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

**Report of the Secretary-General**

**Summary**

This report is submitted in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 2004/81. This year the report focuses on technical cooperation policy issues as discussed by the Board of Trustees of the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights (VFTC). The report also provides an overview of the Technical Cooperation Programme, which has continued to evolve and is in need of additional funding. The current financial situation of the VFTC and current projects are explained in the annexes.

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## **Introduction**

1. In its resolution 2004/81, 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 report should reflect the conclusions of the Board of Trustees of the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights (VFTC). The present report is submitted pursuant to that request.

### **I. OVERVIEW OF THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME IN 2004**

2. The Technical Cooperation Programme of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) provides practical assistance for the building of national and regional human rights infrastructures. Programme components focus on the incorporation of international human rights standards into national laws and policies, and on the establishment or strengthening of national institutions capable of promoting and protecting human rights and democracy under the rule of law. Technical cooperation activities are an integral part of the United Nations human rights programme, which also consists of two other components - treaty bodies and special procedures.

3. Projects are formulated and implemented with the broadest possible participation of all segments of society, 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. Recommendations of human rights treaty bodies and special procedures of the Commission on Human Rights are at the core of the Programme.

4. The Technical Cooperation Programme has continued to grow and evolve, both in terms of substantive programme development and of project coverage. Current projects cover a wide range of areas, such as incorporating human rights education in the formal school system, establishing national plans of action, improving the administration of justice, strengthening national human rights institutions, and strengthening the capacity of non-governmental organizations, United Nations country teams (UNCTs) and regional organizations.

5. Technical cooperation activities are funded mainly by the VFTC, and partly from the United Nations regular budget for technical cooperation. Activities at the regional level such as the annual workshop on regional arrangements in the Asian and Pacific region are usually funded from the regular budget, which also funds some short-term interventions. For example, in Bolivia, OHCHR, in response to a request from the Government and as recommended by the OHCHR Regional Representative for Latin America and the Caribbean, provided the service of a human rights and justice adviser. The VFTC currently funds 31 projects in 2004 and 17 projects were completed in 2004. Twenty-nine new requests have been received. Details are provided in annex I.

6. As of 31 December 2004, the VFTC had received nearly US\$ 9.3 million against expenditure of some US\$ 12.8 million. The Office's implementation capacity has improved substantially. The dramatic increase in expenditures by the Fund has not been accompanied by a parallel increase in contributions. There is an urgent need for additional funding. Detailed information on expenditures and contributions is provided in annex II.

7. OHCHR implements its technical cooperation projects at the national, regional and global levels in close cooperation with other United Nations agencies and programmes, in particular the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

8. In the light of the Secretary-General's United Nations reform initiatives, OHCHR has begun a process of refining the policy orientation of the Technical Cooperation Programme. While the ultimate objective of the Programme remains unchanged, the Office is exploring the most effective modalities of implementation.

9. In addition to projects implemented from Geneva, technical cooperation activities are currently carried out through presences in the field, including by technical cooperation project offices, regional representatives and senior human rights advisers to UNCTs. Technical cooperation activities are also carried out in collaboration with United Nations peacekeeping and peace-building missions and UNCTs.

## **II. FOLLOW-UP TO THE GLOBAL REVIEW OF THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME**

10. In 2003, OHCHR undertook an independent global review of its Technical Cooperation Programme to improve future interventions, with a view to a more strategic approach to the Programme. It was based on a combination of findings from thematic and country studies. The recommendations and findings of the review were shared internally and externally during the autumn of 2003. Briefings with Member States were held in Geneva and a Synthesis Report was made public on the OHCHR web site.

11. The review concluded that OHCHR, as the United Nations expert organization in the field of human rights, is recognized, acknowledged and valued by Governments and NGOs as well as other members of the United Nations family and identified as the major challenge for the Programme the need to respond to growing expectations while continuing to develop expertise within limited resources.

