Palais Wilson.

Service to NGOs was greatly improved when an NGO liaison officer was designated during the 57th session of the Commission Human Rights and the 54th session of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection

of Human Rights. As a result, the Chairpersons of the Commission and the Sub-Commission gave weekly briefings to NGO representatives. The liaison office helped organize and report on over 100 NGO parallel events and organized 32 briefings for NGOs given by special rapporteurs, special representatives, independent experts and mandate holders. Information brochures linked to these briefings were prepared and distributed. It became clear that an NGO liaison officer should be appointed on a full-time, permanent basis. An appointment is pending.

Apart from the Commission and Sub-Commission, more than 100 briefings on OHCHR activities were organized in 2001 for members of permanent missions, students, academics, journalists, professionals and the general public.

### Constraints

Lack of funding severely limits OHCHR's ability to raise its public profile. There is, in addition, a lack of accessible leaflets, brochures and videos about the Office and its work. A number of proposed publicity projects, including assisting in producing or commissioning television coverage of OHCHR's and the special procedures' field work, providing media training, support and advice to the treaty bodies and to the Office's field presences, and installing equipment to assist the media in producing and broadcasting interviews from OHCHR headquarters, were not implemented.

### Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	<b>2001</b>	<b>2000</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>final US\$</b>
Staff costs	557,077	671,718
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	225,699	93,462
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	22,577	18,654
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	4,065	7,523
General operating expenses	0	5,537
Supplies and acquisitions	0	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>809,418</b>	<b>796,894</b>
Programme support costs	105,224	103,596
<b>Total</b>	<b>914,642</b>	<b>900,490</b>





## Resource mobilization

### Background and objectives

OHCHR depends to a large extent on voluntary contributions to complement funding provided from the United Nations regular budget. In 2001 expenditure from voluntary contributions represented 70 per cent of OHCHR's total funding. A small team operating out of the Executive Office is responsible for donor relations and mobilizing resources.

Resource mobilization objectives are to:

- Secure adequate funding and support for the activities of the Office;
- Obtain timely and predictable funding that allows for appropriate planning; and
- Obtain flexible funding with less earmarking and conditions.

### Activities and achievements

The main tasks of the resource mobilization team include:

- Advising and briefing the High Commissioner on funding strategies and issues;
- Providing a focal point on funding in OHCHR for governments and others who contribute funds;
- Briefing donors on funding;
- Managing the preparation of the Annual Appeal, the Annual Report and other funding submissions and reports, as needed;
- Coordinating OHCHR's contributions to the UN consolidated appeals;
- Following-up on pledges and contributions in a timely manner; and
- Continuing efforts to expand the donor base.

Most of the above activities remain the same every year. In 2001 special attention was given to several tasks:

The preparation of OHCHR's first comprehensive Annual Report on the implementation of activities and use of funds in 2000 was a major undertaking. It represented the start of a transparent and structured approach to reporting that aimed to meet the reporting requirements of most donors and preclude the need for multiple reporting formats. As the first publication

of its kind, the Annual Report required substantial work by the resource mobilization team and the Office as a whole. It was launched in July and was well received by donors. The Annual Report meets the reporting requirements and funding agreements of most donors; several have made formal references to the Annual Report. The backlog of outstanding reports that had built up as a result of inadequate reporting to donors in the past was to a large extent eliminated during 2001.

OHCHR issued its third Annual Appeal in November 2001, outlining planned activities and requirements for 2002. Numerous other submissions were prepared for those donors who cannot take funding decisions based on the Appeal alone.

The team worked to make voluntary funding more sustainable by establishing more structured cooperation with new donors and by emphasizing the need for more flexible contributions. Efforts have resulted in less detailed earmarking by major government donors. Negotiated funding on an annual basis has improved OHCHR's ability to better plan its activities.

During 2001, efforts to expand OHCHR's donor base continued. Cooperation with some new donors in 2000 deepened and developed in 2001 and some donors contributed in 2001 for the first time.

### Management

The resource mobilization team is part of the Executive Office and reports to the High Commissioner. In 2001 the team consisted of three professional staff members and a secretary. Consultants assisted in the preparation of the Annual Appeal and Report and in preparing submissions and reports to the European Commission. The editing, layout and printing of the Annual Appeal and Report is outsourced and paid from the resource mobilization budget.

