COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Fifty-ninth session
Item 19 of the provisional agenda

**ADVISORY SERVICES AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION
IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

Annexes

I. INTRODUCTION

1.   In its resolution 2002/87, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report to the Commission on technical cooperation in the field of human rights. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request.

II. THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME IN 2002

A. Policy orientation

2.   The Technical Cooperation Programme of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) supports countries in promoting and protecting all human rights by providing technical assistance and advisory services for the incorporation of international human rights standards in national laws, policies and practices and by building or strengthening sustainable national capacities to implement these standards and ensure respect for human rights and the rule of law, and the promotion of a human rights culture.

3.   The Programme is carried out at the request of the Government concerned. 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 is implemented in the context of the pursuit of national development objectives, and national programmes and assistance coordinated by the United Nations system in support of these objectives.

4.   Among the key result areas that have been defined by OHCHR in the light of relevant provisions in the medium-term plan for 2002-2005 and the programme budget for 2002-2003 the following deserve particular attention within the Technical Cooperation Programme:

  – Promotion of general awareness and specialized knowledge of all human rights;

  – Ratification of United Nations human rights instruments;

  – Development and implementation of national human rights plans of action strengthening, inter alia, national structures having an impact on democracy and the rule of law;

  – Establishment of institutions to give effect to the right to development and to economic, social and cultural rights;

  – Implementation of effective measures to promote equality, dignity and tolerance, to eliminate racism and xenophobia, and to protect minorities, indigenous populations, migrant workers, the disabled and others, taking into account the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.

5.   There is a need for OHCHR to develop a more strategic approach to technical cooperation. In order to make informed decisions on priorities, objectives and strategies for technical cooperation, based on lessons from experience, OHCHR has launched a global review of its Technical Cooperation Programme. The review will assess the scope, nature and content of OHCHR technical cooperation activities, including organizational and methodological aspects. It will consist of a combination of thematic and country studies and will be carried out by an external institutional partner, possibly an academic institution. A reference group including field staff, regional representatives, the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, beneficiaries, donors and United Nations agencies will be convened and consulted at critical points of the process.

B. Project identification, formulation, appraisal and approval

6.   The Technical Cooperation Programme of OHCHR is developed through established procedures, which include the following phases: request, needs assessment, project formulation, appraisal, approval, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

7.   Request. Technical cooperation projects at the national level are initiated by a formal request by the Government concerned.

8.   Needs assessment. Following receipt of a request, the feasibility of the project is studied, taking into account recommendations by the competent United Nations human rights organs and bodies, including relevant recommendations by United Nations bodies and mechanisms, especially the Commission on Human Rights, as well as the availability of resources. In the case of a positive outcome of this process, a needs assessment mission is then usually fielded to define priority areas for a possible human rights project, in most cases in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The assessment team meets with all interested parties, both governmental and non-governmental, and United Nations and other agencies and organizations engaged in human rights-related areas, and collects all available relevant documentation and legislation. The report contains an analysis and assessment of the needs identified and proposals for action. Such an assessment is essential for tailoring projects to the specific needs of the requesting country as well as to ensure coordination with other actors and avoid duplication.

9.   Project formulation. The formulation of a technical cooperation project is an outcome of the priorities identified and the availability of resources. The Programme seeks to establish partnership for positive change. Through dialogue the project is defined within the limits of the Programme's mission, goals and objectives, priorities and limited financial resources. If additional information is necessary, or further discussions are needed to refine the project strategy, a project formulation mission may take place. Technically, projects are based on the Logical Framework Method for project formulation, including a clear identification of the country's human rights context and background; the human rights needs/problems to be addressed; solutions offered by the project; target beneficiaries (direct and indirect); long-term and immediate objectives of the project, results, outputs, activities, inputs and risks; and identification and development of indicators for the measuring of impact.

10.   Internal appraisal. In December 1998 the Project Review Committee (PRC) was established as a subcommittee of the Senior Policy Committee. PRC is the mechanism through which OHCHR, at senior level, monitors performance, provides guidance and exercises internal control of its action-oriented activities. PRC considers new projects and their revision with the aim of assessing and providing guidance on: the relevance of the proposed objectives, activities and underlying assumptions of the project to the mandates, and priorities of OHCHR, and its possible impact on the issues the project intends to address; the suitability and effectiveness of project management, and institutional and implementation arrangements; the soundness of financial requirements, according to OHCHR priorities and actual resources; and the possible special interest of the project to OHCHR in terms of policy implications, innovations and risks.