12. The review made recommendations on policy aspects and methodological development of the Technical Cooperation Programme. It recommended a greater focus in the design and implementation of projects on vision, mission and strategy, including the development of entry criteria to enhance priority-setting and better integration of the recommendations made by the treaty bodies and special procedures. It recommended enhancing the use of project cycle management tools and monitoring and evaluation procedures.

13. In 2004, follow-up to the recommendations of the global review continued both on policy aspects and methodological aspects, including on action 2; ensuring a single United Nations integrated human rights programme; the administration of justice; OHCHR regional presences; and the development of project design guidelines. Details are provided in the sections below.

### **III. POLICY ORIENTATION**

14. On policy issues concerning the Technical Cooperation Programme, the Office benefits greatly from the wisdom of the Board of Trustees of the VFTC, who are appointed by the Secretary-General to advise on streamlining and rationalizing the working methods and procedures of the Programme. The current members of the Board are Mr. Thomas Hammarberg (Sweden), Chairperson; Ms. Ligia Bolivar Osuna (Venezuela); Ms. Mary Chinery-Hesse (Ghana); Mr. Vitit Muntarbhorn (Thailand); and Mr. Viacheslav Bakhmin (Russian Federation).

15. In keeping with the development and growth of the Technical Cooperation Programme and the establishment of internal project control mechanisms at OHCHR, the working methods and focus of the Board have evolved over recent years. The Board of Trustees has moved from reviewing individual projects to its current focus on policy orientation, global vision and strategy at a broader programme level. The Board, which meets twice a year, is assisted by OHCHR with substantive preparations and secretariat services. In June and November 2004, the Board held its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions.

16. The Board of Trustees has recently held two joint meetings with heads of human rights field presences and has held focused discussions on issues including the implications of action 2 for the Technical Cooperation Programme; ensuring a single United Nations human rights programme; the administration of justice; and OHCHR regional presences. The discussions of the Board are reflected in the sections below.

#### **A. Technical cooperation in the context of action 2**

17. The Secretary-General's United Nations reform initiatives since 1997 have had and are continuing to have a profound impact on how the United Nations does human rights work. The first reform initiative placed human rights at the centre of the United Nations agenda, cutting across all other major fields. The second wave of the reform emphasizes the strengthening of human rights-related United Nations actions at the country level to assist the building of national human rights promotion and protection systems (action 2).

18. These United Nations reform initiatives have direct implications for the work of OHCHR in general and its Technical Cooperation Programme in particular. OHCHR has worked closely with other United Nations agencies to develop an inter-agency plan of action focusing on building the capacity of UNCTs. The Office has been working on some key activities in support of UNCTs, including the preparation of country profiles and the review of the common country assessment and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (CCA/UNDAFs).

19. With regard to the implications of action 2 for the Technical Cooperation Programme, the OHCHR Policy Review Board discussed and adopted a concept paper enumerating ways in which the Programme could support UNCTs. The Board of Trustees has kept the issue on its agenda at its recent sessions.

20. The United Nations reform programme represents an important and historical development concerning human rights work. It also represents challenges for which OHCHR needs to develop corresponding strategies. OHCHR has traditionally implemented its own programmes and worked directly with Governments as its main counterparts. Mainstreaming of

human rights and supporting human rights-related actions of the United Nations at the country level implies a changed role, requiring a better understanding by OHCHR staff of other fields of work of the United Nations. It requires the development of methodological tools, expertise and good practices. It requires institutional cooperation and commitment. It requires ongoing training, sometimes presence, and constant backstopping. It also requires timely interventions based on analysis of specific country situations. In sum, OHCHR needs to adopt consistent and coherent approaches, and at the same time avoid locking itself into fixed models, given the fundamental nature of the change called upon by the United Nations reform programme and the necessary time it will take for profound changes to take place. OHCHR is convinced that its efforts through United Nations joint programming and a longer programming cycle will have a better chance of sustainability.