### Constraints

The main constraints are limited staff resources and the lack of an adequate financial tracking system. Other constraints are related to the limited capacities of other parts of the Office, which leads to difficulty in obtaining prompt, detailed and succinct information for appeals, reports and submission; however, improvements have been made.





## Lessons learned

Effective resource mobilization depends on a commitment throughout OHCHR to transparency and accountability and to the timely submission of information for the reports and appeals that are needed to keep donors adequately apprised of activities and financial requirements. OHCHR has a short history of depending on voluntary contributions and is therefore still in the process of building its capacity in these areas. The resource mobilization team has been successful in narrowing the gap between donors' expectations and the ability of the Office to meet them; but much remains to be done before OHCHR reaches the level of other United Nations agencies and programmes in this area. When resources allow, donors should be kept better and more frequently informed of the use of the funds and the implementation of activities. While the resource mobilization team has been successful in expanding the donor base, it is important to evaluate these gains in relation to the work required to sustain them. Expansion of the donor base has meant providing tailor-made submissions and reports to new donors who make highly earmarked contributions. Cooperation with some donors can only continue if additional staff resources are made available.

## Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	<b>2001</b>	<b>2000</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>final US\$</b>
Staff costs	350,509	210,412
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	45,120	63,185
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	0	0
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	49,687	14,405
General operating expenses	0	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>445,316</b>	<b>288,002</b>
Programme support costs	57,892	37,440
<b>Total</b>	<b>503,208</b>	<b>325,442</b>





## Staff security

### Background

Improvements to OHCHR's security management system continued in 2001 as they did in most agencies, programmes and funds. As mandated by the United Nations, a common and integrated system of minimum-security standards was introduced to OHCHR. The coordination network and mechanisms for security management were developed with a view to eliminating duplication of services and raising the standards of information flows, equipment (especially communications), training and personal-security awareness. In his report to the General Assembly (A/56/384 of 20 September 2001), the Secretary-General stated that, "While some organizations of the United Nations system will continue to require their own security services related to their specific mandates, the system, as a whole, has never worked so closely together on the critical issue of staff security."

The High Commissioner approved the creation of a security coordination unit in Geneva for 2001. This unit was responsible for ensuring that OHCHR operates effectively within the United Nations security-management system, providing security-awareness training to OHCHR staff, conducting evaluations, managing the security-clearance programme, and establishing and implementing a standardized, systematic approach to all security issues in OHCHR.

### Activities and achievements

OHCHR's security coordination unit provided support to all field and headquarters activities to ensure the safety of staff, property and information. In addition to providing assessments and advice to OHCHR field presences, the unit supported and participated in all investigative and other major field missions.

Travel advisories and security clearances were provided for all OHCHR staff members as well as for experts and special rapporteurs who traveled to locations during a particular phase of the security plan, as identified by the United Nations security-management system. This facet of the unit's work became extremely demanding following the terrorist attacks on the United States on 11 September 2001. Every instance of official travel was checked in detail for insurance coverage, itinerary

and destination circumstances, aircraft/carrier vulnerability and routing, and security precautions during the mission. In addition, the unit led crisis-management and contingency-planning activities for OHCHR.

The unit participated in several major activities related to strengthening the UN security-management system, including: introducing obligatory Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) and Minimum Telecommunications Security Standards (MITS) for all duty stations, approving and distributing an OHCHR security policy, and approving security-related inserts to the job descriptions of heads-of-office that reflect levels of responsibility and accountability.

Many OHCHR staff members attended, for the first time, the United Nations' security-awareness training course. Funding permitting, this training is part of an ongoing programme to train all staff members at each duty station on their role in the security-management system. Countries and territories involved in the training so far include Sierra Leone, Somalia, the West Bank and Gaza, and the Russian Federation. All OHCHR professional security staff in the field who had not previously attended the one-week field security officer course conducted by the United Nations Security Coordinator participated in this course. Most professional OHCHR professional security officers have also qualified as hostage-incident managers.

The OHCHR security coordination unit is fully integrated into the central United Nations security-management system led by the United Nations Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD). The unit does not duplicate work that is done centrally. The OHCHR Security Coordinator contributes to and participates in policy and planning activities with UNSECOORD and other agency focal points. Generally, the centrally managed security staff of UNSECOORD or the Geneva-based OHCHR security coordination unit provide necessary security coverage. OHCHR field security staff are deployed only when a combination of the Office's mandate and difficult security circumstances exist, making additional coverage necessary.

