



ANNUAL APPEAL 2005

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES
AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Article 1

All human beings
are born free and equal
in dignity and rights.
They are endowed with
reason and conscience
and should act
towards one another
in a spirit
of brotherhood.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction by the High Commissioner	5	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	75
Mission statement	7	EUROPE, CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS	80
Executive summary	9	ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	87
The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights: Key data	11	ARAB REGION	93
Funding and budget	17	Thematic human rights challenges	99
United Nations human rights mechanisms	23	Global projects	101
Support to human rights treaty bodies, the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission	24	WORLD PROGRAMME FOR HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION	101
Response to allegations of human rights violations: Support to the special procedures	28	STRENGTHENING HUMAN RIGHTS IN PEACE OPERATIONS	103
Implementation of human rights activities in the field	31	SUPPORT TO NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	105
Human rights support for peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building activities	36	TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS	108
BURUNDI	37	SECRETARY-GENERAL'S STUDY ON VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN	110
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	40	Economic and social issues	114
COLOMBIA	42	Human rights and development	117
GUATEMALA	46	Rule of law and democracy	121
CAMBODIA	49	Groups in focus	125
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	52	MINORITIES	125
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO	54	INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	126
ANGOLA	57	VOLUNTARY FUND FOR INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS	127
AFGHANISTAN	60	VICTIMS OF SLAVERY	128
IRAQ	62	VICTIMS OF TORTURE	130
SUPPORT TO UNITED NATIONS PEACE MISSIONS	64	Anti-Discrimination	133
Technical cooperation activities	67	Strengthening the capacity of OHCHR	137
AFRICA	69	EXECUTIVE DIRECTION	138
		RESOURCE MOBILIZATION	139
		PUBLIC INFORMATION	143
		PUBLIC AFFAIRS	145
		RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	146
		PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION	149
		INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	150
		PUBLICATIONS	151
		TRAINING AND METHODOLOGY	152
		STAFF SECURITY	154
		CONTINGENCY FUND	155



INTRODUCTION BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



It is a great pleasure for me to introduce the Annual Appeal of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), which presents our planned activities and overall requirements in 2005.

OHCHR operates in dynamic and challenging times. This is in part due to the magnitude of the subject matter with which we

deal: how best to achieve the promotion and protection of all human rights for all people.

OHCHR has been affected by events which are now entrenched in its history. The tragedy of 19 August 2003 – the bombing of the United Nations compound in Baghdad which led to the death of Sergio Vieira de Mello and 21 others – was a profoundly traumatic episode for all in OHCHR as for so many of us. In this, my first Annual Appeal, I would like to reiterate my tribute to Sergio, a truly outstanding Ambassador for the United Nations. I would also like to place on record my gratitude to Bertrand Ramcharan, who steered OHCHR with great care and dedication in such difficult times.

There are many layers to my work as High Commissioner for Human Rights. It is impossible not to be struck by the breadth of work covered - a powerful testimony to the fact that there are few areas of our lives that are not positively affected by the universal application of our human rights, and that there are few areas of our lives that are not adversely affected by their denial.

OHCHR is engaged operationally in some 40 countries, through our own offices, through United Nations peace missions, or through technical cooperation projects. From training law enforcement officials, to strengthening national human rights institutions, from

mapping past human rights violations, to denouncing current violations, our field offices are engaged in a wide range of activities designed to enhance the protection of universal human rights. We must ensure that we adopt the best approaches, and have the commensurate means, to promote human rights and to remedy human rights violations when and where they occur.

It is only through the free and open exchange of views that we, as a global community, can hope to broaden the consensus on the fundamental notion of human rights. To that end, we are engaged in critical research and the development of concepts that balance universal notions of human rights with culturally sensitive applications.

During my tenure as High Commissioner, I will endeavour to make concrete progress towards advancing the human rights cause worldwide. OHCHR's ultimate aim must be to turn human rights into a reality for all people across the globe. My main goals will be to contribute to the strengthening of the rule of law at both national and international levels, to pay special attention to the rights of the most vulnerable, and, as an immediate priority, to improve our ability to respond to emergency situations.

Turning human rights into a reality for all people may take different forms. It will include placing human rights monitors on the ground, supporting Commissions of Inquiry in post-conflict situations, working to prevent human rights abuses through the establishment of an early warning/urgent response capacity in my Office, and integrating human rights into United Nations structures. My objective will be to turn ideals into concrete measures and, through those initiatives, to protect individual rights-holders.

I firmly believe that the power of human rights lies not just in the expression of an aspiration, of an ideal, but in the articulation of a legally binding framework. It is through the promotion of greater respect for the existing international legal framework of

INTRODUCTION BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

human rights and its progressive incorporation into national law that the human rights vision will have a practical effect where it matters most: in the daily lives of people around the world.

Supporting the core functions of the Office and ensuring that our Office remains the United Nations authority on human rights promotion and protection are our overall priorities. In this regard, we shall seek to ensure appropriate resources for our work in servicing the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission, for our support for the treaty bodies and the special procedures; for our research capacity for fulfilling the many mandates assigned to us that are technically complex and break new ground; for our mainstreaming of human rights throughout the United Nations system, as reflected in Action 2 of the Secretary-General's reform programme on strengthening the United Nations; for our response to key thematic human rights challenges; for our work at the country level, in United Nations peace missions, in our own field offices, and in our technical cooperation programmes; and, increasingly, for our capacity to respond in a relevant and timely manner to acute human rights crises.

As we implement our work, I shall pay full attention to our system of operating, to ensure that OHCHR is efficient, well-managed, appropriately staffed, and adequately resourced. Above all, I shall pay attention to the substance of our operations: making sure that the work that we do achieves a positive impact on the enjoyment by all people of their human rights.

I intend to put in place a number of reforms that will strengthen the Office and reflect more clearly in our structure the work in which we engage. These reforms, currently underway, will be reflected in our request for additional resources from the regular budget for the biennium 2006-2007 and take into account recommendations put forward by the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the Joint Inspection Unit. As a first step, I place paramount importance on having a strong management team. To this end, I am delighted to have brought on board the new Deputy High Commissioner, Mehr Khan Williams, who has considerable experience and expertise to bring to OHCHR. I shall be asking her, in particular, to focus on management issues and strategies to strengthen our systems of work.

The Deputy High Commissioner and I have already begun to streamline and strengthen the activities we carry out. We are trying to bring the regular budget and the extra-budgetary resources and programmes into alignment. We will be working toward a two-

year cycle for both budgets to reflect more clearly the full extent of our global needs and activities. To achieve increased efficiency and synergy, we need a clear, readily comprehensible snapshot of the broad array of work in which we are engaged, as well as outstanding requirements which need to be met. To this end, I am working toward the realization of two Divisions in the Office: one will contain all those activities mandated by the Treaty Bodies and the Commission; the other will focus on those activities mandated by the Security Council, the General Assembly, and the Secretary-General. This should lead to clarity in the functioning of the Office and enable us to manage the work on a logical basis. In this connection, the Special Procedures Branch, which has been responsible for thematic mandates, will be expanded to include most of the special mechanisms. A planning, monitoring, and evaluation unit will be established in order to begin strategic planning and monitoring of all our programmes, regardless of funding source. It will work closely with the administrative services and information management under the Deputy High Commissioner. The External Relations Branch will be abolished, and the resource mobilization, public information, and public affairs units will report directly to the Deputy High Commissioner.

This Appeal asks for US\$ 59.8 million in 2005. What follows is a detailed description of our plans and requirements. Voluntary contributions are vital for the survival of our Office, especially when regular budget funding represents a third of our total requirements: an imbalance that we shall continually seek to address. We have already embarked on a process of better aligning our needs from extra-budgetary and regular budget sources, which should result in a better overall picture of our needs from these sources. I hope that I can count on your pledge of support to the Office as you have shown in previous years. Your ongoing commitment to OHCHR will be crucial if we are to address effectively the human rights challenges we face.

I commit myself to ensuring that your dedicated support to, and faith in OHCHR is rewarded in the most fundamental of ways: through the improved quality and capacity of our work to bring about a tangible improvement in the security and dignity of each and every human being.



Louise Arbour

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights



MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is to protect and promote all human rights for all and to prevent the occurrence or continuation of human rights abuses throughout the world.

OHCHR is guided in its work by the mandate provided by the General Assembly in resolution 48/141, the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent human rights instruments, and the 1993 Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

OHCHR aims to ensure the enforcement of universally recognized human rights norms, including through promoting both the universal ratification and implementation of human rights treaties and respect for the rule of law.

Operationally, OHCHR works with governments, national institutions, civil society, regional and international organizations, and the United Nations system to develop and strengthen capacity, particularly at the national level, for the promotion and protection of human rights in accordance with international norms.

Institutionally, OHCHR is committed to strengthening the United Nations human rights programme and providing the United Nations treaty monitoring bodies and special mechanisms established by the Commission on Human Rights with the highest quality support. OHCHR is committed to working closely with its United Nations partners to ensure that human rights form the bedrock of the work of the Organization.

In carrying out its responsibilities, OHCHR will:

- Give priority to addressing the most pressing human rights problems, both acute and chronic, with particular emphasis on those human rights violations that put life in imminent peril;
- Ensure special attention for those who are at risk and vulnerable on multiple fronts;
- Pay equal attention to the realization of civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights, including the right to development; and
- Measure the impact of its work through the substantive benefit that is accrued, through it, to its intended beneficiaries.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Annual Appeal provides an overview of OHCHR's planned activities and funding requirements for 2005. An appropriation of US\$ 30 million has been allocated to the Office from the United Nations regular budget; an additional US\$ 59.8 million is required from voluntary contributions.

The Office supports the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights, treaty bodies and the special procedures; it organizes meetings and conducts research for those bodies. Staff members of the Office assist experts, special rapporteurs, special representatives and working groups appointed by these bodies in carrying their mandates. US\$ 4,117,833 is required to support the work of the treaty bodies and the Commission; another US\$ 3,985,623 is required to support the work of special procedures.

In the field, OHCHR focuses on building and strengthening national protection systems and ensuring that human rights standards and recommendations made by treaty bodies are incorporated in national laws, policies and practices. The Office's work is guided by Action 2 the Secretary-General's reform programme, which focuses on providing human rights support to United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs), United Nations agencies and partners. Field projects are implemented under a set of different arrangements: stand-alone field offices, based on memoranda of understanding with the government concerned; technical cooperation, mostly within UNCTs, established with and at the request of Member States; OHCHR regional offices, mostly based within United Nations Economic and Social Commissions; human rights advisers within the UNCTs appointed at the request of United Nations Resident Coordinator; human rights components of the United Nations peace missions established by the Security Council or the General Assembly. Requirements in 2005 for field activities amount to US\$ 13,881,726. OHCHR's technical cooperation activities require US\$ 11,084,600 and are funded through the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation.

The Office also addresses thematic human rights challenges and provides theoretical and practical assistance to governments and other partners. OHCHR promotes human rights education, works to strengthen human rights in peace operations, supports the establishment of and provides technical advice to national institutions, works to combat trafficking in persons by integrating human rights into international, regional and national anti-trafficking initiatives and supports the Secretary-General study on violence against children. Thematic work also includes gender, disability, business and human rights, human rights and development, rule of law and democracy, and anti-discrimination in follow-up to the World Conference against Racism. OHCHR also works on behalf of minorities, indigenous peoples and victims of slavery. A human rights trust fund gives grants to institutions working with victims of torture providing them with psychological, medical, social, legal and financial assistance. OHCHR activities in these thematic areas require US\$ 16,283,809. This includes the requirement for the Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture which amounts to US\$ 7,330,310 in 2005.

Functions under "Strengthening the capacity of OHCHR" include core support to the activities of the Office such as executive direction, resource mobilization, public information and public affairs, resource management, planning, monitoring and evaluation, training and methodology, and staff security. The Office is currently undergoing a number of structural changes aimed at strengthening and streamlining its activities. Requirements in 2005 amount to US\$ 9,939,932.

A contingency fund has, also, been established to help OHCHR respond to emergencies and unforeseen needs and has a target level of US\$ 500,000.



THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS: KEY DATA

MANDATE

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is mandated to promote and protect the enjoyment and full realization, by all people, of all rights established in the Charter of the United Nations and the international human rights instruments. The mandate includes preventing human rights violations, securing respect for all human rights, enhancing international cooperation for human rights, coordinating relevant activities throughout the United Nations and strengthening and streamlining the United Nations human rights machinery. In addition to its mandated responsibilities, the Office is leading efforts to integrate human rights throughout the entire United Nations system. OHCHR's priorities are set by the General Assembly and are contained in the Medium-Term Plan for 2002-2005. The plan follows the 1993 Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, developed during the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights, and is in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

The Office is a department of the United Nations Secretariat and is headed by the High Commissioner for Human Rights, who has the rank of Under Secretary-General. The post of High Commissioner was established by a General Assembly resolution in December 1993, following a recommendation contained in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action. Ms. Louise Arbour was appointed High Commissioner in July 2004; Ms. Mehr Khan Williams joined the Office as its Deputy High Commissioner in October 2004. Mr. Sergio Vieira de Mello was the High Commissioner from September 2002 to August 2003, when he was killed in an attack on the United Nations headquarters in Baghdad, Iraq, while serving as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. Mr. Bertrand G. Ramcharan, who was the Deputy High Commissioner served as Acting High Commissioner between November 2003 and June 2004. The post was held by Ms. Mary Robinson from 1997 to 2002 and by Mr. Ayalo Lasso from 1994 to 1997.

The Office of the High Commissioner has its headquarters in the historic Palais Wilson building in Geneva. Originally built as a hotel in 1873-1875, it was home to the League of Nations between 1919 and 1936. Various Swiss government offices occupied the building throughout the following 62 years. Two fires, in 1985 and 1987, destroyed parts of the building; but after extensive renovations were carried out by Swiss authorities, OHCHR moved into Palais Wilson in 1997.

STAFF RESOURCES

OHCHR has 570 staff worldwide: 297 at headquarters in Geneva, 11 in the liaison office in New York, and 262 in offices elsewhere around the world. Of the 570 staff, 192 are paid from the United Nations regular budget and 378 from voluntary funds.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

OHCHR is financed by the United Nations regular budget and receives voluntary contributions from governments and other donors. Income from the regular budget amounted to US\$ 60.6 million for the biennium 2004-2005 (Section 23 and 24); income from voluntary contributions which amounted to US\$ 46 million in 2003, is expected to increase to more than US\$ 50 million in 2004.

STRUCTURE

As this Appeal is being published, the Office is undergoing a number of changes aimed at strengthening and streamlining its activities and create a structure that more clearly reflects its work. In its new structure, which takes into account recommendations made by the Office for Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) and other reviews, the Office is composed of four branches – the

Treaties and Commission Branch (TCB), the Special Procedures Branch (SPB), the Research and Right to Development Branch (RRDB), and the Capacity Building and Field Operations Branch (CBB) - in addition to the Executive Office of the High Commissioner, and a number of Units and one Service that report to the Deputy High Commissioner. The High Commissioner will work on regrouping the substantive branches into two divisions: one containing activities mandated by the treaty bodies and the Commission and the other focusing on those mandated by the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Secretary-General. Other changes underway include:

- The Special Procedures Branch, created in 2002, will be expanded to include all thematic mandates. As a result, mandates on social and economic rights, including food, education and housing, and on the impact of structural adjustment policies on human rights, will move from the Research and Right to Development Branch.
- The External Relations Branch will no longer exist. The Units formerly under that Branch will report to the Deputy High Commissioner, and more resources will be allocated to them, as described in this Appeal.
- The creation of a Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, to work under the direct responsibility of the Deputy High Commissioner, reflects a determination to improve the management and performance of the Office, ensure that stated goals are achieved and that lessons are learned from past experiences. The Unit will develop a coherent human rights programme and align planning and implementation of activities with the availability of regular and voluntary funds.
- Existing Units and the Service that report to the Deputy High Commissioner are: Administrative Service which includes staff security; Resource Mobilization Unit; Information Management Unit; Public Information Unit; and Public Affairs Unit. The Office is requesting the creation of a senior position to overlook management issues under the overall supervision of the Deputy High Commissioner.
- The changes will take place gradually during the first part of 2005.

◆ EXECUTIVE OFFICE

The primary task of the Executive Office is to support the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner in the overall management of OHCHR. This includes maintaining certain

procedures that are fundamental to OHCHR's operations, consolidating the management and policy coordination processes, strengthening policy-analysis capabilities, helping the High Commissioner and her Deputy to develop programme priorities in general as well as, more particularly, in the area of early warning and urgent response.

The New York office represents the High Commissioner at the United Nations Headquarters, at meetings of policy-making organs, at inter-departmental and inter-agency meetings and at meetings with non-governmental organizations. The office provides policy advice and recommendations on substantive matters; supplies information and advice on human rights and provides substantive support on human rights issues to the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other intergovernmental bodies.

◆ TREATIES AND COMMISSION BRANCH

This branch services the human rights treaty bodies, the Commission on Human Rights and related working groups, the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, and the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture. It prepares and submits the documents that inform the various treaty bodies, processes communications submitted to treaty bodies under optional procedures, follows up on recommendations and decisions taken at treaty-body meetings, and helps to build national capacities to implement treaty-body recommendations. It also maintains databases on human rights documentation relating to the treaty bodies, the Commission and the Sub-Commission.

◆ SPECIAL PROCEDURES BRANCH

This branch provides support to fact-finding and investigatory mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights, such as the special rapporteurs, special representatives and experts, and working groups mandated by the Commission on Human Rights or the Economic and Social Council, with the aim of documenting human rights violations. Mandate-holders investigate specific types of human rights violations and conduct studies on particular themes and situations from a human rights perspective. The work of special rapporteurs and the working groups in drawing the attention of Member States and the public to human rights violations in certain countries or to specific human rights issues is integral to human rights protection.

◆ RESEARCH AND RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

This branch helps to promote and protect the right to development by conducting research, providing support for the Working Group on the Right to Development, mainstreaming human rights in development and humanitarian work, specifically through the Country Common Assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework process, and identifying rights-based development and humanitarian strategies to eradicate poverty, realize all rights, and achieve the Millennium Development Goals. The branch is also responsible for mandated work on indigenous peoples and minorities; for developing strategic initiatives on gender issues, women's rights, reproductive rights, HIV/AIDS, disability and trafficking; and for providing advice on the rule of law. It services the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations and the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People. The branch also manages the documentation centre and library.

◆ CAPACITY BUILDING AND FIELD OPERATIONS BRANCH

This branch develops, implements, monitors and evaluates advisory services and other technical assistance projects at the request of governments. It also provides support to human rights fact-finding missions and investigations. The branch also undertakes activities to strengthen the capacity of national institutions, supports human rights missions and the human rights components of the United Nations peace missions, and works on human rights issues with United Nations Country Teams. OHCHR field presences report to the Chief of the Capacity Building and Field Operations Branch.