21. Finding an appropriate balance between its operational and advisory roles represents an important challenge for OHCHR. The Office has come to recognize that while taking on the new challenge of assisting others to integrate human rights and carry out human rights-related actions at the country level, it is essential for OHCHR to retain its capacity for independent programming and implementation of technical cooperation programmes. The two are both necessary and closely linked. It is not a question of “either/or”. Without the latter, OHCHR will lack the credibility and expertise to do the former. OHCHR will need to work at different levels: implementing its own projects, developing tools and expertise to empower others, providing advice on the work of others, and supporting others. It is essential for OHCHR to capitalize on its uniqueness and to develop good practices of working with others. The uniqueness of OHCHR lies in its recognized human rights expertise and its close institutional link to the international human rights mechanisms.

22. In terms of cooperation with others, OHCHR has a critically important and highly developed relationship with UNDP. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the two offices has been in place since 1998. An important joint programme at the global level, HURIST, has been implemented since 1999, aimed at strengthening the human rights capacity of UNDP. The potential of UNDP as a regional partner is increasing, with its subregional resource facilities (SURFs) developing into regional service centres as part of its further regionalization. OHCHR and UNDP are focusing increasingly on a more meaningful, strategic, innovative and sustainable partnership, building on their respective comparative advantages.

23. Experience shows that consistency in approaches, a clear understanding of mandates, and avoiding unnecessary conflicts are key to a meaningful relationship. National Governments must be closely associated. In this regard, the Board of Trustees has advised OHCHR to clarify its role of providing competent expertise and methodological tools, and its capacity to respond to requests from UNDP in areas including national institutions, national action plans, treaty bodies, police reform, and human rights in peace-building.

24. The Board of Trustees believes that to further strengthen the cooperation, efforts from both UNDP and OHCHR are needed. First of all, the United Nations common understanding on rights-based approaches would require renewed commitment and better communication efforts. Training and capacity-building need to be mutual, for UNDP staff on human rights and for

OHCHR staff on development issues. OHCHR staff would have to have incentives to work in the field. The regionalization process should provide opportunities for concrete measures, such as the secondment of staff. Human rights should be made an explicit requirement for the selection and form part of the performance evaluation of United Nations resident coordinators. Finally, UNDP and OHCHR should join efforts in engaging with the Bretton Woods institutions.

25. The Board of Trustees has recommended that the High Commissioner undertake a process to clarify these issues on the basis of the HURIST experience and the CCA/UNDAF process, among other things. The process should involve key staff members from both offices and lead to the review and update of the 1998 MOU.

### **B. Technical cooperation as an integral part of the United Nations human rights programme**

26. The Technical Cooperation Programme aims at assisting in building national capacity for human rights promotion and protection based on the implementation of human rights standards. The work of treaty bodies and special procedures has the same objective of assisting States through monitoring and dialogue to achieve constructive changes.

27. However, there is a tendency to separate monitoring, on the one hand, and assistance, on the other. The credibility, coherence, and effectiveness of the United Nations all dictate that it should have only one human rights programme, with mutually reinforcing and interlinked components. Activities aimed at human rights promotion and capacity-building are intended to improve protection at the national level.

28. The global review of the Technical Cooperation Programme found that while treaty reporting is very much part of technical cooperation activities, the work of treaty bodies and special procedures does not yet have a systematic and explicit influence on the design and implementation of OHCHR technical cooperation projects.

29. OHCHR has been engaged in the discussion on how to ensure that the United Nations has one interlinked and coherent human rights programme. In November 2003, the Board of the VFTC and heads of human rights field presences held a joint meeting for the first time. The discussion focused on how better to link the Technical Cooperation Programme to the work of human rights treaty bodies and special procedures, as well as the changing roles of UNCTs brought about by the United Nations reform programme. The discussion was carried forward at the Board's meeting in June 2004 and in a joint meeting with chairpersons of treaty bodies and special procedure mandate-holders, held on 23 June 2004, which the Chair of the Board attended. In November 2004, a half-day meeting on this subject took place, involving heads of human rights field presences, the full Board of Trustees, the Chairperson of the last annual meeting of special procedure mandate-holders, Chairperson of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and Geneva colleagues working on treaty bodies and special procedures.