In addition, the OHCHR security coordination unit helped to develop a common security-awareness training and certification course on CD-ROM. It also developed a regular system of security bulletins issued to the staff on general topics and on precautions to be employed at specific duty stations. Members of the unit visited several of the larger field presences to respond to security needs and to discuss operational issues, such as communication and transportation.



## Overall assessment

Despite these positive developments, much still needs to be done to raise OHCHR to the desired level of security coverage. Staff training, equipment, reporting systems, and the use of technology all require further improvement. A range of measures must be taken in the field to ensure compliance with new mandatory standards. In his report to the General Assembly, the Secretary-General stated that non-compliance with MOSS will be one of the criteria that could lead to the suspension of an operation.

Staff security in OHCHR still suffers from a lack of resources. Funds are needed for staff, equipment, training and field activities. OHCHR does not have specialized security training across the organization, has been unable to issue manuals or reference materials, cannot provide basic first-aid equipment or training, cannot provide personal protective equipment for field staff, does not have an effective incident-reporting system, and has difficulty participating in centrally conducted activities. The security coordination unit has been unable to provide stable contracts for its staff and has no administrative support. Much has been done with very little resources to provide a minimum level of staff security at OHCHR; however, much more remains to be done to keep pace both with the increasing risks and with the advances made within the rest of the United Nations community.

## Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	<b>2001</b>	<b>2000</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>final US\$</b>
Staff costs	251,784	111,081
Experts/consultants' fees and travel <sup>1</sup>	(21,321)	79,685
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	8,459	6,865
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	0	0
Supplies and acquisitions	2,284	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>241,206</b>	<b>197,631</b>
Programme support costs	31,357	25,692
<b>Total</b>	<b>272,563</b>	<b>223,323</b>

<sup>1</sup> Adjustments to prior period expenditure



## *Strengthening OHCHR's management system*

### Background

As a department of the United Nations Secretariat, OHCHR benefits from the financial and administrative services of the United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG). In order to manage extra-budgetary funds more effectively, OHCHR overhauled its management structure in 1998, developed a "management of change" initiative in 1999 that set strategic priorities, and reformed its administrative section in May 2000. The current project was created in late 2000 to strengthen the technical, financial, monitoring and reporting aspects of OHCHR's management systems. Three professionals with experience in financial management, contributions management and information technology and systems development were hired to implement the project. In 2001, the project evolved into five distinct components: building a "data warehouse", financial management, contribution management, programme/project management, and human resources management.

### Objectives

The preparatory phase of the project began in spring 2001. During this phase, the main objectives of the implementation team were to:

- Define the main requirements of OHCHR's new "core management system" (its scope, timeframe, components/structure, etc);
- Investigate what type of data would be required and from where this data could be obtained;
- Meet with implementing agents to discuss the project and obtain their support;
- Establish workplans for each of the main components of the system;
- Ensure tighter financial control within the Office and over implementing partners;
- Improve internal reporting systems and procedures, ensuring that programme managers have updated financial reports;
- Introduce new ways of sharing information on voluntary contributions and improve tracking, follow-up and reporting on their use; and
- Set priorities concerning the updating of existing databases.

### Activities

- The management and follow-up of the use of voluntary contributions was strengthened. Tracking mechanisms were established and information-sharing with colleagues and with implementing agents increased. The contribution database was overhauled in December 2001, leading to significant improvements in contributions management. One additional staff member was recruited to monitor and follow up on voluntary contributions.
- The type of financial data required in the new system was defined. In order for the development phase to begin, it is crucial that OHCHR is given access to basic financial information stored in the United Nations Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) and the internal systems of implementing agents.
- The implementation team conducted a mission to United Nations Headquarters in New York in July 2001 to discuss with the IMIS development team. The team also visited the UNDP, DESA and UNOPS offices to explain the project's objectives and encourage future collaboration.

### Beneficiaries

This project will benefit OHCHR through improved tracking and use of the contributions it receives. Reports to donors on the use of voluntary funds will be more regular and transparent. The introduction of appropriate procedures and processes for project management will enable officers to plan, implement and monitor their activities more efficiently. Efficient contributions and financial management will enable more effective use of resources and reporting, which in turn will allow donors to have a solid base upon which to base their funding decisions. A more appropriate personnel management system and procedures will enable the Office to make the best possible use of its human resources. Finally, building a management system that can support these functions is a basic requirement in any large organization.