11.   The Activities and Programme Branch (APB) of OHCHR has introduced a Pre-Screening Process with the aim of facilitating the work of PRC and of ensuring inter-branch consultations regarding project proposals. The Pre-Screening Process has resulted in better prepared proposals reaching PRC and steps are taken to enhance focus on internal consultations at an earlier stage of the project preparation.

12.   External appraisal. Projects are also subject to an external appraisal system through the Board of Trustees of the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation (VFTC) (see para. 43). The establishment of PRC as the internal oversight and appraisal committee (a measure recommended by the Board of Trustees) allows the Board to devote more time for other parts of its broad mandate (Commission resolution 1993/87), including advice on long-term programming of the OHCHR Technical Cooperation Programme. Consequently, at its thirteenth session in June 2000 the Board decided no longer to discuss each and every project proposal presented to PRC. During 2002 the focus has continued to be more on reports from needs assessments and evaluations, trying to draw lessons learned from the evaluations and taking up discussions on thematic issues within the Technical Cooperation Programme.

13.   Approval. Final approval rests with the High Commissioner, for OHCHR, and the Government concerned, and is formalized through the signature of the project document.

C. Implementation modalities

1. Regional approach and regional frameworks

14.   Strengthening national capacities is decisive for any progress in the promotion and protection of human rights. However, OHCHR does not have the capacity to be present in all countries that are interested in technical cooperation projects. Therefore, OHCHR has developed a regional/subregional approach to support national efforts effectively. Initiatives at this level create the opportunity to draw on the expertise and best practices of countries in comparable situations, generate cooperation between neighbours, and allow for utilization of international resources in a concentrated, and thus more efficient manner. Developing regional/subregional frameworks for the promotion and protection of human rights involve governmental agencies; parliaments; civil society; international organizations, in particular components of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and regional organizations. OHCHR has already gained some experience, especially in the Asia-Pacific region where activities include: annual workshops, consultations and exchanges of best practices and experiences.

Similar work is under way in the other regions and agreements have been made with the United Nations regional commissions to host regional human rights representatives. By the end of 2002, such representatives have been deployed in Addis Ababa, Bangkok, Beirut and Santiago de Chile. Subregional offices were also operating in Addis Ababa (eastern Africa), Pretoria (southern Africa) and Yaoundé (central Africa).

2. Management of projects at the national level

15.   A new Project Management and Technical Cooperation Unit has been established in APB to further improve the quality of project management at OHCHR. The Unit will provide support in training staff in project management, including planning, implementation and evaluation. It will also develop methodology and tools for facilitating the management of project activities.

16.   Projects covering one or few substantive areas or to be carried out in a short time are implemented by the OHCHR Desk in Geneva alone or with a minimum of administrative support from a UNDP country office. Projects of a more complex nature or requiring a longer period of implementation are often carried out with assistance of human rights presences in the field, acting as offices of OHCHR or components of larger United Nations operations.

17.   In 2002, OHCHR was present in the following countries with a technical cooperation mandate: Azerbaijan, Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Palestine, the Philippines, Somalia, the Sudan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Yemen and Yugoslavia. The following OHCHR field presences combined a monitoring and technical cooperation mandate: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Former Republic of Yugoslavia. The subregional offices based in Addis Ababa, Pretoria and Yaoundé facilitated the implementation of activities at the subregional level. In addition, OHCHR continued to provide technical cooperation in collaboration with the human rights components of United Nations peace missions in the following countries: Afghanistan, Angola, the Central African Republic, Georgia-Abkhazia, Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan and Timor-Leste.

18.   Representatives of all field presences with technical cooperation mandates participated in the fifth meeting of OHCHR field presences, which was held in Geneva from 18 to 22 November 2002. The meeting included sessions on the practical aspects of improved cooperation between headquarters and the field, mainstreaming human rights, thematic guidelines as tools for mainstreaming (poverty, trafficking and HIV/AIDS), treaty-monitoring bodies and thematic mandates, gender mainstreaming and the future of field presences. The session devoted to technical cooperation focused on the area of administration of justice. Participants discussed the comparative advantage of OHCHR in this area; the dilemma of peacekeeping and peace-building operations, limited by a short-term mandate but pursuing an objective of a long-term nature, such as the establishment of an independent administration of justice; and the need to establish clear benchmarks and tools for evaluating impact. Participants in the meeting held separate discussions with representatives of international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations agencies and Member States.