30. In the view of the Board of Trustees, the work of treaty bodies and special procedures carries political legitimacy and should represent an entry point for technical cooperation. Technical cooperation should help to bring life to the recommendations of treaty bodies and special procedures, which need to be consolidated, simplified, and translated into local languages. The mechanisms of human rights treaty bodies and special procedures are useful as a mobilization tool.

31. The Board believes that, despite structural and political constraints, a single integrated human rights programme should be possible. OHCHR should play the role of bringing the three elements together. It is important to improve mutual communication and access between the field and the Geneva-based mechanisms. To ensure the integration of the different elements into one coherent programme, standard terms of reference for human rights field presences should be helpful.

32. The Office has a catalytic role to play in providing guidance to partners within and outside the United Nations system who are present on the ground and have much better means of ensuring that the recommendations of treaty bodies and special procedures are incorporated in the numerous planning instruments. In this regard, OHCHR has been working on ways of providing support to UNCTs. Country profiles have been or are being prepared for the 16 country teams preparing CCA/UNDAFs in 2004. These profiles contain a summary of important recommendations from treaty bodies and special procedures, as well as OHCHR technical cooperation activities. A draft guidance note on treaty bodies and special procedures has been developed, which provides an overview of these human rights mechanisms and their added value to the work of UNCTs. It identifies entry points for UNCTs and provides answers to frequently asked questions. The country profiles summarizing treaty body and special procedure recommendations could be further developed into baseline studies, which should be a useful tool for countries in monitoring their human rights progress.

### **C. Technical cooperation in the area of the administration of justice**

33. One of the thematic studies carried out in the context of the global review of the Technical Cooperation Programme was on the administration of justice. The study pointed out the unique position of OHCHR to play a strategic role in this area. A general policy or a strategy in the field of the administration of justice is believed to be necessary so that the interventions are made in a coherent and purposeful way.

34. The area of the administration of justice is one of the most practised and experienced components of the OHCHR Technical Cooperation Programme. Activities under the administration of justice focus largely on human rights training of various professional groups - police, judges, lawyers, prosecutors and prison officials. These training courses are intended to familiarize participants with international human rights standards relevant to the administration of justice; to facilitate the 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.



35. 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.

36. 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 a code of conduct for 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.

37. The limitation of the Programme's focus on training, especially through the standard training packages, has become obvious to the Office over the years and was most recently confirmed by the Global Review. While the Office has developed a certain expertise in terms of training methodology and material development, its activities are not as effective in bringing about behavioural and institutional changes fundamental to the promotion and protection of human rights.

38. If the objective of the Technical Cooperation Programme is institution-building for the rule of law, it will be necessary to go deeper in the administration of justice sector and to have more options than just training as a response. Issues such as an independent and transparent judiciary, the appointment of judges, people's participation in judicial processes, access to justice, a culture change, commitment of the institutional leadership, operational practices, and systems of accountability are all integral parts of the administration of justice that impact on its effective functioning and on its respect for international human rights standards. In order for training to be effective, it needs to be part of a comprehensive strategy and adapted to the local situation, and include local involvement. Training activities in the administration of justice have to be complemented by efforts on curriculum and institutional development aiming at structural changes.

39. In the area of transitional justice in post-conflict States, the Office has been working on developing practical and policy tools, including a mapping of the justice sector; monitoring mechanisms for legal systems; basic approaches and policy principles for truth commissions and reconciliation processes; and guidelines for vetting public officials. Additional tools will be developed, including a "legacy tool" to transfer legal skills to national actors and indicators and benchmarks for the transformation of the legal framework. The development of practical tools will be most useful for identifying deficiencies in the national systems.

40. The Board of Trustees held a discussion on the question of the administration of justice at its last session in November 2004, including interactive dialogues with colleagues from geographic units both from the field and from the newly established Rule of Law Unit. The Board advocates a broader approach that would go beyond training of the formal sectors to

develop proactive strategies to reach out to marginalized groups and to involve civil society in providing “checks and balances”. It recommends the undertaking of a study on the administration of justice in post-conflict situations where the formal justice system is not functioning and traditional mechanisms play an important role. It suggested a stocktaking of the significant amount of literature on traditional customary practices on conflict resolution.