OHCHR has regional representatives in Bangkok, Thailand; Santiago de Chile, Chile; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Almaty, Kazakhstan; Beirut, Lebanon; Pretoria, South Africa; and Yaoundé, Cameroon. In 2005, human rights representatives and/or experts will be deployed to West Africa and the Southern Caucasus; and sub-regional representatives will be deployed to Barbados and Fiji. Offices with monitoring mandates are located in Afghanistan, Colombia, Cambodia, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia and Montenegro. In 2004, staff conducting country-level technical cooperation projects were deployed

in Azerbaijan, Angola, Croatia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Iraq, Mexico, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Mongolia, Nepal, Palestine, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Timor-Leste. New activities in 2005 include technical cooperation programmes in Chad, Liberia, Uganda and Yemen. The Office also works through United Nations agencies, programmes and missions to conduct technical cooperation activities at sub-regional and national levels. In addition, it works to develop the human rights component of complex United Nations missions, both peacekeeping and peacemaking, in cooperation with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Political Affairs.

◆ OTHER UNITS AND SERVICES

The Administrative Service provides administrative support, including budgeting, financial management, personnel recruitment and administration of human resources, procurement, asset management, staff security and general logistical support to field activities. It also provides administrative support for the recruitment of human rights components of United Nations peace missions.

The Resource Mobilization Unit works to obtain stable, predictable and flexible funding from donors. It advises and briefs the High Commissioner, the Deputy High Commissioner and senior managers on funding strategies and issues; maintains and strengthens relations with donors by regularly exchanging information, organizing annual consultations and visiting donor capitals; works to expand the donor base; prepares the Annual Appeals, Annual Reports and other submissions and reports to donors; and follows up on pledges and contributions.

The new Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit will take the lead in creating an overall strategic plan for the Office that will coordinate programme planning and align the planning of activities with the availability of regular and voluntary resources; will provide a secretariat for the Project Review Committee; and ensure a systematic approach to evaluations and lessons learned.

The Public Information Unit (formerly the Media Relations Unit) builds support for human rights and OHCHR. It provides spokespersons for the Office; prepares speeches for the High Commissioner; maintains and coordinates OHCHR's website; prepares a newsletter and other materials; and advises the High Commissioner, the Deputy High Commissioner and senior managers on media and public information matters.

The Public Affairs Unit (formerly the Communications and NGO Partnership Unit) builds advocacy for human rights and develops strategies to reach out to different regions and cultures by preparing briefs, promotion materials, presentations on key initiatives, and presenting OHCHR's positions on emerging issues to partners; the Unit is also OHCHR's NGO focal point.

Information Management is essential for effective human rights promotion and protection, and IT equipment must be updated regularly to keep up with technological developments. The management and coordination of the web site is now located in the Public Information Unit.

Addresses

Visiting address:

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Palais Wilson
52 rue des Pâquis
CH-1201 Geneva

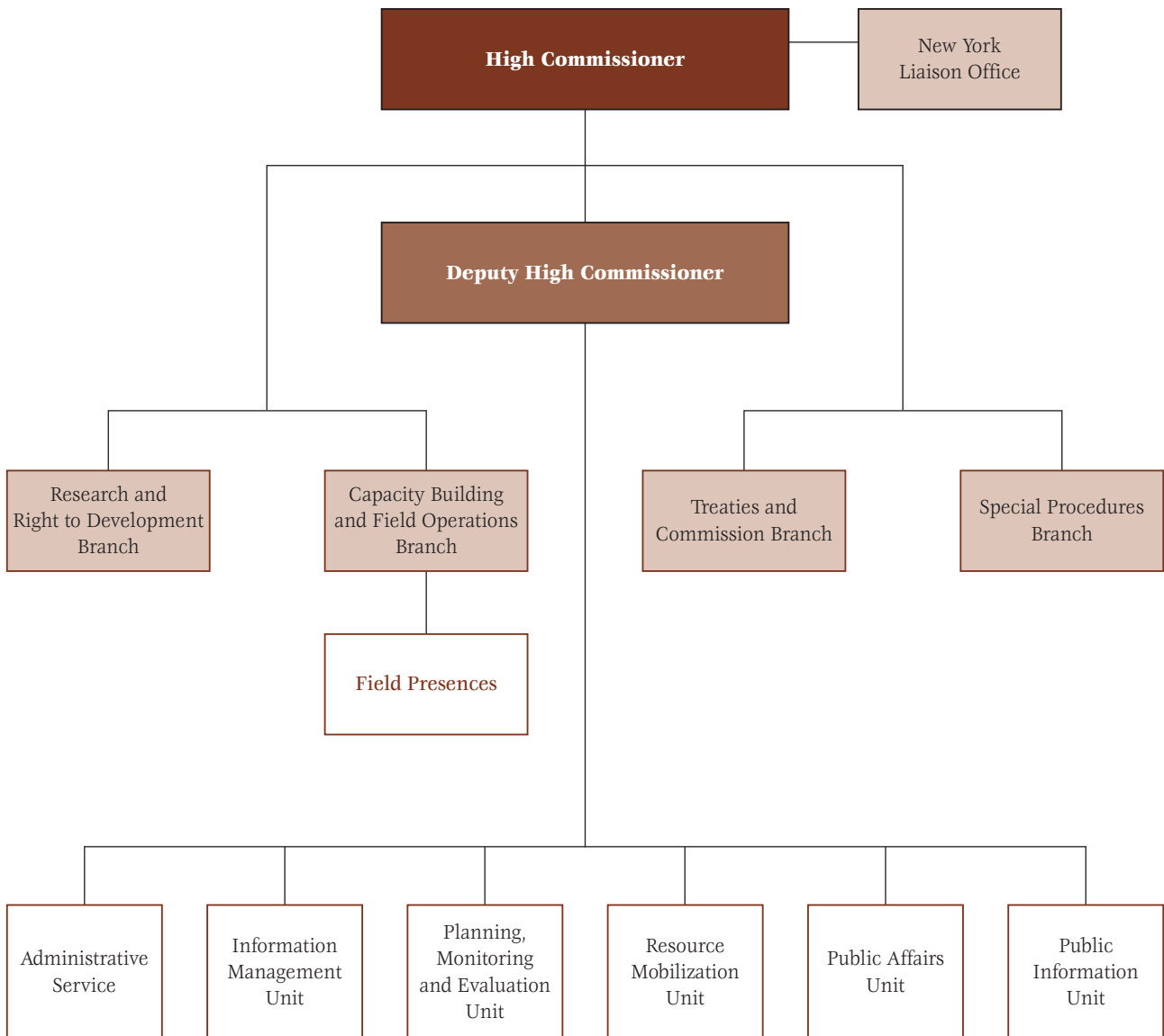
Mailing address:

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10

Telephone: 41 22/917 90 00

Web site: <http://www.ohchr.org>

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS





FUNDING AND BUDGET

The activities of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights are funded biennially from the United Nations regular budget and from voluntary contributions. Of the US\$ 60.6 million approved for the 2004-2005 biennium (Section 23 and Section 24), US\$ 30 million has been approved in appropriations for 2005. With an increasing number of mandates and enlarged scope of activities, an additional US\$ 59.8 million is requested from voluntary contributions to meet OHCHR's needs in 2005.

UNITED NATIONS REGULAR BUDGET

The Charter of the United Nations, which is an international treaty, obliges all Member States to pay a portion of the budget. Each State's contribution is calculated on the basis of its share of the world economy. At the request of individual United Nations departments, the Secretary-General proposes the budget to the General Assembly. The budget is then analyzed by the 16-member Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and by the 34-member Committee for Programme and Coordination. The Committees' recommendations go to the General Assembly's Administrative and Budgetary Committee, made up of all Member States, which also reviews the budget. Finally, the budget is sent to the General Assembly for final review and approval. Since 1988, the budget has been approved by consensus.

At the time of writing, OHCHR is finalizing its regular budget submission for 2006-2007. On the assumption that the proposed budget for the forthcoming biennium is approved, OHCHR's share of the United Nations regular budget will be approximately 1.8 per cent.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

OHCHR receives contributions from governments, non-governmental organizations, foundations and private donors. Since 1994, an average of some 65 governments contribute funds annually to OHCHR.

Although OHCHR has been able to broaden its donor base during the last few years, most of the funding is provided by a small group of donors. In 2003, ten major donors provided 78.4 per cent of OHCHR's total voluntary contributions; the top 20 donors provided 97.9 per cent of those contributions.

Annual pledges to OHCHR have increased from US\$ 15 million in 1994 to US\$ 44 million in 2003. Further increases are expected in 2004 and as of November pledges amount to US\$ 54 million. OHCHR works hard to broaden its donor base and encourages all governments to become donors by making small or large contributions.

PROVIDING CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions made in a predictable and timely manner help the Office to plan activities and to use its financial resources effectively and efficiently. It is therefore highly desirable for the Office to receive funding or indications of funding as early in the year as possible and under arrangements that provide maximum stability for the Office. In 2003, the trend to provide early pledges and payments increased by 50 per cent over the past years and this is a welcome development, particularly since OHCHR can only spend money that has already been deposited. The manner in which contributions are provided has great influence on the Office's ability to implement activities.

◆ PREDICTABLE AND SUSTAINABLE FUNDING

Arrangements for predictable and sustainable funding have been established with several major donors. OHCHR will continue to work with its donors to improve existing arrangements and establish similar arrangements with other donors. Donors are encouraged to pledge and pay as early in the year as possible.

◆ FLEXIBLE FUNDING

In order to ensure efficient and effective management of extra-budgetary resources, OHCHR needs flexibility from donors. This flexibility allows the Office to respond to emerging needs that were unpredictable at the time of planning for the Annual Appeal. It also allows the Office to re-direct resources to areas with the greatest need. In 2003, the trend to provide less rigid earmarking has been encouraging, and OHCHR appreciates donors' efforts to follow this trend. Most donors earmark to the main headings of the Annual Appeal, such as the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation, field offices, treaty bodies or special procedures, and some have provided substantial amounts without any earmarking at all. However, some contributions are still earmarked to individual projects and activities, such as specific mandates within the special procedures or to specific treaty bodies. This type of funding limits the Office's capacity to ensure that funds are utilized in a sound and cost-effective manner. In recent years, OHCHR has been working to create an expanded donor base; however, this has often meant accepting tightly earmarked contributions.

◆ MULTI-YEAR CONTRIBUTIONS

Several donors have committed funds to OHCHR for two or several years. This is also a welcome development, as it allows the Office to make long-term plans. As OHCHR continues to move in this direction, multi-year contributions are seen as a vital management tool. Therefore, donors who can commit funds for several years are strongly encouraged to do so.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION UNIT

This Unit is responsible for donor relations and resource mobilization. Its functions are described in the chapter entitled "Strengthening the capacity of OHCHR" on page 139. Donors are encouraged to contact the unit for all issues related to funding.

Contributions can be pledged in a letter addressed to the High Commissioner, the Deputy High Commissioner, or the Head of the Resource Mobilization Unit. OHCHR will then send a reply letter with details of payment. The pledge should clearly indicate which activity the contribution is intended for. If possible, prospective donors should contact the Resource Mobilization Unit before making a pledge in order to discuss the Office's current priorities and possible conditions attached to the contribution.

FINANCIAL REPORTING AND CONTROL

OHCHR regularly monitors its implementation through quarterly financial reviews which allow the Office to identify unspent resources and re-allocate them to more urgent activities, while respecting the conditions of the contributions received. The reviews have shown that the rate of implementation for most projects remains high and is generally directly linked to the funds available. This means that if OHCHR had more funds at its disposal, particularly for field activities, it now has the capacity to implement the majority of its planned activities.

OHCHR needs to receive at least 60 per cent of all contributions during the first and second quarters of the year in order to ensure smooth implementation throughout the rest of the year. Total carry-over of funds into 2004 amounted to US\$ 32 million, excluding reserves. This was a slightly higher carry-over than that reported for 2003, and it allowed the Office to continue implementation at a higher level than would otherwise have been the case. In the context of the current scope of extra-budgetary activities, the minimum amount of carry-over required to ensure continuity of activities is estimated at US\$ 15 million per quarter. While this amount may not be feasible to attain, it provides an indication that OHCHR cannot operate without a substantial, healthy carry-over of funds. The Office is still examining with UNOG and the United Nations headquarters the possibility

of offering longer-term contracts to staff, based not only on cash in hand, but also on firm pledges and past funding trends.

PROGRAMME PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The Office continues to capitalize and expand on achievements to date in this area. The budget review process, which is overseen by the Project Review Committee (PRC), ensures that projects are thoroughly analyzed, both substantively and financially, prior to implementation. Monitoring and interim reports allow the Office to review progress to date and make adjustments as necessary. More rigorous follow-up to conclusions emerging from final evaluation reports, including the conclusions stemming from the Global Review of the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation, help to improve the formulation of new projects. General project management training is conducted, including formal workshops organized twice a year in cooperation with the ILO Turin Staff College and more informal "coffee briefings" organized internally on a weekly basis.

The annual programming cycle is continuously being improved in order to further enhance programme planning at all levels. The mid-year review which advises senior managers about progress to date and provides indicative planning figures for the future is now institutionalized. It leads to a formal revision of funding requirements during the year, taking into account funding trends, implementation rates and other factors.

PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS

All voluntary contributions are charged for programme support costs. The rate is 13 per cent of the annual final expenditure as approved by the General Assembly. Usually, programme support costs are credited to a special account and used in areas where a demonstrable relationship exists between the supporting activity and the activities that generated the programme support revenue. Programme support resources are normally used to pay for functions within project management and administration, including finance, budget and personnel. Programme support resources may also be used to backstop projects in technical cooperation programmes. Procedures for approving and managing the programme support accounts are well established in the administrative instruction ST/AI/286 of 3 March 1982.

Within the context of the Secretary-General's reform programme under Action 24, a review of the management of Trust Funds is currently under way. One of the issues under review is the percentage of programme support costs to be applied to voluntary contributions provided to departments in the United Nations Secretariat. Discussions have begun on the subject both among Member States and within the Secretariat, but a decision is still pending.

STANDARDIZED BUDGETS

This year's Annual Appeal budgets are presented according to the customary breakdown by item, or object classes, as defined in the United Nations financial system. The associated activities are described in the narrative part of each section. The following object classes have been included in the budget 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 or purpose;
- **Travel:** subdivided into OHCHR staff, Commission members and representatives and other participants (all travel and related expenses incurred by OHCHR staff, members of the Commission on Human Rights, Special Rapporteurs and other representatives of the High Commissioner);
- **Contractual services:** payments for services purchased from external suppliers or service providers, for example conference services, printing services, vehicle maintenance, translation, security services, IT services;
- **General operating expenses:** payments for office rent, communications, fuel;
- **Supplies and acquisitions:** payments for office supplies and equipment, including computers, printers, fax machines;
- **Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars:** payments in the form of grants or contributions to external entities, organizations, institutes, universities and NGOs for implementation of project activities; and
- **Programme support costs:** (currently 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 – to cover the support costs of staff working at their respective headquarters.

OHCHR'S PARTNERS

As one of the major organizational units of the United Nations Secretariat, OHCHR enjoys the services provided by the United Nations in New York and the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). Both offices provide support and advice in the areas of finance, budget, general services, procurement, travel and human resources management. The processing of all administrative requirements in these areas, including budgetary allotments, purchase orders, travel requests and employment contracts goes through UNOG. OHCHR also uses the common services of conference facilities, including interpretation services, for all formal meetings of the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission and other official meetings. OHCHR has signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with UNOG to better define the division of responsibility between the two entities as well as payment for services rendered; the MOU entered into effect on January 2004.

In 2005, OHCHR plans to continue its implementing arrangement with the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to provide administrative services for some of its projects, particularly for emergency and/or field-based activities. A revised memorandum of understanding, which was signed by both parties in early 2003, sets out the procedures for financial monitoring, control and reporting.

OHCHR BUDGET IN US\$ FOR 2005 (REQUIRED FROM VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS)

US\$	US\$
UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS	
Support to human rights treaty bodies, the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission	4,117,833
Response to allegations of human rights violations: Support to the special procedures	3,985,623
Sub-total	8,103,456
IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD	
<i>Human rights support for peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building activities</i>	
Burundi	1,349,051
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,999,227
Colombia	5,390,891
Guatemala	1,499,962
Cambodia	930,216
Bosnia and Herzegovina	504,771
Serbia and Montenegro	794,023
Angola	930,736
Afghanistan	184,981
Iraq	297,868
Sub-total	13,881,726
<i>Technical cooperation activities</i>	
Board of trustees/project review and evaluation	222,700
Africa	2,316,600
Latin America and the Caribbean	2,058,900
Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus	1,850,000
Asia and the Pacific	2,334,300
Arab region	2,302,100
Sub-total	11,084,600
THEMATIC HUMAN RIGHTS CHALLENGES	
<i>Global projects</i>	
World programme for human rights education	714,047
Strengthening human rights in peace operations	396,856
Support to national institutions	1,698,503
Trafficking in persons	396,517
Secretary-General's study on violence against children	351,882
Economic and social issues	813,600
Human rights and development	1,218,027
Rule of law and democracy	1,550,191
Groups in focus	
Minorities and indigenous peoples	676,644
Voluntary Fund for indigenous populations	339,000
Victims of slavery	226,000
Victims of torture	7,330,310
Anti-discrimination	572,232
Sub-total	16,283,809
STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF OHCHR	
Executive direction	999,033
Resource mobilization	1,174,522
Public information	726,251
Public affairs	376,968
Resource management (including planning, monitoring and evaluation)	2,616,402
Information management	1,998,292
Publications	682,068
Training and methodology	716,420
Staff security	649,976
Sub-total	9,939,932
Contingency fund	500,000
Total	59,793,523

OHCHR PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 2004-2005

(SECTIONS 23 AND 24 OF THE REGULAR BUDGET)

Regular Budget (Section 24)	Estimated for 2005	Regular Budget (Section 24)	Estimated for 2005
Policy-making organs		Executive direction & management	
Commission on Human Rights	109,100	<i>Office of the High Commissioner in Geneva and in New York/ External Relations Branch</i>	
Sub-Commission	409,000	Posts	3,152,300
Human Rights Committee	681,600	GTA	42,100
Special Committee to Investigate Israeli practices Affecting the Human Rights of Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	128,800	Other expenditures	304,200
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	367,400	Sub-total	3,498,600
Committee on the Rights of the Child	695,900	Programme Support	
Committee against Torture	241,800	<i>Administration and common services</i>	
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	365,300	Posts	1,072,700
Meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies	27,700	GTA	4,300
Committee on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers	124,200	Other expenditures	619,100
Sub-total	3,150,800	Sub-total	1,696,100
Programme of work		Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus	196,600
Sub-Programme 1		Total Regular Budget (Section 24)	28,513,700
<i>Right to Development, research and analysis</i>		Regular Budget (Section 23)	
Posts	4,230,900	Regular programme of technical cooperation	1,500,000
GTA	370,800	Grand Total	30,013,700
Other expenditures	540,300		
Sub-total	5,142,000		
Sub-Programme 2			
<i>Support to human rights bodies and organs</i>			
Posts	4,447,600		
GTA	53,200		
Other expenditures	60,400		
Sub-total	4,561,200		
Sub-Programme 3			
<i>Advisory services, fact-finding and field operations</i>			
Posts	7,611,900		
GTA	538,000		
Other expenditures	2,118,500		
Sub-total	10,268,400		

The regular budget appropriation for 2005 is estimated at US\$ 30 million; and requirements from voluntary contributions for 2005 amount to US\$ 59.8 million. Total requirements in 2005 therefore amount to US\$ 89.8 million in 2005.



UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

INTRODUCTION

OHCHR is mandated to support and to service several conventional and Charter-based mechanisms; it organizes and supports in particular the numerous meetings of the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and those of the treaty bodies. Staff members assist experts appointed by these bodies in investigating and reporting on human rights, and provide research, expertise and administrative services to these mechanisms.

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

The Commission on Human Rights (Commission) is the main United Nations body concerned with human rights. Representatives of its 53 Member States gather in Geneva for six weeks every year to discuss, study, elaborate and monitor human rights standards. Several thousand delegates from Members States, observers and NGOs also participate in the meeting. A functional body of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the Commission adopts resolutions, decisions and statements on a wide range of human rights issues. The Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights is a subsidiary body to the Commission; composed of 26 experts, it undertakes research and studies and makes recommendations to the Commission.

◆ THE SPECIAL PROCEDURES OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Commission has the mandate to establish special procedures and in this context to appoint experts, known as special rapporteurs, independent experts or representatives, to investigate and report on human rights trends or human rights situations in specific countries or on thematic phenomena. The special procedures

act as liaisons between the international community, individual governments, civil society and victims of human rights abuses. Upon receipt of information on alleged human rights violations, the special procedures mandate-holders work with the governments involved to address the allegations.

◆ HUMAN RIGHTS TREATY BODIES

Human rights treaties are essential for protecting human rights. Once adopted by States, they are legally binding documents. Treaty bodies are committees made up of 10 to 23 independent experts who serve in their personal capacities. “Guardians” of the treaties, they are mandated to monitor how well States implement their obligations under human rights instruments. States submit regular reports to treaty bodies describing how they are implementing the treaties. Some committees have the authority to examine complaints of human rights violations submitted by individuals; some have the authority to conduct inquiries based on reliable information indicating that there have been violations of rights in States Parties.

SUMMARY BUDGET IN US\$ UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

	US\$
Support to human rights treaty bodies, the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission	4,117,833
Response to allegations of human rights violations – Support to the special procedures	3,985,623
Total	8,103,456

In addition to the above requirements, a regular budget appropriation amounting to US\$ 7,295,300 has been approved for 2005 and will be allocated for activities under this section.



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

BACKGROUND

OHCHR is responsible for supporting the human rights bodies and organs of the United Nations. This task is entrusted to its Treaties and Commission Branch (TCB), which supports the Commission on Human Rights (Commission), the Sub-Commission on the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights (Sub-Commission), the human rights treaty bodies and the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture. As part of its servicing responsibility, TCB also processes all documentation that is prepared by OHCHR for use by the different human rights bodies and organs.

◆ THE TREATY BODIES

The treaty bodies, committees made up of 10 to 23 independent experts who serve in their personal capacities, are mandated to monitor the implementation of the core international human rights treaties and their optional protocols. Every two to five years, States Parties submit reports to the treaty bodies on implementation of the relevant human rights instruments. The treaty bodies also examine complaints lodged by individuals. The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) recognizes the competence of the Human Rights Committee to consider communications from individuals claiming that their human rights have been violated by the State. States Parties to the Convention against Torture and Other Forms of Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination may also recognize such competence on the part of the respective treaty body.

OHCHR services six of the seven treaty bodies that are operational in 2005: 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), the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Committee on the Convention on the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (MWC). The seventh treaty body, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is serviced by the Division for the Advancement of Women of the

Department of Economic and Social Affairs in New York. The six committees monitor the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention against Torture and Other Forms of Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, respectively. As of July 2004, 104 States had accepted the competence of the Human Rights Committee, under its First Optional Protocol, to consider individual petitions, 45 had accepted CERD's jurisdiction and 56 that of CAT. During 2004, more than 5,000 complaints were directed to the Human Rights Committee under the First Optional Protocol.

Ratification of, and accession to, the international human rights treaties by Member States have increased significantly over the last decade. In 1992, there were 556 ratifications to 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 International Convention against Torture, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child; by July 2004, that figure had risen to 803. In the fourteen years since the Convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted, 192 States have become party to it. In 2002, two optional protocols to the Convention – on Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, and on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, which are also monitored by the CRC – were adopted by the General Assembly; they have already attracted significant numbers of signatories.

The growing number of ratifications of core treaties and their protocols is evidence of the system's success. But the greater the number of States that accede to the Conventions, the heavier the workload for the treaty bodies and the TCB: more States Parties' reports must be considered and more measures must be developed to ensure that treaty-body recommendations are followed up at the national level.

In the context of the Secretary-General's second reform report, the various committees are studying ways to improve their working methods and analyses, facilitate communication with States Parties and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, formulate general comments or recommendations to assist States and others in understanding and implementing the provisions of the treaties, and ensure consistent monitoring under the respective treaties.

Resolution 2004/78 of the Commission on Human Rights encourages all key stakeholders, including the Secretary-General, OHCHR, the Secretariat's Division for the Advancement of Women, the treaty bodies and States Parties to continue to explore ways of improving the effectiveness of the treaty-body system. The resolution further encourages the Commission, the Sub-Commission, Chairpersons of treaty bodies and OHCHR to develop specific measures to improve cooperation and the flow of information. These efforts require continued technical, procedural and substantive support from OHCHR's secretariat.

◆ THE COMMISSION AND THE SUB-COMMISSION

The Commission and the Sub-Commission have 12 working groups that meet annually for one or two weeks each. Based on existing legislative authority, informal consultations may be convened prior to the sessions of some of the Commission's working groups. The secretariat helps representatives of States, specialized agencies, United Nations bodies and departments, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs and national human rights institutions to keep informed about the work of these bodies by providing past and current documents and information on relevant precedents, and by briefing interested groups. Each year in September, prior to the General Assembly, the secretariat organizes an informal one-day meeting of the Commission to facilitate the exchange of information on human rights issues on the agenda of the Third Committee.

The secretariat also assists the Commission in improving its working methods, particularly concerning the time-management of the sessions. Throughout the year, the secretariat supports the activities of the Expanded Bureau of the Commission, which meets regularly during the inter-sessional period. OHCHR's secretariat services the Commission which organizes the election of its Bureau held two months prior to the session; it also

engages in preparatory work for the High-Level Segment, which begins each session of the Commission. Since 2002, the secretariat has produced an annual CD-ROM on the work of the Commission's sessions.

◆ INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

The Treaties and Commission Branch ensures that relevant information is disseminated within OHCHR. In March 2002, the Documents Processing Unit (DPU) was established within the Branch to accelerate the electronic processing of documents. The DPU coordinates the submission of all documents and is responsible for processing all outgoing and incoming documents between OHCHR and the Documents Management Sections in Geneva and New York. It handles documents relating to the General Assembly and ECOSOC, the Commission and the Sub-Commission and their related working groups and procedures, the 1503 procedure, Geneva-based treaty bodies, as well as all communications and complaints.

OBJECTIVES

- Continued streamlining of the treaty bodies' reporting procedures and working methods.
- Strengthened compliance with reporting obligations and national-level implementation and follow-up to treaty body recommendations through training sessions.
- Enhanced capacity to provide support to follow-up activities concerning the treaty bodies' observations and the views adopted under the individual complaints procedures.
- Improved capacity within OHCHR to handle individual complaints related to human rights violations accurately and expeditiously, and to ensure consistency of jurisprudence.
- Enhanced information-technology systems that support the work of human rights bodies and organs.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

To ensure cooperation and coordination among the seven treaty bodies, a fourth inter-committee meeting will be organized and will be attended by the chairperson and two other members of each treaty body. Participants at the meeting will discuss the possibility of harmonizing reporting procedures and preparing an enhanced core document that outlines national-level

implementation of common provisions in treaties, which could be used by all treaty bodies.

Support to treaty bodies will continue in order to maintain the minimum average time of 12 months between the receipt of a State Party report and its consideration. The petitions team will continue its work to maintain the average time of 18 months between the receipt of an individual complaint and its final determination by the relevant treaty body.

The Capacity-Building and Field Operations Branch (CBB) and the Treaties and Commission Branch will work together to strengthen national-level implementation of treaty-body recommendations. They will focus on increasing the involvement of national actors in the treaty-reporting and implementation process, strengthening the participation of civil society in the work of the treaty bodies and enhancing the overall reporting process. Specific activities under the programme include:

- Organizing the fourth global-level workshop in Geneva, where up to 10 participants, from five countries, representing national human rights institutions, NGOs and the media will participate in a five-day training session. The workshop will be held in May at the time when CRC, CAT and CESCR meet. This workshop will be preceded by five regional preparatory meetings, in March and April, with participants from the five countries. Five national-level workshops will be convened between October and December in the countries that participated in the Geneva workshops: they will gather 32 participants, including national human rights institution, NGO, media and government representatives, for five days. In addition, OHCHR will organize one regional workshop in September to be held immediately before or after a judicial seminar for judges and judicial officers on the use of treaty body outputs in their work;
- Helping to organize one or two training workshops (in Egypt and/or China) based on the pilot workshop for dialogue on the concluding observations of the Human Rights Committee (Quito, August 2002) in the framework of the CBB technical cooperation project;
- Posting staff members in the offices of OHCHR's regional representatives (i.e. in Santiago de Chile, Bangkok, Addis Ababa, Beirut, Pretoria and Yaoundé) in order to offer assistance to State Parties in meeting their reporting obligations and to follow up on treaty-body recommendations; and

- Providing support to countries (i.e. Afghanistan, Angola and Timor-Leste) that wish to pursue simplified treaty-body reporting.

In an effort to improve the information technology-related systems that support the human rights bodies and organs, TCB will seek to establish an automated system to manage the workflows emerging from the Charter-based bodies, establish a system to manage the Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, and re-engineer the database for treaty-body documentation. The secretariat also aims to produce a third CD-ROM on the work of the annual session of the Commission on Human Rights.

The secretariat will also continue to:

- Assist the treaty bodies in drafting general comments;
- Support treaty bodies' days of general discussion;
- Compile best practices on reporting and follow-up;
- Compile jurisprudence and selected decisions of the Human Rights Committee (Vol. VII and VIII);
- Update fact sheets on human rights treaty bodies and topics;
- Convene briefings for new treaty-body members;
- Support Mr. Paulo Sergio Pinheiro, the Independent Expert, leading the Secretary-General's in-depth study on violence against children;
- Attend selected meetings of the Economic and Social Council and the Third Committee of the General Assembly dealing with human rights topics; and
- Evaluate the programme.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

The short-term results are to strengthen the research and analytical capacities of the TCB in all aspects of its work, which will ensure and improve the global, regional and national impact of the work of the treaty bodies. In particular, the general functioning and effective coordination and cooperation of the treaty bodies will be enhanced.

BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries include the human rights treaty bodies and organs, States Parties, delegations, the judiciary, national human rights institutions, NGOs, complainants of human rights violations, civil society and the media.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The chief of the TCB has overall responsibility for the programme. The Treaty Implementation Unit team leaders, secretaries of the human rights treaty bodies, the Commission and Sub-Commission, the leader of the Petitions team and the leader of DPU are responsible for implementing the activities in their respective areas. A programme manager assists the Chief of Branch in administering and managing the programme.

Some of the activities, particularly those aimed at strengthening the national-level implementation of treaty-body recommendations, will be implemented jointly with the Capacity Building and Field Operations Branch.

FUNDING

An amount of US\$ 4,561,200 has been approved for 2005 under Section 24 (Human Rights) of the proposed regular budget programme for the biennium 2004-2005. An additional amount of US\$ 4,117,833 is required from voluntary contributions. OHCHR urges that contributions are given to support human rights treaty bodies, the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission and are not earmarked for a specific activity. Regular budget funds support 26 professional staff and 14 general services staff, while voluntary funds are used to support 18 professional staff and 6 general service staff. In addition 9 junior professional officers support the work of TCB.

The treaties

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)

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

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

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

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

Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)

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

The treaty bodies

Human Rights Committee (HRC)

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)

Committee against Torture (CAT)

Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

Committee on the Convention of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (MWC)

BUDGET IN US\$

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

	US\$
Staff costs	2,549,200
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	60,000
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	169,400
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	370,300
Contractual services	90,000
General operating expenses	4,000
Supplies and acquisitions	29,950
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	371,250
Sub-total	3,644,100
Programme support costs	473,733
Total	4,117,833



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

BACKGROUND

Special procedures, created by the Commission on Human Rights in response to allegations of human rights violations around the world, serve to bring the victims of human rights abuses to the attention of the international community, governments and civil society. They represent the core of the United Nations' work in human rights. After receiving information on alleged human rights violations, experts appointed by the Commission on Human Rights as special procedures' mandate-holders communicate with the governments involved and visit the countries in question. Thematic experts, who focus on specific human rights issues, also address and develop specific human rights themes, identify and analyze best practices and make recommendations to governments. All these experts report annually on their activities to the Commission on Human Rights; some also report to the General Assembly.

The number and scope of special procedures mandates, which burgeoned during the past decade, continues to grow; 40 mandates are now serviced by OHCHR: 26 thematic mandates and 14 geographic mandates.

Over the past decade, OHCHR has worked to strengthen the analytical, communications, information and logistical assistance that it is mandated to provide to special procedures, particularly by ensuring that each mandate is serviced by at least one professional staff at the appropriate level. The Office also supplies common services in processing communications, developing web sites, and producing and disseminating publications, training materials, and other information.

In this context, the Information and Management Team, established in the Special Procedures Branch (SPB) at the beginning of 2004, provides common services to all special procedures mandates, whether serviced by SPB, the Research and Right to Development Branch (RRDB) or the Capacity-Building and Field Operations Branch (CBB). The Team is responsible for managing the quick response desk and the urgent action database, developing training materials and publications on special procedures, disseminating information on special procedures, developing and updating the web page on special procedures

and individual pages for each special procedures mandate, developing common methodologies for the work of special procedures, and liaising with Administrative Service and the Resource Mobilization Unit.

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY FOR 2005

The long-term objective is to ensure that victims of human rights violations are protected through an efficient special procedures system, in keeping with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and Action 4 of the Secretary-General's reform programme. The immediate objective is to further strengthen and improve support to special procedures mandates by ensuring continuity, sustainability and quality in the service it provides, by, in particular, reinforcing staff support to special procedures.

Activities also aim to help coordinate the work of special procedures, to develop common methodologies for special procedures mandate-holders, and to support collaboration with other relevant human rights mechanisms and United Nations bodies.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

- Support the thematic and country-specific mandates and ensure that those mandates work effectively. This includes organizing field missions for mandate-holders, helping to prepare reports to the Commission on Human Rights and issue communications to States, networking with partners, such as NGOs and academic institutions, conducting research on the substance of the mandate, and regularly exchanging information with mandate-holders.
- Provide adequate support to the Information and Management Team, particularly the quick response desk, which helps to screen communications received from non-governmental sources and process communications to governments.
- Recruit an additional staff member to service the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food.

- Assign one staff member servicing the Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances, to the review of the Working Group's methods of work based on the Working Group's recommendations.
- Provide funding for additional travel for special procedures mandate-holders and support staff.
- Conduct several analytical or comparative studies of special procedures, at the request of the Commission on Human Rights, the General Assembly and/or special procedures mandate-holders.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

The short-term result of these activities will be strengthened and improved support to special procedures and greater efficiency of these procedures. This will in turn enhance the effectiveness of the special procedures system and facilitate coordination among the mandates, between the mandates and other human rights mechanisms, and with United Nations technical cooperation bodies and UNCTs. Improved effectiveness and coordination has a direct impact on victims of human rights violations: special procedures get closer to the victims and they bring more individual cases to the attention of the concerned Governments and identify with them adequate means to fight impunity and take remedial action.

BENEFICIARIES

The direct beneficiaries will be special procedures mandate-holders who will be professionally and efficiently serviced. Victims of human rights violations will also benefit from strengthened support through increasing the number of communications on individual cases sent to governments, enabling mandate-holders to carry out more country visits and to undertake more thematic studies, facilitating interaction among mandate-holders and between them and other human rights mechanisms.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

OHCHR services 26 thematic mandates and 14 geographic mandates. The Special Procedures Branch services all thematic

mandates and the Capacity Building and Field Operations Branch services the geographic mandates.

FUNDING

The Office receives funds from the regular budget and from extra-budgetary sources to fulfill its mandates to support special procedures mandate-holders. An amount of US\$ 2,734,100 has been approved under Section 24 of the proposed regular budget programme for the biennium 2004-2005.

Although resources to support activities in this area have increased from the regular budget, funding under the regular budget still does not match OHCHR's requirements. The Office must, therefore, complement its requirements with extra-budgetary sources.

As in previous years, most of the project's extra-budgetary funds (96 per cent) will be devoted to extending the contracts of staff members assigned to service the special procedures. Additional funds will be requested for the creation of one new post to service the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food in RRDB, in keeping with the goal of providing each mandate with the support of at least one staff member at the appropriate level.

BUDGET IN US\$ SPECIAL PROCEDURES

	US\$
Staff costs	3,390,900
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	50,500
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	34,700
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	46,000
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	5,000
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	3,527,100
Programme support costs	458,523
Total	3,985,623

Thematic mandates

Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances (1980)

Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (1982)

Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (1985)

Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of religion or belief (1986)

Special Rapporteur on the use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right to peoples to self-determination (1987)

Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (1990)

Working Group on arbitrary detention (1991)

Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression (1993)

Special Rapporteur on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (1993)

Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers (1994)

Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences (1994)

Special Rapporteur on the adverse effects of the illicit movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights (1995)

Independent expert on human rights and extreme poverty (1998)

Special Rapporteur on the right to education (1998)

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (1999)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders (2000)

Special Rapporteur on the right to food (2000)

Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing (2000)

Independent expert on structural adjustment policies and foreign debt (2000)

Special Rapporteur on human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples (2001)

Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (2002)

Working Group of experts on people of African descent (2002)

Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children (2004)

Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons (2004)

Independent expert on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (2004)

Independent expert to update the set of Principles for the protection and promotion of human rights through action to combat impunity (2004)

Country mandates

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (1992)

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 (1993)

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia (1993)

Independent expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia (1993)

Independent expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti (1995)

Personal Representative of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Cuba (2003)

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan (2003)

Independent expert on technical cooperation and advisory services in Liberia (2003)

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (2004)

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus (2004)

Independent expert on the situation of human rights in Chad (2004)

Independent expert on the situation of human rights in Burundi (2004)

Independent expert on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2004)

Independent expert on the situation of human rights in Sudan (2004)



IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD

INTRODUCTION

In setting priorities for and carrying out human rights activities in the field, OHCHR is guided by its mandate, the Secretary-General's second reform programme of 2002, and evaluations and reviews relevant to OHCHR's field work conducted during the past few years.