19.   In his opening statement to the annual field presences meeting, the High Commissioner for Human Rights identified key elements for any field experience, namely: a clear mission statement, including a sustainable exit strategy through United Nations country teams and national institutions and organizations; mechanisms to measure success in the process and realistic benchmarks; proper training of staff, including enhancing the understanding of the mission itself and their role in it; proper substantive and administrative backstopping from headquarters and proper information-sharing and reporting procedures between headquarters and field offices; good knowledge of financial requirements and the budgetary process, together with consistent involvement in advocacy and fund-raising efforts in each field presence so as to secure stable and predictable funding; and adequate focus on security considerations. He also stressed the importance of open and predictable communication with the host Government and regular briefings to donor countries and bilateral and multilateral development agencies present in the country.

3. Partnership with United Nations agencies and programmes

20.   Enhanced collaboration with other United Nations actors in the implementation of technical cooperation activities allows for maximizing their impact and for more efficient use of resources. In responding to the mandate entrusted to OHCHR to integrate human rights in the Organization's development work in the context of the Secretary-General's United Nations reform package, in 2001 OHCHR began to develop a strategy for strengthening its capacity to support United Nations country teams (UNCTs). In March 2002, a workshop gathering experts and United Nations staff from the field discussed an initial assessment of UNCTs needs for support and OHCHR capacity to respond to these needs. The workshop adopted a series of recommendations. In December 2002, geographic desk officers, responsible, inter alia, for managing technical cooperation projects, as well as staff supporting the work of treaty bodies, participated in a training workshop on the United Nations reform and the Common Country Assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework process.

21.   Close cooperation with UNDP, based on the memorandum of understanding in force between the two agencies, is particularly significant. One example of such cooperation is the joint Human Rights Strengthening (HURIST) Programme supporting the implementation of UNDP policy on human rights as presented in a policy document entitled "Integrating human rights with sustainable human development". Its primary purposes are to test guidelines and methodologies and to identify best practices and learning opportunities in the development of national capacities for the promotion and protection of human rights and in the application of a human rights approach to development programming. During the year 2002, HURIST has been active in some 30 countries.

22.   The ACT (Assisting Communities Together) Project is another joint OHCHR-UNDP project aimed at financially supporting, through grants (small in scale but which can have an important impact), human rights initiatives carried out by NGOs at the grass-roots level. OHCHR, in partnership with UNDP, launched the third phase of the ACT Project in December 2001. Under this phase, which should be completed by mid-2003, about 120 activities are supported. This phase is marked by an increased cooperation

with UNDP Country Offices, through the allocation of additional funds on their part; the ACT Project is thus implemented in a larger number of countries than in previous phases. In 2002, a brochure, available in English, French and Spanish, presenting the ACT Project and its achievements was produced and is distributed both as an information and as a promotional tool.

23.   OHCHR continues to implement technical cooperation projects at the national, regional and global levels in close cooperation with other United Nations agencies and programmes, such as the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Development Fund for Women, the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Secretariat, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), the United Nations System Staff College and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees memorandums of understanding have been signed with UNFPA and DPKO.

4. Cooperation with non-United Nations partners

24.   The Programme is also seeking to work with non-United Nations partners such as the Organization of African Unity, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD), the League of Arab States and others.

D. Project monitoring, evaluation and lessons learned

25.   Project monitoring. Progress in project implementation is assessed on an ongoing basis by desk officers, PRC, and through project monitoring missions involving broad consultations with all national and international counterparts. Project monitoring involves examination of the strategy pursued by the project and ensures that any adjustment needed to meet the project objectives and the human rights needs of the country will be made.

26.   Evaluation. The final evaluation assesses the effectiveness and efficiency of the project activities. It also aims at assessing the sustainability of the project, in particular in terms of the impact on the human rights situation of the country concerned with specific regard to the sectors and problems addressed by the project. The Board of Trustees of VFTC and external consultants play an increasingly important role in the evaluation of the projects.