41. The growing assistance on transitional justice approaches and its place in the Technical Cooperation Programme also require special attention. In August 2004, the Secretary-General submitted a first report to the Security Council on “the rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies” (S/2004/616). This report emphasizes the critical importance of eschewing one-size-fits-all formulas and basing the United Nations support on national assessments, national participation and national needs and aspirations. The report promotes coordination with all actors and the development of expert rosters and technical tools. The Office’s reflection on a strategy for the administration of justice area of the Technical Cooperation Programme will keep in mind this important report.

42. The sector of justice and governance usually has multiple active actors. Some are on the ground in the country and are significant and influential. There is a need to ensure that human rights considerations and approaches are taken into account in these sizable programmes. Donors should be seen more as partners, and OHCHR has a role to play in asking the right questions about development assistance. It will be useful for OHCHR to evaluate and compare the impact of its more typical technical cooperation interventions in the administration of justice and the impact of its interventions through bigger programmes of other actors in the justice sector.

#### **D. Technical cooperation through regional presences**

43. OHCHR has established presences at the regional and subregional levels in Santiago for Latin America and the Caribbean, in Bangkok for Asia and the Pacific, in Beirut for the Arab Region, in Addis Ababa for Eastern Africa, in Pretoria for Southern Africa, in Yaoundé for Central Africa, and in Kazakhstan for Central Asia.

44. Except for the Yaoundé Centre for Human Rights and Democracy, which is funded from the United Nations regular budget, all regional presences are funded under the VFTC. They represent approximately one third of the budget of the Fund.

45. The management review of OHCHR conducted in 2002 by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (A/57/488) found that OHCHR regional representatives are given too broad and vague terms of reference to be effective and that there is little coordination among the regional and country presences. Among the supplementary recommendations of that review sent by the Under-Secretary for Internal Oversight Services is to undertake a medium-term review of the OHCHR experience in mainstreaming human rights with a view, inter alia, to optimizing the effect of OHCHR regional involvement and the role of its field presences in regard to UNDAF and UNCTs.

46. In March 2004 OHCHR decided to initiate an internal review process of its regional presences and approaches in order to document the Office’s experience in establishing regional presences and developing regional approaches; to analyse the experience gained and draw

lessons learned; and to recommend Office-wide policy on OHCHR regional presences and regional approach, with a view to developing coherent policy guidance in this area and in keeping with section 2, which puts the emphasis on the national level.

47. The review process benefited from active participation by all regional representatives and inputs from OHCHR senior colleagues in Geneva, as well as some feedback from partners in the field. The process of this internal review concluded with a one-day seminar held on 10 May in Geneva with the participation of regional representatives and relevant Geneva colleagues and chaired by Thomas Hammarberg, Chairperson of the Board of Trustees. It covered a number of areas including the development of a regional strategy, the value-added of OHCHR regional presences, the mandate of regional representatives, interactions with partners in the field and colleagues at headquarters, the question of resources, and impact and challenges.

48. The review demonstrates that regional presences represent a good strategic choice for the Office. They bring value-added by being closer to problems and actors, and therefore able to contribute to better understanding and analysis and bring legitimacy.

49. The development of regional strategies should be a joint effort of headquarters, regional presences and field presences at the country level and be based on OHCHR general priorities while responding to the demands stemming from regional human rights problems. They should be developed through a participatory process involving major stakeholders and as operational documents, along the lines of work plans involving all parts of the house.

50. On the question of mandate, regional presences are extensions of the whole Office with its comprehensive mandate, and need to engage with the entire Office. The modest size of OHCHR regional presences vis-à-vis the vastness of the areas to cover dictates the need to make strategic choices. A principled but pragmatic approach should be applied combining a good sense of OHCHR priorities and a mapping of human rights problems in the region and making good use of windows of opportunity. Currently, countries where OHCHR has a presence are not a priority for regional presences. This is a deliberate choice in order to make strategic use of the Office's limited resources.