### Implementing arrangements

The first phase of the project was implemented by the OHCHR team. The team is now considering hiring an external service provider in information technology to help build the foundations of the new system more quickly, and external experts to assist in programme management training and the development of a programme management manual.

Given the potential impact of the “core management system” on the work of the three substantive branches of the Office, the Chief of Administration is coordinating activities closely with other senior managers. All members of the implementation team are posted in Administration except for the programme management component, which falls under the responsibility of the Chief of the Activities and Programmes Branch (APB).

## Coordination

The new core management system will consolidate the information available in other networks for easy access by team leaders, project/desk officers, finance and personnel staff. The system will be web-based so external parties can also access part of the information. Close coordination with UNOG, UNOPS and UNDP is essential for implementing the new system.

## Impact and achievements

Although the project was slightly delayed due to the restructuring of the OHCHR Administrative section in 2000, significant progress was made during spring 2001. Further negotiations are, however, necessary to ensure access to all of the data required.

OHCHR is now able to provide updated information on most projects. Regular reporting to desk officers has helped increase the rate of expenditure on technical cooperation projects by some 200 per cent. Discussions are ongoing with implementing agents to obtain information on all projects.

Improvements to the contributions database has led to better monitoring and follow-up on voluntary contributions and an enhanced information flow to project/desk officers, finance staff and donors. In turn, this has reduced the time-lag between payment and use of a contribution. OHCHR can now provide reliable information on the use of contributions to donors while simultaneously informing project/desk officers about the funds received for their respective projects.

## Constraints

All of OHCHR's requests for allotments (i.e. authority to engage in activities and commit funds) must be approved by the United Nations Office in Geneva (UNOG). Funding agreements with donor governments must also be approved through the same channel. At times, delays in obtaining this approval reduces the Office's operational effectiveness.

The difficulty in obtaining reliable, consolidated and updated financial reports from implementing agents, particularly UNOPS, has made it difficult to produce regular financial statements. Closer cooperation between OHCHR and UNOPS New York and Geneva offices should help to alleviate this problem.

## Overall assessment

The preparatory phase lasted nine months rather than the originally planned three months, largely because of lengthy recruitment procedures and the fact that OHCHR has to wait for contributions to be in hand before it can begin activities, including recruitment. The integration of new processes and procedures for project, financial and contributions management, within existing decision-making structures remains a challenge. For an organization like OHCHR which has traditionally been more service-oriented than operational, pressing human rights issues sometimes take precedence over the development of a computerized system and a change in procedures.

## Expenditure breakdown

*This table indicates expenditure per budget item for activities in 2001. Expenditures include total disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001. The 2000 column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).*

	2001	2000
	US\$	final US\$
Staff costs	230,619	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	3,030	0
Travel:		
OHCHR staff	12,494	0
Commission members	0	0
Representatives and other participants	0	0
Contractual services	0	0
General operating expenses	0	0
Supplies and acquisitions	7,260	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>253,403</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme support costs	32,942	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>286,345</b>	<b>0</b>



# Miscellaneous

This chapter presents various activities undertaken during the year that were not originally budgeted for and did not appear in the Annual Appeal 2001; in addition, some projects represent adjustments from previous years. The workshop on gender integration for special rapporteurs and treaty bodies and the management training programme were revised from previous years.

## Indigenous peoples education

In July 2000, the Economic and Social Council established the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues with the mandate to disseminate information about indigenous peoples. Last year, participants at the World Conference against Racism highlighted many indigenous issues. During the reporting period, a database containing a list of indigenous organizations and related information was developed. OHCHR's web page on indigenous peoples was revised to make documents, publications and other information more easily accessible. Beneficiaries of these activities include indigenous peoples, governments and United Nations bodies.

## Administrative and financial support to OHCHR

The primary function of OHCHR's Administration Section is to support the Office's three branches, its field presences and the Executive Office in such administrative matters as travel requests for OHCHR staff, special rapporteurs and others who travel on behalf of the High Commissioner, employment contracts of staff recruited through UNOPS, providing budgetary and financial support to project managers, advising on the availability of funds, and preparing financial reports, including for donors.