27.   Lessons learned. Evaluation results provide documented evidence of the experience gained from previous activities and help to improve the future work of the OHCHR Technical Cooperation Programme. Lessons learned are the ultimate expression of evaluation results and should highlight the strengths and weaknesses in project identification, design and management that affected the performance and impact. Thus, they should form the basis for policy recommendations. This crucial part of the project cycle could still be improved and further development is needed. Part of the problem is linked to the recognized difficulty of measuring the direct impact of technical cooperation projects and programmes on the implementation of human rights.

E. Substantive areas

28.   The Technical Cooperation Programme offers assistance in a wide range of substantive areas which are summarized below (see also annex I to the report which provides information on specific projects).

1. National human rights institutions

29.   An important objective of the Technical Cooperation Programme is to consolidate and strengthen the role which national human rights institutions can play in the promotion and protection of human rights. To this end, information materials and a manual have been developed for those involved in the establishment and functioning of national human rights institutions. In addition, a number of seminars and workshops have been conducted to provide government officials with information and expertise in the structure and functioning of such bodies. These events have also served as forums for exchange of information and experience concerning the establishment and operation of national human rights institutions. Direct cooperation in establishing or strengthening national human rights institutions has been offered, often in collaboration with UNDP, to some 30 countries. For further and more detailed information reference is made to the report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/2003/110).

2. Administration of justice

30.   The Programme provides training courses for judges, lawyers, prosecutors and prison officials, as well as law enforcement officers. Such courses are intended to familiarize participants with international human rights standards relevant to the administration of justice; to facilitate examination of humane and effective techniques for the performance of penal and judicial functions in a democratic society; and to teach trainers to include this information in their own training activities. Topics offered in courses for judges, lawyers, magistrates and prosecutors include: international systems of human rights protection; the independence of judges and lawyers; human rights standards applicable in criminal investigations, arrest and pre-trial detention; elements of a fair trial; juvenile justice; protection of the rights of women in the administration of justice; and human rights under a state of emergency.

31.   Similarly, the training courses for law enforcement officials cover a variety of topics, including the following: relevant international human rights standards; the duties and principles of the code of conduct for the police in democracies; the use of force and firearms by law enforcement agencies; protection against torture and other inhuman treatment or punishment; effective methods of legal and ethical interviewing; human rights during arrest and pre-trial detention; and the legal status and the rights of the accused.

3. Assistance for constitutional and legislative reform

32.   Assistance is provided with a view to ensuring consistency of national legislation with the international human rights standards. The assistance may take the form of advisory services provided by experts, organization of conferences, provision of human rights information and documentation, assistance in drafting laws, or support for public information campaigns to

ensure the involvement of all sectors of society in law-making. This Programme component includes assistance with respect to constitutional law; penal codes and codes of criminal procedure; prison regulations; laws regarding minority protection; laws affecting freedom of expression, association and assembly; immigration and nationality laws; laws on the judiciary and legal practice; security legislation; and, in general, any law which might have an impact, directly or indirectly, on the realization of internationally recognized human rights.

4. National parliaments

33.   Projects developed in cooperation with national parliaments address, inter alia, ratification of international human rights instruments, the provision of information on comparative national human rights legislation, the role of parliamentary human rights committees and, in general, the role of parliament in promoting and protecting human rights.

5. The armed forces

34.   The Programme carries out training activities for military officers. It conveys the importance and applicability of the rule of law and human rights in the activities of the armed forces, as well as their role in a democratic State.

6. Electoral assistance

35.   This component includes the preparation of guidelines for analysis of electoral laws and procedures, publication of a handbook on human rights and elections, and public information relating to human rights and elections.

7. Treaty reporting

36.   The Programme regularly organizes training activities for government officials responsible for the reports due under international human rights treaties to which their State is a party. Such assistance is provided at national and regional levels. The fellowship programme facilitates participation in the training, which includes workshops with experts from various treaty-monitoring bodies, as well as specialized OHCHR staff. An OHCHR *Manual on Human Rights Reporting* is available.

8. NGOs and civil society

37.   Strengthening civil society is one of the aims of the Programme. Accordingly, projects may include assistance to NGOs in the context of country activities, by including them in seminars and training courses and supporting appropriate projects they have developed, as appropriate. NGOs are not only addressees of technical cooperation projects but increasingly are also partners in their implementation, e.g. in the Russian Federation. This empowers civil society and increases the potential of the Programme.