51. This discussion on the role of OHCHR regional presences represents the beginning of a process that will continue in 2005 and will benefit from the recommendations of the independent evaluations of several regional presences planned for 2005.

#### **IV. MANAGEMENT AND METHODOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT**

52. The Project Management and Technical Cooperation Unit (PMU) was established in 2003 to develop and strengthen the management of programmes and projects; to enhance the strategic planning capacity; and to develop methodology tools and staff training programmes for project management and technical cooperation. The Unit has Office-wide responsibility in the area of project management, with a special focus on technical cooperation, which makes up the majority of OHCHR's projects. The Unit provides the secretariat to the Project Review Committee and the Board of Trustees of the VFTC.

53. The Unit contributes to the management and improvement of the overall planning framework, and financial planning and control of the VFTC. On a quarterly basis the Unit reviews the implementation of all technical cooperation projects with project managers, the heads of the Geographic Units, the chief of the Capacity-Building and Field Operations Branch and the Administration Section. The implementation of technical cooperation projects is reported through the Annual Reports published by OHCHR.

54. The global review recommended enhancing the use of project cycle management tools. The Office has engaged in a process to improve results-oriented project design. The process was launched in February 2004 with the establishment of an internal reference group and was facilitated by two of the consultants responsible for the global review. The first task of the group was to consult OHCHR project managers in order to build on their experiences and ideas; to ensure that the tools developed respond to their needs and expectations; and to identify perceived hurdles to the initiative.

55. A consolidated report was prepared based on the information gathered through 36 questionnaires and 29 interviews. The report noted the lack of consensus about the status and value of the existing technical cooperation manual, as well as project management processes and tools. There was a demand for practical examples.

56. During the period under review, the reference group participated in two 1½-day workshops. In these workshops, participants discussed the need for project design guidelines that would enhance the results orientation of projects, incorporate a human rights-based approach, and take into account the CCA/UNDAF context, including its terminology. By the end of 2004, draft guidelines had been produced and are under internal review.

## **Annex I**

### **TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES IN 2004\***

#### **A. Projects completed**

The following projects were completed during 2004:

##### **Global**

**Global (GLO/01/AH/07)** Strategy for the strengthening of OHCHR's capacity to support United Nations country teams to integrate human rights in development

##### **African Region**

**Sudan (SUD/00/AH/12)** Assistance to the Sudan in the field of human rights

##### **Arab Region**

**Regional Arab (RAB/03/AH/07)** Strengthening regional capacities in human rights in the Arab Region

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

##### **Asian-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

**Regional Asia (RAS/03/AH/04)** Promotion and protection of human rights in Asia and the Pacific - Regional Representative

**Afghanistan (AFG/02/AH/10)** Preliminary human rights assistance activities for Afghanistan

**Mongolia (MON/01/AH/35)** Capacity development of the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia

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\* 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.

**Mongolia (MON/03/AH/01)** Human rights strengthening in Mongolia - Phase II

**Solomon Islands (SOL/03/AH/03)** Strengthening national institutional capacities in the Solomon Islands

### **European and North American Region**

**Macedonia (MAC/99/AH/18)** Human rights education in primary and secondary schools - Phase I

**Russian Federation (RUS/01/AH/13)** Human rights education in Russia - Experience from the past, lessons for the future

### **Latin American and Caribbean Region**

**Regional Latin America and Caribbean (RLA/01/AH/30)** Promoting and protecting reproductive rights of women through the work of national institutions

**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

**Haiti (HAI/04/AH/08)** Strengthening national capacities in the field of human rights in Haiti

## **B. Projects under implementation**

### **Global**

**Global (GLO/00/AH/20)** Support to the implementation of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education

**Global (GLO/01/AH/21)** (previously GLO/99/AH/25) Eliminating trafficking and protecting the rights of trafficked persons