The **mandate** of the High Commissioner is to "promote and protect the effective enjoyment by all of all civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights".

In **Action 2** of his second report on United Nations reform, the Secretary-General identified the establishment of strong human rights institutions at the country level as a principal objective of the Organization. Action 2 calls upon OHCHR to provide operational human rights support to United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs), link the United Nations human rights machinery with the operational work of all parts of the system at the country level, and share knowledge on human rights with partners.

Over the past years, **independent evaluations and reviews** have assessed the Office's field work. While varied in focus, they all conclude that OHCHR must set priorities and strategic objectives in order to make the best use of limited resources, make better use of strategic partnerships through the Common Country Assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework (CCA/UNDAF) process, and concentrate its efforts on developing methodologies and tools rather than on direct implementation.

In response to these recommendations, OHCHR will:

- Gradually align its field work to support the Secretary-General's second reform agenda, particularly his call to enhance national human rights protection systems;
- Strengthen support to human rights components of United Nations peace missions (i.e. the Department of Peacekeeping Operations – DPKO – and the Department of Political Affairs – DPA);
- Develop greater interaction with UNCTs, directly or through OHCHR's field offices;
- Develop the capacity of partners outside the United Nations, especially national human rights institutions;
- Ensure that priority for action at the country level reflects the recommendations made by the treaty bodies and the mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights;
- Strengthen cooperation with regional and sub-regional partners; and
- Enhance the capacity of OHCHR's regional representatives.

OHCHR implements country-level human rights activities under various arrangements:

- Through offices managed and funded by OHCHR, based on memoranda of understanding with the governments concerned, or in keeping with decisions or resolutions made by the Commission on Human Rights;
- Through technical cooperation presences, mostly within UNCTs, established in cooperation with and at the request of Member States;
- Through regional offices, mostly based within United Nations Economic and Social Commissions;
- Through human rights advisers within the UNCTs, who are appointed to support human rights efforts, including peace efforts, at the request of United Nations Resident Coordinators; and
- Through the human rights components of United Nations peace missions established by the Security Council or the General Assembly.

IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD

OHCHR will continue to work towards achieving concrete benchmarks and will develop exit strategies so that its field presences will be limited in time. Once the necessary human rights capacities at the country level have been created and OHCHR's partners – especially national partners and UNCTs – are able to conduct human rights work on their own, responsibilities will be transferred from OHCHR to its partners.

Implementation of the Secretary-General's second reform programme, especially Action 2, will further enhance the role of UNCTs in creating strong human rights protection systems at the country level. OHCHR heads of field presences, regional representatives and human rights advisers will advise the Resident Coordinators and the UNCTs on strengthening national protection systems.

Technical cooperation activities that promote human rights will focus on meeting international human rights standards and on strengthening national protection systems at the country level, at the request of Member States. OHCHR will encourage the ratification of international human rights treaties, the development and implementation of national human rights action plans, the establishment of national human rights institutions, the formulation of programmes for human rights education, and/or the implementation of specific recommendations made by human rights treaty bodies or by the extra-conventional mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights.

OHCHR will support the human rights components of existing peace missions, rather than open new stand-alone offices. The Office has concluded an agreement that allows for a smooth transition after the withdrawal of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA), whose mandate ends in December 2004. A similar arrangement was made concerning the United Nations Mission in Support of East Timor (UNMISSET). Staff members within the human rights components of DPKO and DPA missions are funded from the United Nations regular budget; extra-budgetary funding is used to implement activities.

Requirements in 2005 amount to US\$ 25 million, representing some 40 percent of the total amount of voluntary contributions OHCHR requires.

SUMMARY BUDGET IN US\$ IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD

	US\$
Africa	
Technical cooperation	2,316,600
Angola	930,736
Burundi	1,349,051
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,999,227
Sub total	6,595,614
Latin America and the Caribbean	
Technical cooperation	2,058,900
Colombia	5,390,891
Guatemala	1,499,962
Sub total	8,949,753
Europe and Central Asia	
Technical cooperation	1,850,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	504,771
Serbia and Montenegro	794,023
Sub total	3,148,794
Asia and the Pacific	
Technical cooperation	2,334,300
Afghanistan	184,981
Cambodia	930,216
Sub total	3,449,497
Arab region	
Technical cooperation	2,302,100
Iraq	297,868
Sub total	2,599,968
Board of Trustees/Project review and evaluation	222,700
Sub total	222,700
Total	24,966,326

OHCHR offices managed and resourced by OHCHR

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

Human rights components of United Nations peace missions

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

OHCHR technical cooperation projects

Azerbaijan
 Chad
 China
 Guatemala
 Liberia
 Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
 Mexico
 Mongolia
 Palestine
 Russian Federation
 Somalia
 Sudan
 Timor-Leste
 Yemen

OHCHR regional offices

Addis Ababa
 Almaty
 Bangkok
 Beirut
 Pretoria
 Santiago
 Yaoundé

OHCHR human rights advisers within United Nations country teams

Angola
 Guyana
 Nepal
 Sri Lanka
 Uganda

Article 21 <

Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.

The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

ACTION 2

Placing human rights at the centre of United Nations activities in pursuit of world peace, security, economic prosperity and social equity has been a priority of the Secretary-General's United Nations reform agenda. According to Action 2 of the second reform programme, entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations: An agenda for further change", improved links between the United Nations human rights programme and the development and humanitarian sectors will help countries, if they so request, to develop national human rights promotion and protection systems. Support to the UNCTs, therefore, must be more systematic, drawing upon the human rights expertise of OHCHR and the development and humanitarian expertise of United Nations operational agencies.

A joint initiative among the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), the Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA) and OHCHR was launched in September 2004 to support implementation of an inter-agency Plan of Action. Since the Plan recognizes that the UNCTs can ensure the sustainability of human rights protection, activities will focus on building the capacities of UNCTs. The immediate **objectives** of the initiative are to:

- Build the capacity of UNCTs to understand the linkages among human rights, human development and humanitarian action, and to work with their national partners in strengthening national human rights protection systems;
- Ensure that human rights are integrated into the United Nations joint analysis and planning frameworks at the country level, and encourage joint programming on human rights among United Nations agencies; and
- Encourage active engagement of United Nations agencies with the international human rights mechanisms, including by promoting wider ratification of the principal human rights treaties, strengthening support to the work of the human rights mechanisms, and improving responses to their recommendations.

◆ ACTIVITIES

Building UNCTs' capacities: Human rights advisers will be deployed to selected countries to advise UNCTs; a strategy on human rights integration will be developed for UNCTs; seed funds for in-country capacity-building will be made available; and practical tools and modules on national protection systems will be developed.

Joint programming to strengthen national protection system: OHCHR will help to ensure that human rights are integrated into the United Nations common analysis and planning frameworks, such as the CCA/UNDAF, the Consolidated Appeal Process and the Common Humanitarian Action Plan. Support will be provided to UNCT-based theme groups or other mechanisms on human rights that can identify possible joint activities.

Implementation of international human rights standards at the country level: United Nations agencies and UNCTs contribute to the work of the treaty bodies by monitoring State Parties' compliance with international conventions, and assist in the fact-finding missions undertaken by the independent experts of the Commission on Human Rights. Activities under this component, which aim to ensure that information submitted by UNCTs is considered by United Nations human rights bodies, and that the recommendations and observations made by human rights bodies are incorporated into UNCTs' programming, will be funded from existing resources or additional contributions from the agencies' own resources.

◆ IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Implementation will be overseen by the inter-agency Task Force on Action 2, established by UNDG, ECHA and OHCHR. The Task Force, composed of UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, OCHA, OHCHR and UNDG, will report to the heads of UNDG, ECHA and OHCHR every year. A reference group, consisting of interested agencies under UNDG and ECHA, has also been created as a wider consultative mechanism. The Task Force will consult the reference group on all strategic and substantive issues, and the reference group will help to develop new tools and guidelines. Management of the initiative will be supported by a secretariat located in OHCHR's New York office and headed by a senior coordinator. A consolidated annual report on the use of funds for Action 2 will be prepared.

◆ FUNDING

Voluntary contributions amounting to US\$ 14.6 million, covering the period of October 2004 to September 2007, are sought for the initiative (3.2 million for 2004, 6.6 million for 2005 and 4.8 million for 2006). UNDP and OHCHR are responsible for mobilizing resources; funds received will be administered by UNDP on behalf of the United Nations system. UNDP will disburse the funds as instructed by the Task Force. Funds will then be channelled by UNDP to UNCTs through the United Nations Resident Coordinators, to OHCHR and to the United Nations Staff College for the implementation of specific activities agreed upon in the Plan of Action.

As the administrator of Action 2 funds, UNDP will submit to donors a consolidated annual report on the use of the funds, which will be prepared by the Action 2 coordinator and approved by the Task Force. Funding agreements between UNDP and the donors will be established to clarify the conditions under which the funds are received and/or disbursed.

No regular-budget funding has been made available for this initiative. However, participating agencies are expected to commit additional resources for complementary activities outside the framework of the initiative. In these cases, the respective agencies will be accountable for the use of the funds. Since this is an inter-agency initiative it is not part of OHCHR's overall requirements.



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

INTRODUCTION

OHCHR has stand-alone offices in Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cambodia, Colombia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia and Montenegro. These offices have protection mandates and are based on specific agreements with the governments concerned and include promotion and protection activities.

The offices are financed by voluntary contributions provided to OHCHR, the Cambodia office being the only office which receives regular budget funding. The field offices in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo have adjusted their activities to strengthen collaboration with the human rights components of the peace missions established by the Security Council in Burundi (ONUB) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC). The implementation of joint activities will increase in 2005 and the stand-alone offices of OHCHR will concentrate in providing substantive expertise to complement the monitoring work of MONUC and ONUB; they will intervene alone only in all those other aspects for which the mandate of OHCHR allows for a more effective intervention in the protection and promotion of human rights. The offices in the Balkans will continue working in close collaboration with the regional

partners such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Council of Europe.

OHCHR is also responsible for the substantive human rights activities in Afghanistan, Angola and Iraq.

SUMMARY BUDGET IN US\$

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

	US\$
Burundi	1,349,051
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,999,227
Colombia	5,390,891
Guatemala	1,499,962
Cambodia	930,216
Bosnia and Herzegovina	504,771
Serbia and Montenegro	794,023
Angola	930,736
Afghanistan	184,981
Iraq	297,868
Total	13,881,726

Article 14 ◀

Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

BURUNDI

BACKGROUND

The agreement, signed in Pretoria at the end of November 2003 ended combat between the Government and one of the fighting factions of the *Forces pour la défense de la démocratie/Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie* (FDD/CNDD), and led to the inclusion of the FDD/CNDD in the Government. Although the process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of combatants has not yet officially begun, an army that includes FDD/CNDD members has been created in accordance with the ceasefire agreement. Meanwhile, the army has engaged with the *Parti pour la libération du peuple hutu-Forces nationales de libération* (PALIPEHUTU-FNL) in the province of Bujumbura-Rural, leading to frequent displacements of the civilian population.

Serious human rights violations have been reported during the fighting, including selective abduction, physical attacks by armed groups or individuals, sectarian threats and systematic plunder. Thousands of detainees are still awaiting trial in overcrowded prisons, although the legal basis for their detention is often weak. Individuals in detention are often subject to torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. Sexual violence, largely against women and children, is increasing, and national institutions remain too unstable to promote and protect human rights.

The United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB) was established in May 2004 to support implementation of the provisions of the ceasefire agreement. According to that agreement, elections must be held as soon as the transition period ends on 30 October 2004.

OHCHR's office in Burundi will work closely with the ONUB to build national capacities for promoting and protecting human rights. In order to coordinate their activities in the area of human rights, ONUB and OHCHR Burundi will agree on a framework of cooperation and a memorandum of understanding (MOU) will be signed. The purpose of such an agreement is to avoid duplication between the human rights component of the peacekeeping mission and OHCHR's Burundi office. The MOU will establish a clear repartition of the tasks and responsibilities.

OBJECTIVES

- Guarantee the various rights set out in the Pretoria Peace Agreement.
- Build national capacities and support institutions that aim to promote and protect human rights.
- Strengthen the rule of law and safeguard respect for fundamental rights.

STRATEGY

- Facilitate collaboration among partners on the ground.
- Support grassroots organizations through which a national reconciliation process can be developed.
- Create a database on human rights violations.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

With some 30 human rights observers at its disposal, the ONUB will spearhead monitoring activities. OHCHR will establish networks for national human rights observers, women community leaders and human rights journalists.

◆ BUILDING NATIONAL CAPACITIES

Protection activities

- Provide logistic and expert advice to the International Commission on Judicial Inquiry and the National Truth and Reconciliation Committee on the investigations they conduct.
- Establish a committee, composed of national and international non-state actors, donors and representatives of United Nations agencies, to better coordinate human rights protection in the country.
- Train 200 national human rights observers on human rights monitoring techniques and on international human rights instruments.
- Train the members of the national Commission on Human Rights and officers from the Ministry for Human Rights on the procedures for arrest and detention as set out in national and international human rights instruments. This will include providing information on human rights monitoring techniques, on drafting situation reports, and on the rights of refugees, children and women. Four training sessions will be organized during the year.

- Provide general and specific human rights training for the ONUB's staff, including civilian police, military observers and civilian observers.

Promotion activities

- Provide training on human rights to women community leaders at the provincial level (four sessions), journalists (one session), civil society associations (two sessions) and youth representatives (two sessions).
- Provide technical training on the human rights aspects of the different peace agreements that are currently being implemented and on the principles of democracy, for government administrators, officers from key post-election government departments, officials of the new army and members of the new parliament.
- Support Assisting Communities Together (ACT) projects, which provide small grants to grassroots organizations.
- Support the *Collectif des associations burundaises des droits de l'homme* (CABDH), composed of more than 50 organizations, which works in several areas of protection and promotion of human rights in Burundi (i.e. monitoring women and children, prisons and education activities).
- Help to draft a training programme for the magistrates in the forthcoming *Ecole de la magistrature* and integrate a human rights module in the curriculum on the administration of justice.
- Organize a network of women leaders of grassroots communities (192 women have already been trained in human rights) so that local communities can help to promote and defend human rights (four training sessions).
- Provide support to the nascent network of human rights journalists (87 journalists have already been trained).

Strengthening the judiciary

- Support implementation of the mechanisms provided for in the Arusha Peace Agreement: the National Commission on Human Rights, the National Truth and Reconciliation Committee, the International Commission on Judicial Inquiry, and the Ombudsman.
- Support institutions responsible for reporting to treaty bodies.
- Train 30 trainers in human rights and in the administration of justice.
- Train 30 new magistrates of upper tribunals who have been recently appointed as part of the judicial reform process.
- Train 30 judicial police officers, who are part of the Burundi national police, in judicial investigation techniques, arrest and detention proceedings.

- Train 50 lawyers in human rights defense techniques.
- Train elected members of parliament on legal drafting techniques.
- Train high-ranking commanders of the new army in human rights awareness.

Support to the administration of justice

- Advocate for the revision of domestic laws so that they conform with international human rights norms.
- Help to translate legal texts into the national language for wider dissemination throughout the country, and create a glossary of legal terms in the national language.
- Provide judicial expertise for the revision and dissemination of the Penal Code and the Code on Penal Proceedings.
- Provide legal assistance to victims of sexual violence, women, youth and other marginalized groups.
- Provide expert support in international human rights law and norms to the judiciary and the prison staff.
- Provide training to judicial police officers and to the heads of other police bodies in international human rights law and norms.

◆ MAINSTREAMING HUMAN RIGHTS

- Create a database on human rights violations and allegations of violations.
- Provide logistic and expert support to the United Nations human rights mechanisms and other treaty-based mechanisms and mandates such as special rapporteurs and independent experts.
- Participate in human rights protection-related fora, including the technical follow-up group on the protection of the rights of internally displaced persons, the thematic group on protection within the United Nations global strategy for the reintegration of war-affected Burundians, the United Nations contingency plan for 2005, the United Nations Consolidated Appeal Process, the thematic groups on the protection of children and refugees (in collaboration with UNHCR and UNICEF), joint meetings and field visits with the human rights component of the ONUB, and the contact group on issues related to the protection of human rights.

◆ HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION

- Produce radio and TV programmes on key human rights issues, peace and reconciliation, and violence against women and children.
- Produce a cartoon on the rights of children, based on daily life in the country.
- Organize the second phase of the human rights folk-song competition for the general public.
- Organize a question and answer competition on human rights for the general public.
- Print and disseminate human rights materials.
- Organize conferences on human rights issues in schools, military camps and transit centres for returnees and demobilized soldiers.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- Impunity will be challenged and the number of human rights violations will decrease as violations are more systematically investigated.
- Protection and promotion activities conducted by key actors will be better coordinated and more efficient.
- Key actors, particularly women leaders, journalists, human rights associations and local administrative staff will be able to promote and protect human rights locally.
- The human rights capacities of national and international actors will be strengthened through training sessions.
- Peaceful cohabitation will be fostered in areas where returnees and demobilized soldiers have been reintegrated.
- There will be greater respect for human rights in general, and for the rights of the women and children, in particular.
- Government authorities will better understand the proceedings related to arrest and detention.
- There will be a decline in the number of death sentences and an increase in acquittals; pretrial detention proceedings will be respected.

BENEFICIARIES

Government and administrative officials, the judiciary, civil society, the CABDH, journalists, national human rights observers, leaders of women's associations and youth organizations will benefit from the activities.

RISK ASSESSMENT

Continued fighting in Bujumbura province and the resumption of conflict anywhere else in the country could impede access. A drastic change in government structures after the election could require alterations in the proposed training programmes.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

OHCHR's Burundi office is located in Bujumbura. Activities of the office are implemented by 3 international staff and 13 national staff based in Bujumbura.

COORDINATION

OHCHR will coordinate its activities with the ONUB, the international humanitarian community and civil society organizations working in human rights, Government departments, including the national Commission on Human Rights, United Nations agencies, and the coordinating committees of which OHCHR is the chair or a member.