9. Training materials

38.   As part of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, OHCHR has continued to develop its series of training manuals and handbooks, for use by both instructors and participants. OHCHR training materials support all training activities implemented within the framework of global, regional and national technical cooperation programmes. Training manuals are tailored for specific audiences and thus focus on the relevant substantive aspects of human rights protection and appropriate pedagogical techniques. In addition to their role in training, the manuals constitute a valuable resource for organizations and individuals involved in human rights education at all levels.

39.   The OHCHR Professional Training Series is designed primarily to provide support to the training activities carried out by the Office under its programme of technical cooperation in the field of human rights, and to assist other organizations involved in human rights education for professional groups. Recently, the *Human Rights Manual for Judges, Prosecutors and Lawyers* has been published in English.

40.   Work has continued on the training packages for peacekeepers, prison officials, primary and secondary schoolteachers, journalists, and national and local NGOs. In the development of these materials, OHCHR works in close cooperation with relevant experts and organizations. Further information on the training packages is provided in the report of the High Commissioner to the Commission on Human Rights on the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (E/CN.4/2003/100).

F. Integration of a gender dimension and economic, social and cultural rights in the Technical Cooperation Programme

41.   OHCHR has adopted a gender mainstreaming strategy in the follow-up to the "Beijing + 5" review to integrate further gender analysis within OHCHR policies and practices. A full-time gender coordinator has been engaged. OHCHR has developed a draft checklist to facilitate integration of a gender perspective into technical cooperation projects.

42.   Regional workshops that include training on economic, social and cultural rights have been held during the year 2002 in all regions. Further, a global project is developing a practitioners' handbook on integrating economic, social and cultural rights into the work of national human rights institutions.

G. Management, administration and financing

43.   The Board of Trustees of VFTC was set up in 1993 pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/87, to advise the Secretary-General on the administration and operation of the Fund and to encourage contributions to the Fund. The Board is composed of the following members: Ms. Leila Takla (Egypt); Ms. Ligia Bolívar Osuna (Venezuela); Mr. Thomas Hammarberg (Sweden); Mr. Kinhide Mushakoji (Japan); and Mr. Krzysztof Skubiszewski (Poland). The Coordinator of the Voluntary Fund serves as secretary of the Board.

44.   In 2002, the Board held its seventeenth and eighteenth sessions, from 3 to 5 June and from 11 to 13 November, respectively. During its sessions and through correspondence, the Board reviewed 35 new projects; discussed four evaluated projects; discussed thematic issues, methodologies and procedures of the Technical Cooperation Programme; examined financial and administrative matters concerning the Fund; and discussed fund-raising efforts. As usual, the Board during each session held a briefing for Member States.

45.   Technical cooperation activities are funded mainly by the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights and partly from the United Nations regular budget for technical cooperation in the field of human rights. Financial information concerning the Voluntary Fund is provided in annex II to the present report. Status reports on activities and contributions are prepared by the secretariat of the Voluntary Fund and are available upon request.

46.   The technical cooperation activities of OHCHR have increased significantly both in number and size over the past few years. As of 31 October 2002, there were 48 ongoing projects. From US$ 6.0 million in 1999, expenditure has gone up to US$ 9.8 million in 2002 (as of 30 September), while new contributions to the Fund have totalled US$ 7.0 million that same year. It was the carry-over from previous years that allowed OHCHR to implement many of its projects in 2002. As the increase in the implementing capacity of OHCHR has not been paralleled by an increase in new contributions, the financial situation of the Fund has become a subject of serious concern for the Office.

47.   As part of the fund-raising strategy, OHCHR has developed a global annual appeal. The annual appeal for the year 2003, launched in December 2002, provides a thorough presentation of the planned activities and hopefully will encourage more predictable and timely funding and permit longer-term planning of activities. The annual appeal includes projects to be funded by VFTC. The annual reports of OHCHR, published for the first time in 2001, make a further step towards enhanced management of projects and improved transparency and accountability.

Annex I

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES IN 2002[a]

A. Projects completed

The following projects were completed during 2002:

Global (GLO/97/AH/20). Interim Measures for the Integration of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights into Technical Cooperation Practices and Procedures.

Global (GLO/01/AH/43). Draft Guidelines for the Integration of Human Rights into Poverty Reduction Strategies.

African region

Regional Africa (RAF/02/AH/15). African Regional Dialogue II. Promoting Justice and Reconciliation in Africa: Challenges for Human Rights and Development.

Southern Africa (RAF/97/AH/02). Strengthening National and Regional Capacities for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Southern Africa: National Action Plans.