**Global (GLO/02/AH/05)** Human rights training for police and military peacekeepers

**Global (GLO/02/AH/09)** Strengthening OHCHR capacity on human rights and terrorism

**Global (GLO/04/AH/04)** Support to United Nations country teams (MASCOTT II)

### **African Region**

**Regional Africa (RAF/02/AH/13)** Strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights in the European Union, Organization of African Unity 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

**Regional Africa (RAF/04/AH/07)** Support for the African Union in strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights in Africa

**Liberia (LIB/04/AH/05)** Assistance to Liberia in the area of human rights

**Sierra Leone (SIL/02/AH/14)** Comprehensive programme of assistance to Sierra Leone (follow-up to SIL/00/AH/02)

### **Arab Region**

**Regional Arab (RAB/01/AH/15)** Strengthening capacities of Arab non-governmental organizations in the field of human rights

**Regional Arab (RAB/01/AH/32)** Human development and human rights in the Region of Arab States

**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)

**Palestine (PAL/02/AH/07)** Programme for strengthening of national infrastructure in human rights

### **Asian-Pacific Region**

**Regional Asia (RAS/01/AH/14)** Promotion and protection of human rights in Asia and the Pacific

**Regional Asia (RAS/04/AH/10)** Implementation of the two-year (second phase) Programme of Action for the Framework on Regional Cooperation for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asia-Pacific Region

**China (CPR/01/AH/37)** Programme of technical cooperation activities in 2002, second phase of the MOU between OHCHR and China

**Iran (Islamic Republic of) (IRA/04/AH/01)** Support for enhancing human rights education in schools in Iran

**Nepal (NEP/03/AH/05)** Human rights support to the United Nations Country Team in Nepal

**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 national human rights capacities in Timor-Leste

### **Latin American and Caribbean Region**

**Regional Latin America and Caribbean (RLA/01/AH/40)** Promotion and protection of human rights in the Latin American Region and the Caribbean (Regional Representative)

**Mexico (MEX/02/AH/06)** Technical Cooperation Programme for Mexico, second phase

**Uruguay (URU/04/AH/02)** Support the human rights role of the Parliament of Uruguay

### **European and North American Region**

**Regional Europe and North America (RER/02/AH/24)** OHCHR Regional project for Central Asia

**Regional Europe and North America (RER/02/AH/28)** South-Eastern Europe subregional strategy

**Azerbaijan (AZE/03/AH/02)** Strengthening capacities in infrastructures for the promotion and protection of human rights

**Croatia (CRO/02/AH/27)** Human Rights Centre in Croatia

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

**Russian Federation (RUS/97/AH/03)** Human rights education capacity development

### **C. New requests received**

#### **African Region**

Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Nigeria, Togo

#### **Latin American Region**

Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Paraguay, Uruguay

#### **Arab Region**

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Palestine, Qatar, Yemen, League of Arab States, Organization of the Islamic Conference, Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

#### **Asian and Pacific Region**

Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal

#### **European and North American Region**

Croatia, Georgia, Russian Federation



**Annex II****BALANCE SHEET FOR THE UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR  
TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS****As of 31 December 2004\***

Biennium 2004-2005	US\$
<b>1. Income</b>	
Beginning balance, 1 January 2004	7 834 765
Income received from voluntary contributions in 2004 (as of 31 December 2004) including interest (\$44,871) and miscellaneous income (\$20,565)	9 311 064
Refund to donors	(118 278)
Prior period adjustments; savings on prior period obligations	380 517
Total income	17 408 068
<b>2. Commitments</b>	
Total allotments issued/requested for projects (as of 31 December 2004)	11 330 707
United Nations 13% programme support costs based on allotments issued	1 472 992
Total commitments	12 803 699
<b>3. Estimated balance of funds (gross)</b>	4 604 369
<b>4. Fund reserves</b>	
Operating cash reserve (15% of 2003 expenditures)	(1 333 084)
<b>5. Estimated net fund balance available for activities in 2005 (subject to United Nations 13% programme support costs)</b>	3 271 285

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\* Estimated balance based on Financial Statements of the United Nations Office at Geneva as at 30 November 2004.

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