BUDGET IN US\$ BURUNDI

	US\$
Staff costs	761,297
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	15,000
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	71,605
General operating expenses	46,000
Supplies and acquisitions	80,970
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	218,978
Sub-total	1,193,850
Programme support costs	155,201
Total	1,349,051

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

BACKGROUND

In April 2003, the Global Inclusive Agreement to restore peace and national sovereignty in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) was approved by the participants in the Inter-Congolese Dialogue, and the Transitional Constitution, which shaped both transitional institutions and institutions supporting democracy, was adopted.

Progress in building democracy has been slow. Laws on amnesty, nationality and elections have not yet been approved, and as many as 28 million potential voters have yet to be registered, even though elections are scheduled for June 2005. Disarmament, demobilization of armed groups and the repatriation of foreign troops from the eastern part of the country still have not been completed, and an integrated army has not yet been fully established. Some 600,000 refugees and more than 3 million internally displaced persons have still not returned to their homes.

While the DRC is blessed with great wealth in natural resources these resources have been the root cause of conflicts in the country, conflicts which, in turn, have halted economic development and resulted in a chronic humanitarian crisis. It is estimated that as much as 80 per cent of the population lives on less than US\$ 0.20 per day.

Although the DRC has ratified most of the international instruments on human rights, there is insufficient awareness about human rights, both among Government officials and in the general population; inter-ethnic hatred continues to provoke armed conflicts, prison conditions are deplorable, and sexual violence and torture perpetrated against women and children is widespread.

The Commission on Human Rights resolved (resolution 2004/84) to replace the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for the Democratic Republic of the Congo with that of an Independent Expert. OHCHR is mandated to monitor the human rights situation in the country and implement a technical cooperation programme. The Office is also responsible for implementing Action 2.

OBJECTIVES

- Acquire in-depth knowledge about the human rights situation in the country and help to protect victims and vulnerable groups, in cooperation with national and international human rights mechanisms.
- Promote a civil society that respects human rights and fights against impunity.
- Integrate human rights into the strategies and programmes of United Nations agencies working in the country.

The fight against impunity and justice for the perpetrators of war crimes and crimes against humanity are the project's key elements. In addition, special attention will be paid to women's rights, violence against women and children, and the role of women in bringing peace and democracy to the country.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

◆ OBSERVATION AND PROTECTION

- Organizing regular observation missions to Kinshasa and provinces through joint operations with the human rights section of the United Nations Mission of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) and United Nations agencies.
- Monitoring respect for political rights in the context of the 2005 election campaign.
- Visiting detention centres, observing trials, investigating individual cases of human rights violations and verifying all allegations received from NGOs and other sources.
- Briefing the High Commissioner.
- Supporting the mission of the Independent Expert by briefing him regularly and organizing field missions.
- Supporting the thematic mechanisms of the Commission for Human Rights.

◆ TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

Human rights training

- Offering technical support to the inter-ministerial committee responsible for drafting the reports to treaty bodies.
- Organizing a workshop on integrating human rights principles into national laws.

- Training instructors who teach law enforcement officials, including members of the civil and military judiciary, police and penitentiary police.
- Providing technical assistance and support to the Human Rights Ministry, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of National Education.
- Training members of Parliament, notably the Parliamentary Commission on Human Rights.
- Supporting institutions promoting democracy, such as *l'Observatoire national des droits de l'homme* and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

Capacity-building

- Coordinating the activities of national human rights organizations.
- Training civil society organizations in human rights monitoring, reporting and protection.
- Training young lawyers in human rights.
- Building institutional capacities of NGOs.
- Providing equipment and materials to human rights NGOs.
- Supporting NGO micro-projects.
- Supporting projects, particularly access-to-justice projects that assist victims of sexual violence.
- Supporting organizations that defend the rights of minorities.

Promoting human rights and educational activities

- Producing radio and television programmes on human rights.
- Facilitating access to human rights documentation for human rights organizations and institutions.
- Organizing seminars on civic education for adults before and during the elections.
- Lobbying the Government to introduce human rights curricula and civic education in primary and secondary schools.
- Organizing a series of human rights conferences for students in the three eastern universities at Bukavu, Goma and Kisangani.
- Convening a seminar for 40 educators on the elaboration of a human rights training programme, aimed at creating human rights chairs in the three eastern universities.
- Providing seminars for journalists on human rights and journalistic ethics.
- Lobbying for and organizing activities about the United Nations Decade for human rights education.
- Campaigning for the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

◆ HUMAN RIGHTS MAINSTREAMING (ACTION 2)

- Integrating a human rights component in the drafting of the Common Country Assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework (CCA/UNDAF) report.
- Offering training on human rights for the staff of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT).
- Coordinating the thematic group on human rights and justice.
- Participating in the UNCT thematic groups on HIV/AIDS and gender.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

◆ OBSERVATION AND PROTECTION

- A thorough understanding of the human rights situation in the country, particularly as it concerns the electoral campaign, will be acquired.
- The High Commissioner and the Commission on Human Rights mechanisms, notably the Independent Expert, will be regularly provided with up-to-date information on the human rights situation in the country.
- Victims of human rights violations and those vulnerable to such abuse, notably women, children and minorities, will be better protected.

◆ TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

- The capacities of transitional institutions will be strengthened.
- The structures of civil society organizations and their capacity to promote and protect human rights will be reinforced.
- There will be greater awareness about human rights, in general, and the rights of women, children and minorities, in particular.

◆ HUMAN RIGHTS MAINSTREAMING (ACTION 2)

- Human rights will be integrated in the policies and programmes of the UNCT.
- A rights-based national development strategy will be elaborated.

BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries include victims of human rights violations, state institutions, political parties, civil society, the media and representatives of the international community in DRC.

RISKS ASSESSMENT


Insecurity in the eastern part of the country could delay the implementation of activities.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The DRC office consists of a director, a deputy director, an international human rights officer and 18 national staff. The Goma sub-office is staffed with an international human rights officer and six national staff members. UNOPS and UNDP are key implementing partners.

COORDINATION

International partners include MONUC, UNDP, ILO, WHO, WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO, UNESCO, UNFPA, OCHA, the Office of the Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue, the diplomatic corps, international NGOs and the United Nations Sub-regional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa (Yaoundé).

Article 28 
 Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

BUDGET IN US\$ DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

	US\$
Staff costs	1,016,936
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	86,472
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	40,642
General operating expenses	49,810
Supplies and acquisitions	256,863
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	318,504
Sub-total	1,769,227
Programme support costs	230,000
Total	1,999,227

COLOMBIA

BACKGROUND

Against a complex human rights and international humanitarian law situation, in November 1996, the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Government of Colombia signed an agreement that established the mandate for the office in Bogotá. The mandate includes the following four areas: the systematic and analytical observation of the situation of human rights and international humanitarian law; the provision of advisory services to State and Government authorities and institutions in order to ensure compatibility with international instruments, and to representatives of civil society; the provision of technical cooperation and assistance to State and Government authorities and institutions, and representatives of civil society in order to strengthen national capacity to promote and protect human rights; and the promotion and dissemination of human rights and international humanitarian law.

An integral part of the work undertaken by the Bogotá office is the elaboration of the annual report of the High Commissioner

on the situation of human rights submitted to the Commission on Human Rights. Assistance in seeking to secure implementation of the recommendations of the High Commissioner forms a significant part of the work of the office.

In September 2002, at the request of President Uribe, the office's mandate was extended through to the end of October 2006.

During its 60th session, the Commission on Human Rights reiterated its support for the activities of the Bogotá office, stressing the importance of its work in the fight against ongoing violations of human rights and breaches of international humanitarian law. The Commission also welcomed the establishment of a new field office in Bucaramanga in January 2004, which complements the existing sub-offices located in Cali and Medellín, and called upon the Government of Colombia "to actively support the office in carrying out its activities without any impediments to the fulfilment of its mandate and to make more use of the services of the office when preparing its reports to treaty bodies."

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY

The long-term objective of the office is to strengthen the capacity of the national institutions responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights and the rule of law. Within this objective, the work of the office also contributes to the efforts to overcome the internal armed conflict, and to seek national reconciliation and strengthened democracy based upon respect for human rights. Given the current human rights climate, adversely affected by the multi-dimensional complex armed conflict that is subject to frequent and unpredictable changes, as well as the implementation of restrictive measures in the framework of the democratic security policy, most of the objectives and results of the office can only be achieved in the medium and longer term.

To achieve these objectives, the Bogotá office has established a multi-year strategy (2004-2006) which focuses on five areas:

- Systematic and analytical observation of respect (or lack thereof) for human rights and international humanitarian law;
- Provision of advisory services to State and Government authorities and institutions, and to representatives of civil society;

- Provision of technical cooperation and assistance to State and Government authorities and institutions, and to representatives of civil society, with a specific focus on seeking implementation of the High Commissioner's recommendations;
- Provision of technical cooperation and assistance to support implementation of Action 2 within the United Nations system; and
- Promotion and dissemination of human rights and international humanitarian law.

Promotion of the implementation of the recommendations of the High Commissioner in a report assessing the human rights situation in the country (E/CN.4/2004/13) is central to the work of the Office. These recommendations are grouped under six headings: prevention and protection; the internal armed conflict; the rule of law and impunity; economic and social policies; promotion of a human rights culture; and technical cooperation and advice provided by OHCHR's office in Colombia.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

◆ DIALOGUE

The office will continue its dialogue, at the municipal, department and national levels, with the Government, on human rights and international humanitarian law, aimed at securing implementation of the recommendations of the High Commissioner; it will also continue its dialogue with representatives of civil society, including both NGOs and the Church, and with the international community.

◆ OBSERVATION

Information received through monitoring activities, principally in field missions undertaken by staff based in the Bogotá office, and the sub-offices of Bucaramanga, Cali and Medellín, will be analyzed; monthly, quarterly, mid-year and annual reports will be prepared.

◆ LEGAL ANALYSIS AND ADVICE

The office will work with State and Government authorities and institutions and representatives of civil society to ensure that draft and existing policies, legislation, programmes and other measures are compatible with international standards, with a

specific focus on supporting implementation of the High Commissioner's recommendations.

◆ TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Technical cooperation will be provided to State and Government authorities and institutions, and civil society organizations aimed at securing implementation of the High Commissioner's recommendations. Current projects with prisons and the Office of the Attorney-General will be completed in 2005, while training on human rights for both State officials and NGOs will continue. The office will continue its pro-active and catalytic role with the UNCT regarding implementation of Action 2 and in mainstreaming human rights within the United Nations system.

◆ INFORMATION AND PROMOTION

The office will continue to disseminate human rights and international humanitarian materials to the various State and Government authorities, institutions, civil society organization and the general public, whilst at the same time building up links with the mass media at the community, regional, national and international level to ensure qualified information on the situation of human rights and international humanitarian law in the country.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- OHCHR will have strengthened its capacity to analyze information relating to the human rights and international humanitarian law in the country.
- State entities and representatives of civil society will have been advised on the compatibility of proposed and existing policies, legislation, programmes and other measures with international standards.
- The capacity of national institutions responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights and organizations of civil society will be strengthened.
- A culture of respect for human rights and international humanitarian law within Colombian society, especially among opinion-makers, will have been reinforced.
- The capacity of the UNCT to develop tools aimed at mainstreaming human rights into the UNCT's policies, programmes, plans and activities will have been strengthened.

BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries include the Office of the Attorney-General, the Office of the Ombudsman, the Procurator-General, the Congress, the judiciary, NGOs, journalists, the media, academics, schools and colleges and civil society.

RISK ASSESSMENT

The success of the project may be jeopardized by:

- Deterioration of the situation of human rights and international humanitarian law in the country;
- Increase in polarization of Colombian society, which could reduce the impact of activities and affect the ability of the office to carry out certain activities;
- Insufficient political will to implement the recommendations of the High Commissioner and other international mechanisms;
- Persistence of the Colombian authorities in approving policies and measures contrary to the recommendations by the High Commissioner and other international mechanisms;
- Institutional limitations of the implementing partners; and
- Threats against beneficiaries and/or implementing partners.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Under the leadership of a director and deputy director, the Bogotá office is divided into five functional work areas:

- *Observation*: Responsible for consolidating data concerning cases and the general situation with the aim of encouraging investigations by national authorities.
- *Legal analysis and advice*: Responsible for analyzing the legal and thematic aspects of human rights and international humanitarian law. The group reviews complaints and cases for admissibility and legal categorization and initiates follow-up strategies with the competent authorities.
- *Technical cooperation*: Responsible for identifying, formulating, monitoring and evaluating projects, maintaining donor relations, measuring the impact of the project and developing indicators for office activities.

- *Public information and human rights promotion:* Responsible for promoting and raising awareness of the office's mandate, functions and activities, international standards and recommendations concerning human rights and humanitarian law; and
- *Administration and general support.*

The sub-offices in Bucaramanga, Cali and Medellin are led by their respective coordinators and work within these five areas, with an emphasis on observation of the situation and public information and the promotion of human rights and international humanitarian law. The sub-offices are supervised by the director and deputy director located in the Bogotá office. OHCHR has approximately 30 international staff and 40 national staff based in its offices in the country.

COORDINATION

The Office works closely with the Vice-President, the Ombudsman, the Minister of Justice and Interior, the Minister of Defense, the Minister of Education, the Congress, the Procurator-General, the Attorney-General (*Fiscalía General*), the Supreme Judicial Council, national universities, the military and the police. Civil society partners include human rights NGOs, journalists, opinion-makers, union activists and representatives of the private sector.

International partners include other United Nations agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the diplomatic community, national and international NGOs, and some international financial institutions. The office works closely with the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Colombia and the United Nations Department of Political Affairs.

The United Nations Resident Coordinator for Colombia has proposed that the UNCT use the 27 recommendations contained in the High Commissioner's report as a benchmark for United Nations work in Colombia. The United Nations agencies present in the country have set up four groups to coordinate work on priority areas of concern. OHCHR coordinates the thematic group on the rule of law and participates in the three other thematic groups: illegal drugs and alternative development, local development, and reconciliation and displacement.

The Office maintains a dialogue with UNHCR through joint activities within the Working Group on Displaced Persons, through which the Humanitarian Action Plan for Colombia is being developed. In addition, the office maintains regular contact and exchanges information with members and advisers of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the Inter-American Court, and the various human rights mechanisms of the United Nations. The office also briefs visiting representatives of foreign governments, parliamentarians and academics.

BUDGET IN US\$ COLOMBIA

	US\$
Staff costs	4,210,200
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	90,500
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	30,000
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	95,000
General operating expenses	70,000
Supplies and acquisitions	70,000
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	205,000
Sub-total	4,770,700
Programme support costs	620,191
Total	5,390,891

Article 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

GUATEMALA

BACKGROUND

Since peace accords were signed in 1996, OHCHR has been implementing consecutive technical cooperation projects in Guatemala with the aim of strengthening the rule of law and promoting and protecting human rights. These initiatives have been implemented in conjunction with the activities of both the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA) and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT).

Despite OHCHR's efforts, and those of other national and international actors, human rights are still not adequately protected. The reports issued by special rapporteurs, recommendations made by the various treaty bodies, State reports and other information gathered by OHCHR all detail numerous cases of intimidation and murders of human rights activists and indigenous leaders, lynching of judges, threats and attacks against law officials, obstruction of justice and other human rights abuses. Flaws in the judicial system persist and the institutions in charge of protecting human rights and ensuring public security

remain weak. Poverty is pervasive and most people do not know how to exercise their rights.

The Government asked OHCHR and several international actors to establish a human rights office in the country to succeed MINUGUA when its mandate ends in December 2004. In December 2003, MINUGUA, the UNCT, OHCHR and the Government of Guatemala signed an agreement to create such an office. The agreement is expected to be ratified by the Congress, and the Office should be established before the end of 2004. Should the Congress not ratify the agreement, the current technical cooperation project would conclude at the end of November.

OBJECTIVES

The main objective of OHCHR's office in Guatemala is to monitor the human rights situation in the country and to provide advice through its technical cooperation activities. OHCHR will provide analytical reports on the human rights situation to the High Commissioner and develop a communication strategy with local media to raise awareness about the human rights situation in the country. OHCHR will also continue to provide technical assistance to selected governmental and non-governmental institutions, and to the UNCT by:

- Enhancing the capacity of civil society organizations to contribute to the analysis of the human rights situation;
- Strengthening the capacity of public officials to protect and promote human rights and apply international human rights norms and standards;
- Supporting the integration of human rights into the programmes of the UNCT and United Nations agencies;
- Empowering indigenous peoples to promote their rights and assist the Government in ensuring that those rights are respected; and
- Improving the effectiveness of the judiciary and state security in addressing human rights issues (pending the availability of funds from the remnants of the Voluntary Fund for Peace offered by MINUGUA).

STRATEGY

◆ OBSERVATION

The monitoring role that OHCHR will assume is considerably different from the verification role of the departing MINUGUA. While MINUGUA conducted its own investigations of individual cases, OHCHR plans to leave that function to national governmental and non-governmental institutions, such as the Ombudsman's Office (*Procuraduría de derechos Humanos* – PDH) and local NGOs.

While OHCHR will continue to receive individual complaints and transmit them to international human rights mechanisms, its work will focus mainly on observing the overall situation. Since OHCHR's monitoring role will thus be heavily dependent on the work of national institutions, the office will work closely with these organizations at the national and local levels during the first year.

◆ TECHNICAL COOPERATION

The main objective of the technical cooperation activities will be to help create informal local human rights networks that are trained by local actors, such as the Ombudsman's auxiliaries and NGOs. These networks will then monitor and report on the human rights situation. OHCHR will also focus on indigenous rights and access to justice by indigenous peoples, and on applying international human rights law to domestic judicial processes.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

◆ STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

- Improve communication between local civil society organizations and national and international human rights mechanisms by designing training modules for human rights organizations, publishing training materials and organizing several seminars for national human rights networks and local civil society organizations.
- Improve the ability of civil society organizations to collect, analyze and disseminate human rights information in coordination with the UNCT by establishing a database of information on the main human rights challenges.

◆ STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS TO PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS

- An academic institution will elaborate and publish modules to train the Presidential Commission for Human Rights (COPREDEH) trainers on mainstreaming human rights into government policies. Training courses on the use of the modules will be organized for 36 trainers.
- Organize a two-week training course on preparing reports, particularly for the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on the Convention of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.
- Organize bi-weekly independent work sessions with the thematic units of the Ombudsman's Office (PDH) to develop strategies for cooperation with the executive, legislative and judicial branches, the public prosecutor, the UNCT and NGOs.
- Elaborate modules to train PDH trainers on cooperation with other actors in following-up individual cases.
- An international organization with expertise in forensic law and exhumations will review existing draft laws, and weekly meetings between experts and national actors will be organized, with the ultimate objective of presenting a draft law on exhumations to the Congress.