Chad (CHD/98/AH/19). Project for the Strengthening of Human Rights and Governance in Chad.

Sierra Leone (SIL/97/AH/23). Strengthening Grass-Roots Human Rights Education Initiatives.

Sierra Leone (SIL/00/AH/02). Support to the Preparatory Phase of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

Asia-Pacific region

Regional Asia (RAS/01/AH/14). Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asia-Pacific (Regional Human Rights Adviser).

Regional Asia-Pacific (RAS/01/AH/41). Subregional Workshop in the Pacific on Human Rights Education in the Area of Administration of Justice.

Timor-Leste (ETI/01/AH/02). Programme for Strengthening National Infrastructure for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in East Timor.

Region of the Middle East, North Africa and the Gulf

Palestine (PAL/01/AH/09). Support for the Rule of Law in Palestine.

Yemen (YEM/00/AH/21). Strengthening Capacities and Infrastructures for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Yemen.

European and North American region

Azerbaijan (AZE/01/AH/23). Strengthening Capacities and Infrastructure for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. A Project Office was established in Baku and the Project Assistant was recruited.

Georgia (GEO/95/AH/13). Strengthening Capacities and Infrastructures for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.

Georgia (GEO/98/AH/22). Capacity Development of the Public Defender's Office.

Yugoslavia (FRY/02/AH/16). Human Rights Treaty Reporting.

Latin America region

Regional Latin America and Caribbean (RLA/99/AH/06). Strengthening the Rule of Law and the Promotion of Human Rights in the Andean Region.

Regional Latin America and Caribbean (RLA/01/AH/02). Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Latin American Region and the Caribbean.

Regional Latin America (RLA/01/AH/17). OHCHR-UNESCO Regional Conference on Human Rights Education in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Regional Latin America (RLA/01/AH/30). Promoting and Protecting Reproductive Rights of Women through the Work of National Institutions.

Ecuador (ECU/99/AH/17). Strengthening National Capacities through the Implementation of the Human Rights National Plan of Action in Ecuador.

Haiti (HAI/01/AH/18). Assistance to Haiti in the Field of Human Rights.

Peru (PER/02/AH/11). Support to the Work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Peru.

B. Projects under implementation

(GLO/01/AH/21). Eliminating Trafficking and Protecting the Rights of Trafficked Persons.

(previously **GLO/99/AH/25**).

(GLO/01/AH/07). Strategy for the Strengthening of OHCHR's Capacity to Support United Nations Country Teams to Integrate Human Rights in Development.

(GLO/00/AH/20). Support to the Implementation of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education.

(GLO/01/AH/31). National institutions Web-Site Development.

(GLO/02/AH/05). Human Rights Training for Police and Military Peacekeepers.

African region

Regional Africa (RAF/02/AH/13). Strengthening the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the ECA, OAU/AU and East African Region.

Regional Africa (RAF/02/AH/17). Renforcement des capacités de la société civile en matière des droits de l'homme en Afrique centrale.

Regional Africa (RAF/02/AH/19). Regional Programme Office for Southern Africa.

Congo (PRC/01/AH/25). Renforcement des capacités dans le domaine de la promotion et de la protection des droits de l'homme en République du Congo.

Guinea-Bissau (GBS/01/AH/26). Soutien au renforcement des capacités nationales en matière de droits de l'homme en Guinée-Bissau.

Mauritania (MAU/00/AH/11). Renforcement des capacités du Haut-Commissariat aux droits de l'homme, à la lutte contre la pauvreté et à l'insertion, dans le domaine des droits de l'homme en vue de l'élaboration d'un plan national d'action.

Rwanda (RWA/01/AH/42). Capacity-building of the Rwanda Human Rights Commission (second phase of **RWA/00/AH/14**).

Sierra Leone (SIL/02/AH/14). Comprehensive Programme of Assistance to Sierra Leone.

Sierra Leone (SIL/01/AH/24). Interim Secretariat for the Sierra Leone Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

Somalia (SOM/00/AH/17). Senior Human Rights Adviser for Human Rights Mainstreaming/UNDP Somali Civil Protection Programme.

Sudan (SUD/00/AH/12). Assistance to the Sudan in the Field of Human Rights.

Asia-Pacific region

Regional Asia (RAS/01/AH/36). OHCHR/Asia-Pacific Forum - Cooperating to Establish and Strengthen National Human Rights Institutions.