## Fellowship programme in Belgium

Supported by the Government of Belgium and the Université Libre de Bruxelles, more than 80 African francophone representatives from NGOs, governments and civil society participated in a fellowship programme in Belgium that offered theoretical and practical human rights training. The programme began in 1995 and was completed in 2001.

## Togo inquiry

The International Commission of Inquiry for Togo was established in June 2000 by the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity. Its mandate was to establish the truth concerning allegations that hundreds of people were victims of extrajudicial killings in Togo during 1998. The report was finalized and made available to the Commission on Human Rights at its 2001 session. Expenditures in 2001 refer to residual expenses.

## Translation of the Istanbul protocol

During the reporting period, the Manual on the Istanbul protocol was translated into French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese and Arabic. This Manual, which discusses the effective investigation and documentation of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, is intended to be a reference for health professionals and adjudicators. It contains international guidelines for assessing and investigating allegations of torture and for reporting findings to judicial bodies. The documentation methods it describes are also applicable in other contexts, including human rights monitoring and political asylum evaluations.

## Project Review Committee

A staff member was recruited to serve as secretary for the Project Review Committee, which reviews and approves detailed project documents which require voluntary contributions. These documents specify outcomes, achievements, the nature of activities, budgets, timetables, and managerial and monitoring arrangements.

## Statement of income and expenditure

*This statement indicates total funds available for activities in 2001, inclusive of new contributions and carry-over, overall expenditures incurred during 2001 and total balance as at 31 December 2001.*

Summary	US\$
Opening balance <sup>1</sup>	2,593,328
Adjustment <sup>2</sup>	(1,342,859)
Income from contributions <sup>3</sup>	42,235
Other funds available <sup>4</sup>	2,084,170
Total funds available	3,376,874
Expenditure <sup>5</sup>	846,708
Closing balance <sup>6</sup>	2,530,166

<sup>1</sup> The opening balance reflects the situation as at 1 January 2001 after final adjustments by UNOPS of financial reports covering the period 1998-2001.

<sup>2</sup> Includes adjustments to prior period contributions and miscellaneous income.

<sup>3</sup> Includes all contributions received in 2001.

<sup>4</sup> Includes interest income earned on funds held by UNOPS during 2001, OHCHR programme support earnings from 1998-2001, refunds of contributions to UNOG and unallocated contributions.

<sup>5</sup> Includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations as at 31 December 2001.

<sup>6</sup> Includes all funds held by UNOPS as well as contributions for miscellaneous projects held by UNOG as at 31 December 2001.





## Budget and expenditure

The 2000 expenditure column corresponds to disbursements while the 2001 expenditure column includes disbursements and unliquidated obligations (see page 6).

	Budget 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2001 US\$	Expenditure 2000 final US\$
Indigenous peoples education	0	20,368	51,514
Concert 1 June (WCAR) <sup>1</sup>	0	199,690	0
Workshop on gender integration for special rapporteurs and treaty bodies	0	0	(21,675)
Programme support project	0	88,607	427,495
Management training programme	0	0	(36,649)
Programme development project	0	81,218	33,968
<b>Sub-total UNOPS projects:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>389,883</b>	<b>454,653</b>
Fellowship programme in Belgium	0	250,598	0
Translation of the Istanbul Protocol	0	19,583	0
Togo inquiry	0	185,918	20,598
Project review and management	0	726	116,508
<b>Sub-total UNOG projects:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>456,825</b>	<b>137,106</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>846,708</b>	<b>591,759</b>

<sup>1</sup> This activity is described in the chapter on the World Conference against Racism on page 20.





## Voluntary contributions

This table refers to the total amount of voluntary funds pledged and actual contributions received for activities in 2001.

Donor	Earmarking/allocation	Pledge US\$	Income US\$
<i>Governments</i>			
France <sup>1</sup>	Support to the Office	94,796	0
Morocco <sup>2</sup>	Unearmarked	5,000	5,000
New Zealand	Permanent Forum	20,800	20,800
South Africa <sup>2</sup>	Unallocated	6,335	6,335
<i>Other donors</i>			
Private donor	Unearmarked	100	100
Gandhi Prize	Staff memorial fund	10,000	10,000
European Commission	Criminal code	312,235	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>449,266</b>	<b>42,235</b>

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.

<sup>1</sup> Paid and transferred to DESA (New York) in 2001 (JPO post)

<sup>2</sup> Contribution to be allocated in 2002.