◆ MAINSTREAMING HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES

- Elaborate and publish modules and organize workshops to train United Nations staff on national, regional and international human rights mechanisms and their application, especially in relation to the implementation of Action 2 and to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).
- Participate in UNCT meetings and mainstream human rights policy issues into UNDAF.
- Prepare a two-year plan for addressing the most urgent human rights issues through the inter-agency working group of the UNCT; this will include defining an effective human rights protection and advocacy mechanism for the UNCT.

◆ EMPOWERING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES TO PROMOTE AND ENSURE RESPECT FOR THEIR RIGHTS

- Translate and publish modules and organize seminars to train local indigenous community representatives.
- Organize training workshops for NGOs.
- Establish a dialogue between the Municipal Development Councils and human rights networks, and organize seminars on human rights challenges with senior members of the Councils.
- Elaborate a strategy for a national media campaign to promote public awareness of inter-cultural values and indigenous rights, focusing on gender. The campaign will be organized with the inter-institutional indigenous coordinator, the Presidential Commission against Discrimination and Racism (CODISRA), PDH and an appointed advertising consultant. They will print and develop audio-visual materials for the campaign.
- Design a school campaign, to be launched in concert with the media campaign, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, PDH and CODISRA.
- Prepare a proposal for integrating ILO Convention 169 and other international instruments related to indigenous rights into national law.

◆ IMPROVING THE JUDICIARY AND STATE SECURITY

- Train 400 police officers in working with the community to prevent crimes and human right abuses.
- Elaborate measures to improve respect for the human rights of persons in prison and pre-trial detention, with a special focus on women and children. These measures will ultimately be presented by the Ministry of Interior to the executive and the judiciary.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- Government and non-governmental organizations dedicated to the protection and promotion of human rights will be better prepared to monitor and report on human rights abuses.
- NGOs and the UNCT will be better prepared to coordinate with international human rights mechanisms, address

indigenous peoples' and women's rights issues, and integrate international human rights norms into national policies and practices.

BENEFICIARIES

Direct beneficiaries will include COPREDEH, PDH, the Office for the Defence of Indigenous Women (DEMI), the Judicial School (UCI), CODISRA, the Presidential Secretariat for Women (SEPREM), the Public Ministry, the judiciary, the national police, the armed forces, the National Movement for Human Rights (MNDH), the National Council of Indigenous Peoples (CNPI), the Institute of Compared Studies on Penal Science (ICCPG), and the UNCT.

Activities will also indirectly benefit the Guatemalan people, particularly individuals and communities at risk of becoming victims of human rights abuses.

RISKS ASSESSMENT

The principal risk is the possibility that the agreement establishing the office will not be ratified by Congress before the end of the year. In an effort to avoid delays in Congress, the Resident Coordinator, OHCHR's current project coordinator in the country and OHCHR's desk officer for Guatemala have held meetings with the President of the Congress and other authorities of the legislative branch to encourage ratification.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Under the leadership of a director and a deputy director, and with the support of three units (Public Information, Security and Administration) that will service all areas, the office is expected to be divided into five inter-dependent areas of work: human rights observation, national capacity-building, human rights mainstreaming, promotion of indigenous rights, and support to the judiciary.

All staff will be located in the capital. Staff members will communicate regularly with local human rights networks throughout the country and will visit the interior whenever necessary.

COORDINATION

The office aims not only to strengthen national institutions but also to reinforce the UNCT's capacity to follow-up on human rights issues and to provide support in this area. Thus, OHCHR's activities will be closely coordinated with the UNCT, UNDP and United Nations Volunteers (UNV) will provide financial and logistical support to the office.

OHCHR has worked closely with MINUGUA, is already coordinating MINUGUA's indigenous peoples unit and is helping to draft and implement MINUGUA's transition plan.

The office will maintain close ties with other international organizations working in the country, including the Organization of American States' Peace Programme in Guatemala and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

FUNDING

The office will be funded from voluntary contributions and from contributions from UNDP, UNV and the remnants of the Guatemala Voluntary Fund for Peace. OHCHR's requirements are detailed in the budget below.

BUDGET IN US\$ GUATEMALA

	US\$
Staff costs	752,800
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	82,500
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	164,600
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	35,400
General operating expenses	116,800
Supplies and acquisitions	105,300
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	70,000
Sub-total	1,327,400
Programme support costs	172,562
Total	1,499,962

CAMBODIA

BACKGROUND

The field office in Cambodia was established in 1993 at the end of the mandate of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). Its mandate, and that of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia, were established by the Commission on Human Rights in resolution 1993/6 and elaborated upon in subsequent resolutions of the Commission and General Assembly. They include technical assistance, monitoring, protection and reporting on the human rights situation in the country.

At its sixtieth session in 2004, the Commission, in resolution 2004/79, while welcoming progress, expressed concern about continuing violations of human rights and invited the Secretary-General and the international community, including NGOs, to continue to assist the Government in building capacity for the promotion and protection of human rights and in securing democracy.

OHCHR's memorandum of understanding (MOU) for a programme of technical cooperation, which lapsed in February 2004, was renewed in November 2004 for a further two years. The current MOU includes the provision of continuing assistance in promoting and protecting human rights; the promotion of greater integration of the human rights dimension into education, health and other development programmes; the provision of technical support for the Government's reform programmes, including in the area of administration of justice and the legislative process; supporting the participation of civil society and the promotion of public education in democracy and human rights, especially in the domains of economic, social and cultural rights in conformity with international human rights standards; the provision upon request by the Government of technical assistance and advice in fulfilling its responsibilities, including submission of reports to the treaty bodies; and the provision of advice and assistance on the establishment of a national human rights institution, and the training of its staff.

While Cambodia has made important gains in establishing peace and security since the Paris Peace Accords of 1991, efforts to establish democratic state institutions that function under the rule of law have been faltering and undermined by a lack of

accountability and endemic corruption. Impunity remains a serious and widespread problem. Cambodians living below the poverty line, who make up between 36 and 45 per cent of the total population, have not benefited from the considerable economic growth of the past decade, and there is growing concern that the current pattern of economic development is resulting in increased dispossession and victimization of the most vulnerable sectors of the population. During the past year, Cambodia's natural resources, upon which the rural poor depend for their basic livelihood and subsistence, have continued to be depleted. There is growing landlessness and continuing evictions in rural and urban areas, unequal access to health care and education, and grossly inadequate provision of basic services in these sectors. Indigenous peoples face increasing threats to their lands and culture.

OBJECTIVES

The report of the external evaluation stressed that OHCHR's most valuable work in Cambodia is its protection work and its role in fostering a climate favourable to human rights. Taking into consideration the Commission's concerns about continuing violations of human rights, including torture, excessive pre-trial detention, issues relating to land reform, violence against political and civil activists, as well as the continuing problems relating to the rule of law, impunity and corruption, OHCHR's priorities are to:

- Assist the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in his role as public advocate for the promotion and protection of human rights in the country;
- Continue to work against impunity, including by reviewing protection, casework and recommendations made over the past decade;
- Advocate for freedom of information, assembly and association to promote open and accountable Government institutions, meaningful and informed public policy and debates, and means to counter corruption;
- Ensure that citizens are able to participate in public affairs, and that Cambodian NGOs and other civil society groups working for human rights receive balanced and sustained support for their activities and can carry out their work in conformity with the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms;

- Help to build an independent and effective judiciary, together with the Government, NGOs and intergovernmental agencies, by advocating for structural reforms of key institutions and for the elaboration of key laws;
- Help to ensure that management and use of land and natural resources is consistent with international human rights standards; and
- Work with the Government, multilateral and bilateral development agencies, the United Nations system, the Bretton Woods institutions and NGOs to integrate and implement human rights standards in their development policies and programmes.

The long-term objective of the Office is to help develop democratic institutions based on respect for human rights under the rule of law.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

- Monitoring the human rights situation to ensure that local human rights organizations and others advocating for human rights are able to carry out their responsibilities without threat, and that citizens are able to participate safely in political and public life.
- Following preparations for the Khmer Rouge trials and helping to ensure that legal and policy measures related to the trials have a positive impact on impunity and the administration of justice.
- Promoting accountability of Government institutions and meaningful participation of citizens in policy- and decision-making through continued work on freedom of information and association, and against corruption.
- Contributing to judicial reform by ensuring that essential laws conform to international human rights standards.
- Promoting compliance with Cambodia's international human rights obligations by strengthening cooperation with the human rights treaty bodies and with relevant thematic procedures.
- Focusing on the human rights of rural populations by helping to complete and implement the legislative framework governing natural resources, including key sub-decrees; by working on land, forestry and fisheries concessions, and on their impact on the human rights and well-being of affected populations; and by addressing the land issues facing indigenous communities.

- Clarifying, integrating and implementing human rights standards in the work of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), the consultative group of donors, civil society, and in programmes and strategies to reduce poverty. OHCHR will continue to promote the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, including by strengthening cooperation with the relevant international and regional mechanisms and procedures.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- Complaints of human rights violations will be addressed and brought to the attention of local and national authorities for effective remedy, and to the international bodies when domestic remedies are exhausted or unavailable.
- Relevant national institutions will be strengthened and laws and policies will be consistent with human rights standards.
- NGOs and civil society groups will be able to function and carry out their work in conformity with the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and will be provided with sustained and balanced support for their activities.
- Credible steps will be taken to establish an independent judiciary, including by ending outside interference in the courts, by restructuring the Supreme Council of Magistracy, and by adopting a law on the status of judges and prosecutors consistent with international standards.
- Basic laws – including a penal code, a code of criminal procedure, a civil code and a code of civil procedure, as well as legislation relating to access to information and freedoms of expression, association and assembly – will be consistent with Cambodia's international human rights obligations.
- Credible steps will be taken to combat the problems of impunity and corruption, including the investigation and prosecution of reported cases, accession to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and adoption and implementation of an anti-corruption law consistent with the Convention.
- Key sub-decrees of the 2001 Land Law will be adopted and implemented, and environmental- and social-impact assessments of concessions of land, forests and fisheries, consistent with international human rights standards, will be undertaken.

- Adequate provisions will be made for legal aid for the poor.
- Adequate budget allocations will be provided for the judicial and social sectors and efficiently disbursed.
- Cambodia will accede to individual communications procedures of international human rights treaties to which it is a party (Convention Against Torture, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination).
- United Nations agencies and development practitioners will be equipped to integrate human rights into their programmes and policies and to operationalize a human rights-based approach to development.

BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries will include Government departments and agencies, including the Ministries of Justice, Interior, Land Management, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and Women's Affairs; judges, prosecutors and the courts; members and staff of the National Assembly and the Senate; the UNCT, development agencies; NGOs and civil society groups; victims of violations of human rights; and the general population.

RISK ASSESSMENT

The situation in Cambodia is unpredictable; in many areas progress may be difficult and sometimes impeded. Continued support from the international community is crucial to the success of the activities.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

OHCHR will implement the above activities through its main office in Phnom Penh and a small office in Battambang. The management structure consists of the chief's office, a technical cooperation unit, a protection unit and the administration unit.

The chief's office is responsible for overall policy and management, including coordinating support to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, preparing reports and undertaking

IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD – HUMAN RIGHTS SUPPORT FOR PEACE-MAKING, PEACEKEEPING AND PEACE-BUILDING ACTIVITIES

activities to foster an enabling environment for human rights work in the country.

The technical cooperation programme helps to develop the institutional capacity, laws, policies and practices that are necessary to implement Cambodian law and international human rights agreements and instruments.

The protection programme is responsible for safeguarding human rights through monitoring, research and analysis, and reporting on the human rights situation.


The Administrative Unit provides personnel, administrative, financial and logistical support, and serves as the security focal point.

COORDINATION

OHCHR works with the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the Government, is a member of the UNCT, and cooperates with the World Bank and other multilateral and bilateral donors and development agencies on issues of common concern. OHCHR's office coordinates closely with NGOs in all areas of its work.

FUNDING

Core funding of US\$ 1,589,400 is provided under the regular budget. This covers seven professional international staff, 18 national general service staff, travel costs incurred by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and support from headquarters. All other expenses are funded under the Trust Fund for Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia, established by the UNTAC and transferred to OHCHR in 1993. Voluntary funding of US\$ 930,216 is required to support additional human rights activities in Cambodia during 2005.

Article 9 
 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

**BUDGET IN US\$
CAMBODIA**

	US\$
Staff costs	306,600
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	185,400
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	38,800
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	16,800
Contractual services	53,300
General operating expenses	96,200
Supplies and acquisitions	32,600
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	93,500
Sub-total	823,200
Programme support costs	107,016
Total	930,216

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

BACKGROUND

OHCHR opened a field office in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1994, primarily to service the mandate of the Special rapporteur appointed by the Commission on Human Rights. The field office operates according to the mandate established for it in Annex 6 of the Dayton General Framework Agreement for Peace (GFAP).

Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to be at a crucial stage in its transition from a state-owned to free-market economy and from war to peace and rule of law. Although there is now a drive within the Government and among some international organizations to push towards economic development and entry into the European Union, the enjoyment of human rights still eludes some segments of the society, particularly civilian war victims and victims of trafficking.

Many of the human rights concerns during this transitional period have their origins in the conflict of the 1990s. Alleged war criminals and racketeers continue to exert strong political and economic power. They benefit from and foster a climate in which it is increasingly difficult to claim rights other than through ethnic association linked to political affiliation. As a result, discrimination based on ethnicity and political affiliations is growing, and action on human rights issues connected to the conflict, such as prosecuting those accused of war crimes and addressing the rights of the families of missing persons and of concentration camps survivors, is impeded.

Although the Government has now adopted its poverty-reduction strategy paper and has begun to implement it, provisions for education, health care and social protections are below international human rights standards, and poverty is becoming a serious concern. In addition, trafficking of persons continues, and Bosnia and Herzegovina has become not only the starting place, but also a transit station and destination for these activities.

Attempts to create a strong legal framework are impeded by the weakness of the State's institutions. The massive reforms being carried out in the judiciary and in the legislature should, ultimately, improve the rule of law, but laws and their human rights components still have to be harmonized and implemented effectively. OHCHR lost an important counterpart for protecting human rights with the cessation of the Human Rights Chamber on 31 December 2003. Since the Constitutional Court, which replaced the Human Rights Chamber, has a different mandate than the Chamber, it is feared that there is no longer any effective recourse for victims of human rights violations.

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY

The focus of OHCHR's activities in the region is to strengthen national capacity, both within the Government and in civil society, to promote and protect human rights, and to support the integration and mainstreaming of human rights into the United Nations Country Team's (UNCT) work.

OHCHR's mandate under Annex 6 of the Dayton Peace Agreement is to ensure that critical human rights issues can be addressed by creating a viable national legal framework with appropriate mechanisms for redress. OHCHR has been the only international organization in Bosnia and Herzegovina to focus

on the vital relationship between duty-bearers and rights-holders, working with all levels of Government, relevant sectors of the international community and civil society. OHCHR is engaged in all parts of the process, from the promulgating legislation to ensuring the participation of civil society and monitoring implementation. This approach allows partners in all sectors to understand the practical application of human rights and ensures that OHCHR's activities can be ultimately, and successfully, transferred to partners.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

The field office is the operational and resource base for activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina within OHCHR's technical cooperation project for southeast Europe; it will also continue its activities within its monitoring mandate under the Dayton Peace Agreement by:

- Monitoring and responding to human rights concerns as they arise and as they are identified by the Rights-based Municipal Assessment Project (RMAP), a joint project with UNDP and the Government to mainstream human rights and strengthen national capacities;
- Continuing to ensure that human rights are integrated into the RMAP, notably through the development and consolidation of a methodology for human rights-based development;
- Ensuring that the national institutions protecting human rights have the necessary capacity and jurisdiction under the Constitution;
- Providing support and strengthening national capacities in human rights treaty-body reporting, and cooperation with and implementation of recommendations of all United Nations human rights mechanisms; and
- Providing direct assistance to the Government and NGOs in the implementation of the Gender Law, and supporting gender analyses in the programmes and policies of United Nations agencies and other international organizations.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- Increased understanding of the application of human rights.
- Transparency in the domestic legal framework.
- Strengthened and more accountable domestic institutions and greater accountability among non-state actors.
- Increased participation by and greater expertise of civil society.
- Greater integration of human rights into the UNCT's programmes.

BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries include those at risk of discrimination based on ethnicity, political affiliation or gender, war-related vulnerable groups, such as families of missing persons and torture victims, those at risk of trafficking, victims of domestic violence, those without access to justice or in need of redress for past human rights violations, employees affected by labour rights violations and the adverse effects of macro-economic policies, the Government and international organizations.

RISKS ASSESSMENT

The primary risk to implementation of this project is the fragmentation of the political parties in power, which could lead to the Government's unwillingness to cooperate. In addition, civil society faces financial difficulties in all areas and lacks sufficient expertise to address human rights concerns through the legal framework.

COORDINATION

The field presence cooperates closely with national NGOs and relevant Government departments, United Nations agencies, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Council of Europe and diplomatic missions.

BUDGET IN US\$ BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

	US\$
Staff costs	362,500
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	5,000
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	5,000
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	2,500
Contractual services	36,700
General operating expenses	20,000
Supplies and acquisitions	15,000
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	446,700
Programme support costs	58,071
Total	504,771

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

BACKGROUND

OHCHR opened a field office in Serbia and Montenegro in 1996 to support the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for the former Yugoslavia. In November 1998, an initial status agreement was concluded between the Government and the High Commissioner formalizing OHCHR's human rights monitoring, reporting, promotion and protection mandate. With the change from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro in late 2002, a new memorandum of understanding was drawn up between OHCHR and the Council of Ministers of the State Union. This agreement, which was signed on 18 March 2003, reaffirms the commitments of Serbia and Montenegro in the area of human rights and its wish to strengthen national capacities and institutions to protect and promote human rights.

Serbia and Montenegro is still in transition from ten years of aggressive nationalism and war towards a democratic and rights-respecting country integrated into European political

structures. The investigations into the assassination of Serbian Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic on 12 March 2003 revealed the power and ubiquity of organized crime networks in the country. Much of the institutional reform that had taken place since the end of the Milosevic regime appears to be insufficient, notably in the judiciary, the police and the security sector.

In 2004, the Human Rights Committee considered the initial report of Serbia and Montenegro. In April 2005, the Committee of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is expected to consider the State Party report. The Government also finalized its long-overdue initial reports under other human rights instruments.

The main human rights concerns in Serbia and Montenegro include insufficient realization of the rule of law and widespread impunity not only for war criminals, but for those who perpetrate major human rights violations, such as the police, who allegedly use torture and ill-treatment, traffickers, and others who perpetrate violence against women. Ethnic tension is high in certain regions of the country. The Roma community continues to face multiple forms of discrimination in accessing public services, employment, health care and education. It is particularly urgent to build the capacity of NGOs and other civil society actors to assume human rights monitoring and policy analysis.