Regional Asia (RAS/02/AH/26). Implementation of the 2002-2004 Programme of Action for the Asia-Pacific Framework for Regional Cooperation for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.

Afghanistan (AFG/02/AH/10). Preliminary Human Rights Assistance Activities for Afghanistan.

China (CPR/01/AH/37). The Programme of Technical Cooperation Activities in 2002, second phase of the Memorandum of Understanding between OHCHR and China.

Mongolia (MON/01/AH/35). Capacity Development of National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia.

Mongolia (MON/02/AH/12). Human Rights Strengthening in Mongolia - Phase I.

Philippines (PHI/96/AH/23). Protecting the Rights of Children in Conflict with the Law.

Solomon Islands (SOL/01/AH/11). Human Rights Support to the Peace Process in the Solomon Islands.

Sri Lanka (SRL/02/AH/21). Human Rights Support to the United Nations Country Team in Sri Lanka.

Timor-Leste (ETI/02/AH/23). Strengthening Human Rights National Capacities in Timor-Leste.

Region of the Middle East, North Africa and the Gulf

Regional Arab (RAB/02/AH/01). Renforcement des capacités de la société civile pour une meilleure promotion des droits de l'homme dans la région (Arab Institute).

Regional Arab (RAB/01/AH/15). Strengthening Capacities of Arab Non-Governmental Organizations in the Field of Human Rights.

Morocco (MOR/98/AH/08). Centre de documentation, d'information et de formation en matière de droits de l'homme.

Palestine (PAL/02/AH/07). Programme for the Strengthening of National Infrastructure in Human Rights.

Latin American and Caribbean region

Regional Latin America and Caribbean (RLA/01/AH/40). Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Latin America Region and the Caribbean Region (Regional Adviser).

El Salvador (ELS/01/AH/39). Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in El Salvador.

Guatemala (GUA/01/AH/10). Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Guatemala.

(previously: Strengthening National Capacities in the Field of Human Rights in Guatemala).

Mexico (MEX/02/AH/06). Second Phase of the Technical Cooperation Programme for Mexico.

Nicaragua (NIC/98/AH/14). Right to Security: Preventive Police-Community and Human Rights Actions.

Europe and North America region

Macedonia (MAC/99/AH/18). Human Rights Education in Primary and Secondary Schools, Phase I.

Macedonia (MAC/02/AH/02). Comprehensive Technical Cooperation Programme in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Russia (RUS/97/AH/03). Human Rights Education Capacity Development.

Russia (RUS/01/AH/13). Human Rights Education in Russia - Experience from the Past, Lessons for the Future.

C. New requests received

The following national requests for technical cooperation have been received from the Africa region:

Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo.

The following national requests for technical cooperation have been received from the Asia-Pacific region:

Afghanistan, China, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mongolia, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste.

The following national requests for technical cooperation have been received from the Arab region:

Bahrain, Qatar.

The following national requests for technical cooperation have been received from the Latin American and Caribbean region:

Argentina, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru.

The following national requests for technical cooperation have been received from the Europe and North American region:

Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan.

Note

[a] Detailed information on specific OHCHR technical cooperation projects in the field of human rights is available from the OHCHR web site (http://www.unhchr.ch). More detailed information is available in the files of the secretariat of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights.

Annex II

**BALANCE SHEET FOR THE UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR
TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

as of 30 November 2002

BIENNIUM 2002-2003		US$
1.	**Income**	
	Beginning balance, 1 January 2002	9 819 798
	Income received in 2002 (as of 30.11.02) including interest (136,562)	7 681 214
	Refund to donors	(22 901)
	Adjustments and savings from prior period obligations	352 222
	TOTAL INCOME	**17 830 333**
2.	**Commitments**	
	Total allotments issued for projects as of 30 November 2002	12 885 448
	13% programme support cost based on allotments issued	1 660 031
	TOTAL COMMITMENTS	**(14 545 479)**
3.	**Estimated balance of funds (gross) available as of 30 November 2002**	**3 284 854**
4.	**Fund reserves**	
	Operating cash reserve (15% of allotment issues)	(1 932 817)
	Reserve for 2003 joint project UNDP/OHCHR in Afghanistan	(1 000 000)
5.	**Estimated net fund balance available for future activities** (subject to United Nations 13% programme support costs)	**352 037**