Kosovo remains an important factor in the stability in the region, especially in view of the March 2004 violence against minorities and the push for a faster and more comprehensive transfer of powers from UNMIK to the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government (PISG) and for the resolution of Kosovo's final status. Continuing violence and growing pressure in Serbia over the lack of safe conditions for the return of internally displaced persons also threaten the realization of human rights.

South Serbia also remains an area of instability, with continued terrorist activity by Albanian extremists, aggravated by unrest in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Non-violent regionalist movements in Vojvodina are expected to increase, with probable political consequences. During 2005, OHCHR's work will focus on handing over its functions to Government agencies, civil society actors and members of the United Nations country team (UNCT), as appropriate.

OBJECTIVES

The long-term objective of OHCHR remains to ensure better protection of human rights and rule of law throughout the country and to provide support for and an operational platform to implement activities within the sub-regional strategy for southeast Europe.

Immediate objectives include working as part of the UNCT on integrating human rights into the programmes of all United Nations agencies. The office will collaborate with other international organizations, including the OSCE and the Council of Europe, to maximize its impact and avoid duplication of effort. A considerable part of OHCHR's resources will be directed towards developing the capacity of civil society to engage in human rights monitoring, analysis, advocacy and promotion, and to make democratic processes sustainable so that OHCHR's mandate can be transferred to others. The office aims to establish and implement a legal framework, based on international human rights obligations, through which duty-bearers are obliged to respect, protect and fulfil human rights, and credible institutions and mechanisms are created that can provide redress for human rights violations.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

- Monitor and report on human rights developments, providing the information and analysis needed to successfully implement the sub-regional strategy.
- Support the efforts of the relevant national and UNMIK/PISG authorities in Kosovo in their institutional reform processes.
- Monitor the situation of vulnerable groups, including minorities in Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo, especially the Roma, and human rights defenders.
- Continue establishing and coordinating human rights contact groups, bringing together international and national organizations to identify the most important human rights issues in the country, strengthen NGOs' capacity to influence the Government, and create formidable advocates for human rights.
- Develop the capacity of civil society through the Assisting Communities Together project and other programmes.
- Strengthen the capacity of Government authorities to provide the four outstanding initial reports to human rights

treaty bodies and ensure follow-up to the recommendations of the committees.

- Assist NGOs in using the treaty mechanisms, including shadow reporting, and enhance their advocacy/lobbying strategies through technical advice, tutoring and training support.
- Facilitate the work of other treaty- and charter-based mechanisms to ensure that United Nations committees and experts have access to information and relevant organizations.
- Advocate for early accession to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and support the national authorities' efforts to adopt implementing legislation and procedures.
- Help to pass empowering legislation in Serbia and, once established, provide technical advice and training support as required to ensure that an independent and functional national human rights institution is established.
- In Kosovo, support the efforts of the Ombudsperson to be recognized by all executive institutions of Government.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- At the end of 2005, Serbia and Montenegro will have submitted initial reports to all human rights treaty bodies.
- Recommendations by treaty bodies and charter-based mechanisms will be discussed publicly and implemented jointly by Government authorities and civil society.
- Government and civil society will be able to fulfil their important roles in implementing international human rights standards on the national level.

BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries include victims and potential victims of human rights violations, such as the marginalized, the poor, victims of violence, and those who need assistance in getting access to justice, Government agencies, non-governmental human rights organizations, the UNCT, and other international agencies working in Serbia and Montenegro.

RISK ASSESSMENT

The main risk to the project comes from the political uncertainty in the area. In case of possible radicalization and a shift away from the reform processes, some of OHCHR's methodologies and activities may have to be modified. A rise in right-wing nationalism and social unrest due to increased unemployment, a crisis involving the refugee and internally displaced populations, or more conflict in South Serbia and Kosovo may hinder implementation of OHCHR's exit strategy in 2005.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

In Belgrade, the office is composed of a chief of mission, three international human rights officers, three national professional staff and four support staff. In Montenegro, the office is being reduced to one national staff. The Kosovo sub-office is staffed with a head of the sub-office and two national staff.

COORDINATION

The office cooperates closely with the UNCT through the heads-of-agencies meetings, participation in retreats and meetings, and by leading the thematic committee on human rights. OHCHR will also maintain its involvement in United Nations harmonized programming, including the Common Country Assessment/the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (CCA/UNDAF) process and the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals.

Coordination with other international organizations and NGOs will be achieved through the Human Rights Contact Group, which the office created in 2001. The Contact Group works to avoid duplication of efforts by the different agencies involved and improve coordination within the human rights community in Serbia and Montenegro.

BUDGET IN US\$ SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

	US\$
Staff costs	596,275
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	10,000
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	3,500
Contractual services	56,400
General operating expenses	20,000
Supplies and acquisitions	16,500
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	702,675
Programme support costs	91,348
Total	794,023

ANGOLA

BACKGROUND

The human rights section of the United Nations Mission in Angola (UNMA) has been active since 1995, working within the peace processes launched with the support of the United Nations. Following the resumption of fighting in 1998, the section was largely confined to working in Luanda and Benguela. In February 2002, the Security Council mandated the section to assist the Government in protecting and promoting human rights and in building institutions to consolidate peace and enhance the rule of law. OHCHR developed a project to support peace-building in the country following the termination of UNMA's mandate in February 2003.

Two years since the end of armed conflict, the Government and civil society are beginning to come to terms with the country's human rights commitments and the challenges that still lie ahead. Social and economic rights are still not fully respected, and access to justice is limited to the capital. A process is now underway to establish a national and provincial system of human rights plans of action and institutions. In the absence of

a well-functioning judiciary, such a system may be crucial for ensuring accountability as the country prepares for general elections, scheduled for 2006: the first elections since 1992, and the first ever for Angola as an independent nation at peace.

During extensive consultations with OHCHR, Government institutions, other United Nations agencies, donors and civil society groups agreed that OHCHR has an important role to play in the country's transition process, and that it should remain in the country at least until the general elections are held. The Office therefore plans to extend its presence in the country to implement another two-year project (2005-2006); the project will complement the country's efforts to consolidate peace and democracy, to build respect for human rights and the rule of law, and to promote respect for the social and economic rights of all Angolans.

STRATEGY

As OHCHR's mandate is limited to human rights promotion, all work related to human rights protection will depend on the Office's partners, of which the most important will be civil society organizations. The Office will also work to bring other United Nations agencies with a field presence in Angola more systematically into human rights protection activities. OHCHR's main strategy vis-à-vis the Government will be to actively support the establishment of a national human rights institution – with direct links to the provincial human rights committees – and to assist these institutions in achieving the necessary technical and financial resources to actively carry out protection functions in the country.

OBJECTIVES

The overall objective is to assist in the consolidation of peace and democracy by strengthening national capacities in human rights and the rule of law. Four immediate objectives, which are not expected to be fully achieved until the completion of the two-year project, are:

- Mainstreaming human rights throughout the society;
- Promoting the rule of law, access to justice and reconciliation;
- Promoting civil and political rights, in view of the 2006 general elections; and

- Promoting the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, and implementation of the rights-based strategy to combat poverty.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

◆ MAINSTREAMING HUMAN RIGHTS

- Convening workshops and training sessions through provincial human rights committees.
- Assisting in the finalization of the national human rights plan of action and supporting its implementation.
- Lobbying for, helping to establish, assisting in fundraising for and building the capacity of a national human rights institution.
- Supporting the involvement of legislators in national and international human rights activities.
- Training civil servants and NGOs in the drafting of treaty-body reports (Angola is a possible pilot country for an expanded core document), and supporting the Government in implementing treaty-body recommendations.
- Implementing Action 2 through the thematic group on human rights, and by including other United Nations agencies in rights-based work.
- Coordinating regularly with the Government, donors and NGO networks.

◆ PROMOTING THE RULE OF LAW, ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND RECONCILIATION

- Supporting the introduction of a paralegal system and a community-mediation structure.
- Training and supporting NGOs in country-wide human rights monitoring and protection.
- Working with the police to establish preventive/community-oriented strategies and implement a human rights training programme.
- Consolidating the information-technology and case-tracking capacity of the prosecutor general and the penitentiary administration.
- Promoting and providing technical and logistical support to the missions of special rapporteurs on freedom of expression and the right to adequate housing.

◆ PROMOTING CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

- Financing radio programmes and disseminating public information on human rights-related electoral issues.
- Working with political parties to ensure that human rights are promoted and respected during the upcoming electoral campaign.
- Fostering an active role for civil society in the electoral process by enhancing its capacity to monitor, educate and inform, and lobby.
- Supporting the involvement of women in the electoral campaign.
- Training and supporting provincial human rights committees to promote the Southern African Development Community (SADC) electoral principles and to monitor the election campaign.
- Promoting civil registration in the run-up to voting.

Article 17 ◀
Everyone has
the right to own
property alone
as well as in
association
with others.
No one shall be
arbitrarily
deprived of
his property.

◆ PROMOTING ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

- Working with the Government and civil society to prepare the first report under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- Training civil servants, NGOs and provincial human rights committees in monitoring implementation of the poverty-reduction strategy paper.
- Working with international financial institutions and donors on rights-based implementation of the poverty-reduction strategy paper.
- Promoting corporate human rights responsibility among oil companies, related to initiatives like the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), which aims to ensure that revenues from extractive industries contribute to sustainable development and poverty reduction, the Global Compact, a UN-led initiative that seeks to advance responsible corporate citizenship enabling business to be part of the solution to the challenges of globalization, and the proposed set of norms on human rights responsibilities of transnational corporations.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- National and provincial human rights plans of action are elaborated and implemented during the year.
- A national human rights institution is established and made operational by the end of the year.
- An expanded core document is presented to the treaty bodies, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Human Rights Committee, to African instruments, to the Global Compact and to the New Partnership for Africa's Development peer-review mechanism.
- Remaining core treaties are ratified.
- Political accountability of the executive regarding human rights issues is strengthened.
- Action 2 is implemented throughout the United Nations system in Angola.
- Coordination of human rights activities between donors and NGOs is improved.
- A multi-year strategic plan on access-to-justice is elaborated.
- Police and the armed forces have greater awareness about human rights.
- The legal rights of detainees are respected.

- Conditions for pluralistic political debate and freedom of expression and association are improved.
- The electoral campaign is held in accordance with SADC principles.
- The poverty-reduction strategy paper and Millennium Development Goals are implemented and monitored according to human rights principles.
- Protection and promotion of social and economic rights are fully reflected in national and provincial human rights strategies and institutions.

BENEFICIARIES

The direct beneficiaries of the project will be the Government, the judicial system, new human rights institutions and non-governmental stakeholders. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the people of Angola.

RISK ASSESSMENT

The combination of rising poverty and freedom of expression may create a climate of confrontation and instability in the country, resulting in a crackdown on civil liberties. The Government's will and ability to implement a rights-based development project are crucial to the success of the project.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

A human rights office, consisting of three international and two national human rights officers, and two national project assistants, will implement the OHCHR project under the supervision of the United Nations Resident Coordinator. UNOPS and UNDP are responsible for the financial management of the project.

The human rights office is planning for a parallel project to be implemented through UNDP; for this purpose a memorandum of understanding between UNDP and OHCHR Angola will be drafted.

BUDGET IN US\$ ANGOLA

	US\$
Staff costs	697,200
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	0
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	44,210
Supplies and acquisitions	82,250
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	823,660
Programme support costs	107,076
Total	930,736

AFGHANISTAN

BACKGROUND

OHCHR's technical cooperation activities in Afghanistan are fully integrated into the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). They aim to build upon the implementation of the human rights provisions in the December 2001 Bonn Agreement, which include provisions binding the Afghan government to international human rights standards during the transition to peace and reconciliation, securing the political participation of women, providing for the establishment of an independent human rights commission, mandating human rights monitoring and investigations, and calling for a national programme of human rights education.

In their efforts to build and enhance national capacities in these key areas of concern, OHCHR and UNAMA support the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC), which has emerged as the pre-eminent institution that protects and promotes human rights.

Giving priority to Afghan ownership and leadership of the transition process, UNAMA and OHCHR have focused on strengthening national processes and institutions aimed at promoting and protecting human rights. Cooperation has therefore been fostered among the Government, the AIHRC, civil society and the United Nations. Support will also be provided to the independent expert on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan.

OBJECTIVES

- Provide advice on integrating human rights into UNAMA's work and help UNAMA ensure that all United Nations' activities integrate the promotion and protection of human rights.
- Assist the Government, through the human rights unit of UNAMA and the AIHRC, in promoting and protecting human rights.
- Support the AIHRC's efforts to enhance its effectiveness.
- Support the mandate of the independent expert of the Commission on Human Rights on Afghanistan.
- Support the transitional justice processes in Afghanistan.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

OHCHR will continue to work to develop and strengthen democratic institutions that will be effective in safeguarding and ensuring respect for human rights under the rule of law. The Office will also continue to support UNAMA through the work of a senior human rights adviser who reports both to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and OHCHR, and who coordinates UNAMA's human rights-related activities.

Technical cooperation activities will continue to be fully integrated into UNAMA's structures and will provide full support to the AIHRC's work plan. Planned activities include:

- Human rights monitoring and investigation, including processing and addressing complaints or petitions;
- Verifying that human rights standards are met;
- Implementing a national programme of human rights education;
- Promoting respect for the human rights of women and children;

- In the area of transitional justice, providing assistance to the Government in implementing the approach chosen to deal with abuses of the past, based on the recommendations of and national consultations with the AIHRC, and putting into practice the report of the mapping exercise prepared by OHCHR in 2004 which covers past human rights violations in Afghanistan committed between 1978 and 2001;
- Evaluating the AIHRC's work and the support provided by cooperating United Nations agencies;
- Developing and implementing a follow-on project of technical cooperation in support of the AIHRC;
- Providing technical expertise to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to assist the Government in meeting its reporting obligations under international human rights instruments;
- Conducting forensic investigations into mass graves in the north of the country (security permitting and subject to agreement with UNAMA, the Afghan authorities and the AIHRC); and
- Contributing to a United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) utilizing a rights-based approach.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- Priority will be given to human rights considerations in planning and implementing assistance activities in Afghanistan.
- Human rights work, including through UNAMA and AIHRC field offices throughout the country, will be better coordinated.
- The evaluation of the AIHRC will enable stocktaking after its two-year work plan is completed and will provide guidance for the AIHRC on how to build upon its achievements and enhance its effectiveness.
- The AIHRC will be more effective in promoting and protecting human rights across the country, especially those of women, children and other vulnerable groups, including through a strengthened human rights monitoring and investigations capacity.
- If OHCHR were to be able to investigate the two mass grave sites, national forensic experts would be trained in this skill and concrete evidence of two massacres will be made available for use in the context of the chosen transitional justice approach.
- Assistance provided for human rights treaty reporting will strengthen Afghanistan's institutional capacity to meet its obligations adequately and in a timely manner.

- Both the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the subsequent UNDAF will incorporate a rights-based approach adopted by the United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs).

BENEFICIARIES

The people of Afghanistan and the AIHRC will be the primary beneficiaries of this project. The international community, as a whole, will benefit as a more stable and human rights-sensitive Afghanistan develops.

RISK ASSESSMENT

The situation in Afghanistan remains unpredictable and implementation of the project will depend upon the security situation in the country, the outcome of the presidential and parliamentary elections, and the future of the peacekeeping mission, whose mandate ends in March 2005.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The project will continue to be implemented in the framework of the joint OHCHR/UNAMA/UNDP programme. UNDP, OHCHR's partner in this joint technical cooperation project, manages the funds. The support project will be managed by a Kabul-based project steering committee composed of three representatives of the Independent Commission, one representative from its secretariat, the UNAMA senior human rights adviser, one OHCHR representative and one UNDP representative. At the same time, OHCHR headquarters will continue to provide support to the Kabul-based senior human rights adviser and project staff. A desk officer based at OHCHR, Geneva, will provide support to the programme.

FUNDING

OHCHR's requirements amounting to US\$ 184,981 cover the salary of the desk officer and activities in the area of transitional justice.

BUDGET IN US\$ AFGHANISTAN

	US\$
Staff costs	124,400
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	39,300
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	0
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	163,700
Programme support costs	21,281
Total	184,981

IRAQ

BACKGROUND

On 26 and 27 July 2004 consultations were held in Amman between the Iraqi Ministry of Human Rights, the Iraqi Ministry of Justice and the United Nations agencies involved in the implementation of Cluster 9 (Good Governance and Civil Society) of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Iraq. The meeting was organized jointly by OHCHR, UNDP and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI); its aim was to discuss the Ministries' priorities and strategies and to explore the support that the United Nations could provide in order to promote and protect human rights and reinforce the rule of law. The meeting adopted recommendations to address past human rights violations and the current situation of human rights in Iraq, and to establish or strengthen Iraqi institutions for the protection of human rights; these recommendations form the basis of the human rights programme.

OHCHR's technical cooperation activities are fully integrated into the United Nations Strategic Plan for Iraq, Cluster 9, which

focuses on good governance and civil society, and in the United Nations Country Team's human rights programme (2005-2006). The human rights programme consists of nine different groups of projects: strengthening the Ministry of Human Rights; strengthening the Ministry of Justice; establishing a national human rights institution; strengthening civil society; enhancing the administration of justice; developing a national strategy on options for transitional justice; developing and implementing a national programme on human rights education; supporting the media; and guaranteeing the human rights of women and children. As circumstances permit, activities will be carried out inside and outside the country. OHCHR will seek funds for specific activities through the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Trust Fund for Iraq.

OHCHR also supports the work of the human rights office of UNAMI by helping to recruit human rights personnel for the mission, providing guidance and advice on specific human rights questions, and supporting the implementation of the above human rights programme.

OBJECTIVES

- Oversee implementation of the human rights programme in Iraq in coordination with United Nations partners involved in implementing Cluster 9 of the United Nations Strategic Plan.
- Serve as a focal point for the human rights programme in the country and implement related human rights activities.
- In coordination with UNAMI, observe and analyze the prevailing human rights situation in order to identify trends and make recommendations.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

OHCHR will work to enhance human rights monitoring and investigations, including the processing of complaints or petitions. It will in particular:

- Organize training-of-trainers programmes and human rights training sessions on monitoring for example, for NGOs and Government representatives;
- Support human rights education activities;
- Develop options for transitional justice; and

- As a follow-up to the December 2004 meeting aimed at identifying the various roles of non-United Nations actors in human rights and fostering cooperation among them, update the calendar of human rights activities in Iraq and act as a focal point for human rights organizations.

OHCHR will hire some 10 consultants to help mainstream human rights within other clusters of the United Nations Strategic Plan, including in the areas of health, housing, education and internally displaced persons and refugees.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- Human rights work in Iraq will be better coordinated.
- Human rights will be an integral part of the work of the United Nations Country Team.
- Government and civil society will have enhanced their capacities to promote and protect human rights.

BENEFICIARIES

The direct beneficiaries will be actors working on human rights in Iraq, members of the Ministry of Human Rights, other Government officials, civil society and the general population.

RISK ASSESSMENT

The successful and timely implementation of the project will be contingent on security conditions and on the availability of adequate human and financial resources.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

IOM, UNAMI, UNDP, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNIFEM, UNOPS and WHO are OHCHR's partners in the inter-agency human rights programme. Under the auspices of UNAMI, UNDP will assume overall responsibility for the management of Cluster 9 of the United Nations Strategic Plan. OHCHR will be responsible for day-to-day programme management of Cluster 9 and implementation of human rights activities. The Office will also be responsible for coordinating inter-agency human rights activities.

A desk officer, based at OHCHR headquarters, will manage the programme; he will be supported by an associate human rights officer in Geneva and will travel frequently to Amman, Jordan, to assist the UNAMI human rights office and the United Nations Country Team.

FUNDING

OHCHR's technical cooperation activities will be funded through the UNDG Trust Fund for Iraq. OHCHR's additional requirements indicated below cover the salary of the desk officer, an associate human rights officer, travel costs for OHCHR staff, and the costs of hiring consultants to mainstream human rights into other clusters of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Iraq.

BUDGET IN US\$ IRAQ

	US\$
Staff costs	204,600
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	35,000
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	24,000
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	263,600
Programme support costs	34,268
Total	297,868

SUPPORT TO UNITED NATIONS PEACE MISSIONS

As part of the United Nations reform programme and as a follow-up to the recommendations of the High-Level Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (the “Brahimi Panel”), OHCHR has sought to strengthen its capacity to ensure a comprehensive approach to human rights in all peace-making, peace-building and peacekeeping operations. To this effect, OHCHR signed a revised memorandum of understanding with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) in 2002 which sets the foundation for integrating human rights into UN-led peace missions.

OHCHR has provided crucial advice on formulating peace agreements, ensuring that they are consistent with international human rights standards and humanitarian law. During the past year, OHCHR participated in several integrated mission task forces and inter-agency needs-assessment missions, and contributed to activities related to early planning for and establishment of various peace missions.

United Nations peace operations, which are becoming multi-dimensional, now usually include components for the promotion and protection of human rights. Working with DPKO and the Department of Political Affairs (DPA), OHCHR has been supporting the human rights components of United Nations peace and political missions in Abkhazia/Georgia, Afghanistan, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Côte-d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia/Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan and Timor-Leste.

ABKHAZIA, GEORGIA

Established in December 1996, the human rights office in Abkhazia, Georgia (HROAG) is part of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG). HROAG's mandate, as spelled out in the Programme for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights in Abkhazia (S/1996/284, Annex 1) includes monitoring the human rights situation in Abkhazia, Georgia and protecting the human rights of its population, promoting respect for human rights, contributing to a safe and dignified return of refugees and internally displaced persons, and reporting on human rights developments.

Ongoing promotional activities include the following: a human rights training programme for local law enforcement agencies; legal advisory services for the local population; human rights awareness-raising and capacity-building through implementation of OHCHR's Assisting Communities Together programme; human rights training for school children; television programmes on human rights; and management training for local NGOs. HROAG is also working from Sukhumi to protect human rights and support local NGOs in the Gali district.

AFGHANISTAN

The Bonn Agreement, endorsed by the Security Council in December 2001, calls upon the United Nations to assist Afghanistan in promoting human rights education and awareness. OHCHR provides significant human rights support to the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan established in March 2002.

BURUNDI

The United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB) was established in May 2004 by resolution 1545 of the Security Council, to support and assist in the implementation of the Arusha Agreement. The mission has a mandate to advise and assist, the transitional Government and authorities in their efforts, including to ensure, in close cooperation with OHCHR, the promotion and protection of human rights, with particular attention to women, children and vulnerable persons, and investigate human rights violations to put an end to impunity. OHCHR has been actively contributing to early preparations for the establishment of the mission and has provided backstopping for the human rights component of the mission.


CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

The human rights section of the United Nations Peace-building Office (BONUCA) reports on human rights violations, implements activities designed to strengthen national human rights capacities, including human rights education programmes and institution-building, advises the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights aspects of his responsibilities, provides advice and technical assistance on issues related to legal reforms, conducts a series of training programmes for law-enforcement

officials, and assists in formulating a national human rights plan. OHCHR also assists the mission in identifying qualified human rights officers and supporting initiatives aimed at building the capacities of emerging national-protection structures.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

The United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), established in April 2004, replaced the United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (MINUCI), which had been created to facilitate implementation of the peace agreements signed in January 2003. OHCHR has been assisting the human rights component of UNOCI in implementing the human rights-related provisions of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement, which include monitoring and reporting on human rights developments across the country, and working with relevant national partners and international actors to address persistent human rights violations and the culture of impunity.

Article 15 
 Everyone has
 the right to a
 nationality.
 No one shall be
 arbitrarily
 deprived of his
 nationality
 nor denied
 the right to
 change his
 nationality.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

OHCHR supports the human rights section of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), a peacekeeping mission established in November 1999. The human rights section assists the transitional authorities of the DRC in fighting impunity by monitoring and investigating violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, monitoring the current situation, and supporting the restoration of the justice system and the rule of law. The section also works to protect the rights to life and physical integrity and investigates cases of sexual violence. Given that elections are scheduled for June 2005, monitoring public liberties, particularly freedom of expression, information and assembly, are particularly urgent activities. The human rights section works in close cooperation with OHCHR's field office in the DRC.

ETHIOPIA/ERITREA

The human rights component of the United Nations Mission in Eritrea and Ethiopia (UNMEE) advises the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, monitors and reports on how Ethiopia and Eritrea treat each other's nationals, and protects the rights of vulnerable groups and communities living in sensitive border areas. OHCHR provides support and advice to the human rights component and assists in integrating human rights into the programmes of the United Nations Country Teams in the two countries.

IRAQ

The mandate of the human rights office of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) is to promote respect for human rights, national reconciliation, and judicial and legal reform in order to strengthen the rule of law in Iraq. OHCHR helps to recruit human rights personnel for the mission, provides advice on specific human rights questions, and, with UNAMI and the United Nations Country Team, is developing a programme of human rights activities, including initiatives to improve the administration of justice and transitional justice. OHCHR will be managing implementation of this human rights programme for Iraq. The recruitment of additional human rights personnel

for UNAMI will allow the mission to focus on human rights monitoring and on strengthening the capacity of the national protection system, including the Iraqi Ministry of Human Rights, to address human rights issues. A director, based in Amman, heads the UNAMI Human Rights Office. Among the 35 United Nations staff working inside Iraq, one human rights officer is based in Baghdad; another human rights officer works from Kuwait.

LIBERIA

The United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), established in September 2003, is mandated to protect and promote human rights in the country, particularly those of vulnerable groups such as refugees and returnees, internally displaced persons, women, children and demobilized child soldiers. OHCHR has been working with UNMIL almost since its inception. It deployed a human rights adviser to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and, during the past year, has participated in the Integrated Mission Task Force and in the technical survey mission.

SIERRA LEONE

The mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), extended until 30 June 2005, includes promoting respect for human rights, and monitoring, investigating, and reporting on violations of human rights. OHCHR has been assisting UNAMSIL's human rights component in implementing the mandated activities, including by supporting the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Special Court established to try those responsible for the most serious violations of international humanitarian law.

TAJIKISTAN

The United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-building (UNTOP), established in June 2000, mobilizes international resources and assistance for national recovery and reconstruction, coordinates the peace-building efforts of the United Nations Country Team, promotes the rule of law, strengthens democratic institutions and supports local human rights initiatives. OHCHR has been supporting the work of a human rights officer deployed to Dushanbe who has been assisting in the drafting of national

reports under the main human rights treaties and in implementing the Government's human rights education programme.

TIMOR-LESTE

The mandate of the United Nations Mission in Support of East Timor (UNMISET), established by the Security Council in 2002, includes providing support to the public administration and justice systems, supporting the development of law enforcement systems, and helping to maintain security and stability in the country. The Human Rights Unit of UNMISET is responsible for carrying out activities under OHCHR's technical cooperation programme with the Government, such as support to human rights education and training for prison officials and civilian police, formulation of national plans of action for the promotion and protection of human rights, assistance for the compliance of treaty reporting obligations and the incorporation of international human rights standards in national laws and policies.



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. Carried out at the request of the government concerned, projects are formulated and implemented with the broadest possible participation by all segments of society. The programme reflects national development objectives and United Nations coordinated assistance in support of those objectives.

The programme focuses on four areas: administration of justice, human rights education, national institutions and national plans of action to promote and protect human rights. In addition, it addresses the issues of economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development; racism; the rights of indigenous people; trafficking of women and children; gender and the human rights of women; and the rights of the child. Following up on recommendations made by treaty-monitoring bodies and the special procedures of the Commission on Human Rights is a core activity.

In 2005, OHCHR will continue to sharpen its technical cooperation programme policy as it implements Action 2 of the Secretary-General's reform programme. Action 2 calls for building the capacity of the United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) to strengthen and develop national human rights protection systems. OHCHR's technical cooperation programme will continue to support the UNCTs' work in this area, both at the level of the situation analysis and/or in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of programmes and projects.

Since OHCHR does not have the capacity to be present in all countries, it develops regional strategies through which inter-governmental cooperation is fostered and common policies and programmes are formulated. The approach is described in the following sections on Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus, Asia and the Pacific, and the Arab region.

Regional representatives have been posted to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, for the East Africa sub-region; to Pretoria, South Africa, for the Southern Africa sub-region; to Yaoundé, Cameroon, for the Central African sub-region; to Santiago de Chile, Chile, for the Latin America and the Caribbean region; to Beirut, Lebanon,

for the Arab region; to Almaty, Kazakhstan, for the Central Asia region; and to Bangkok, Thailand, for the Asia and Pacific region. They are responsible for facilitating and encouraging the mainstreaming of human rights within the United Nations system. In 2005, human rights representatives and/or experts will be deployed to the English-speaking Caribbean, the Southern Caucasus, the Pacific and West Africa.

In 2004, OHCHR had staff posted in Azerbaijan, Croatia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Mongolia, Nepal, Palestine, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Timor-Leste to help implement technical cooperation activities. Projects in China, El Salvador and the Russian Federation were evaluated that year. New activities in 2005 include technical cooperation programmes in Chad, Liberia, Uganda and Yemen and the deployment of a human rights adviser to serve in the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes.

OHCHR also has field offices in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Colombia, Guatemala, Cambodia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and Montenegro. Their activities are described in the chapter entitled "Human rights support to peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building activities". The Office also supports human rights field activities in Angola, Afghanistan and Iraq which are not funded through the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation (see pages 57-63).

Article 11

Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES – INTRODUCTION

Efforts will continue in the Capacity Building and Field Operations Branch to strengthen the results-based orientation of technical cooperation activities, in accordance with the recommendations made in the 2003 Global Review of the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation.

FUNDING

Technical cooperation activities are mainly funded through the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights. The Fund's Board of Trustees meets twice a year to discuss the performance of the Fund and act as an external advisory body for the Technical Cooperation Programme. The number of OHCHR's technical cooperation activities has increased significantly over the years, and the Office's implementation capacity has increased substantially. OHCHR is now able to commit and spend most available funds. At 30 June 2004, expenditures under the fund amounted to 46 per cent of the total voluntary contributions requested for that year.

For the biennium 2004-2005, US\$ 1.5 million was approved for 2005 from the United Nations regular budget. These funds cover support to staff who service technical cooperation activities and four regional workshops, including the annual workshop on regional cooperation for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asia and Pacific region. Voluntary contributions amounting to US\$ 11.1 million are also requested. OHCHR prefers that contributions to the technical cooperation programme are made to the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation rather than earmarked to specific regional and national activities.

SUMMARY BUDGET IN US\$ TECHNICAL COOPERATION

	US\$
Africa	2,316,600
Latin America and the Caribbean	2,058,900
Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus	1,850,000
Asia and the Pacific	2,334,300
Arab region	2,302,100
Total	10,861,900

Some activities that are funded from the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation are outlined in the chapter entitled "Thematic human rights challenges" on page 99.

BUDGET IN US\$ BOARD OF TRUSTEES

	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	7,000
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	0
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	44,000
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	51,000
Programme support costs	6,700
Total	57,700

BUDGET IN US\$ PROJECT REVIEW AND EVALUATION

	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	94,000
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	52,000
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	146,000
Programme support costs	19,000
Total	165,000



AFRICA

INTRODUCTION

The key human rights challenges prevalent in Africa are the maintenance of peace and security, upholding the rule of law and justice, observance of human rights principles, and the functioning of national human rights protection systems.

The Constitutive Act of the African Union (AU) and the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) both acknowledge the importance of participatory processes and transparency in governance in ensuring durable peace and the enjoyment of human rights. Post-conflict justice and reconciliation processes in Ghana, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and South Africa have addressed the issue of impunity for gross human rights violations, and similar processes in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo are now under consideration. However, in many parts of Africa, particularly Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan and northern Uganda, protracted conflict threatens the fundamental rights to life and freedom from arbitrary detention and torture.

Although most African countries have ratified human rights instruments, implementation and reporting to the international treaty body system is uneven, as is compliance with treaty body recommendations. Improving respect for human rights and compliance with international obligations remains a concern for both the United Nations and regional human rights systems. Several states have never submitted a report to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights; and national human rights protection systems, particularly the judiciary, national human rights institutions and parliaments, suffer from a lack of resources and capacity.

OHCHR's priorities in Africa are set in response to the facts on the ground and in keeping with implementation of Action 2 of the Secretary-General's reform programme. The continent contains the largest number of countries in conflict or post-conflict situations and the largest number of roll-out countries in the Common Country Assessment (CCA)/United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process. It also has an evolving and complex regional human rights system. Consequently, setting clear and meaningful priorities requires balancing various and often competing considerations.

During their annual policy meeting in July 2004, held in Addis Ababa, the Executive Council and Assembly of the African Union made a number of decisions affecting the AU's commitment to human rights. OHCHR will continue to support the AU and its treaty bodies, NEPAD and sub-regional organizations, in strengthening their capacities to promote and protect human rights. The Office will also encourage long-term support for these institutions by fostering collaboration among the various branches of OHCHR, United Nations agencies and other partners.

At the national level, OHCHR will continue activities through its field offices in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In Angola, OHCHR will support human rights activities implemented through the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), following the end of the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Mission (UNMA). Information on these activities can be found in the chapter entitled "Human rights support for peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building activities" (see page 36). The Office will follow human rights operations led by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) in Burundi (ONUB), the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC), Côte d'Ivoire (ONUCI), Ethiopia/Eritrea (UNMEE), Liberia (UNMIL), Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) and Sudan (UNAMIS).

Technical cooperation activities in Chad, Liberia, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda, and a number of regional and sub-regional activities are described in greater detail below. Ongoing support will be provided to five independent experts covering Burundi, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Somalia and Sudan. Requirements to support these mandates in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 383,400.

Article 3 
Everyone has the
right to life,
liberty and
security of
person.

OBJECTIVES

The Office will help to strengthen national and regional protection capacities by implementing Action 2, and by supporting regional and sub-regional mechanisms and the activities of the peacekeeping and peace-building missions. A framework for concrete action will be produced during African Dialogue III, to be held in November-December 2004. The Office will thus:

- Support the African Union in implementing the human rights aspects of its strategic plan, which provides a framework to strengthen its mechanisms and tools in order to offer support to Member States in the human rights field; and
- Help to nurture the judiciaries, national institutions and parliaments throughout Africa.

STRATEGY

- Maximize the use of limited financial resources by increasing collaboration with local partners, especially other United Nations agencies, the AU, UNCTs and regional economic communities.
- Focus on strengthening the capacity of specific target groups in order to foster the development of national legal and policy frameworks for implementing human rights standards. The outcome of African Dialogue III and the recommendations of treaty-bodies and special mechanisms will provide a framework for all national-level activities to strengthen the capacity of the judiciaries and parliaments on the continent. Efforts will be made to increase OHCHR's participation in the CCA/UNDAF process.
- Strengthen the capacity of the sub-regional offices to provide technical assistance and respond to the human rights challenges in their respective sub-regions.
- Strengthen inter-branch cooperation in the development and the implementation of OHCHR's activities and programmes on the continent.

REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

◆ EAST AFRICA OFFICE

Activities include:

- Supporting UNCTs in integrating human rights into their programmes and providing assistance to the CCA/UNDAF process. In addition to the activities already underway in Ethiopia and Uganda, there will be more involvement with the UNCTs in Djibouti, Kenya and Tanzania.
- Encouraging more United Nations agencies and country teams, as well as other partners, to increase support to national human rights protection systems, especially parliaments, the judiciary, law enforcement institutions, and civil society organizations.
- Encouraging compliance with reporting obligations and increasing the involvement of governments and other national actors in treaty reporting and implementation by holding national-level workshops.
- Conducting sub-regional activities with at least two workshops for civil society and the judiciary.
- Supporting the AU in implementing its human rights programmes, preparing for the establishment of the Human Rights Court, the Pan-African parliament and the Peace and Security Programme.
- Producing a newsletter in print form and developing a web site which features OHCHR's work and development in the region in the area of human rights.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 468,500.

◆ SOUTHERN AFRICA OFFICE

The Southern Africa sub-regional office, jointly funded by OHCHR and UNDP, provides training, technical and substantive support to governments, UNCTs, national human rights institutions and civil society organizations in the region. It also assists the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in integrating human rights into its programming and policies. The office will support NEPAD initiatives and develop its own web site in addition to:

- Following-up on the 2004 SADC chief justices conference on human rights, by providing training for members of the

judiciary with priority given to organizing in-country trainings in a number of the sub-region's countries;

- Providing technical assistance in establishing national human rights institutions in Mozambique and Comoros;
- Helping to strengthen existing national human rights institutions in Botswana, Lesotho, and Namibia;
- Working with government officials and United Nations agencies, such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), on enhancing awareness of the issue of trafficking and migration;
- Ensuring that human rights are integrated into the policies and legislation of national institutions active in the region, including governmental and non-governmental organizations, which deal with HIV/AIDS; and
- Providing training to parliamentarians on their role in ratifying and implementing international human rights instruments and integrating their provisions in domestic legislation.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 444,000.

◆ CENTRAL AFRICA/GREAT LAKES REGION OFFICE

OHCHR activities in Central Africa will continue to be coordinated through the Sub-Regional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy, based in Yaoundé. The Centre, which covers 11 countries within the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), implements activities aimed at strengthening the capacity of civil society. In 2005, the Centre will continue to mainstream human rights education, strengthen the capacity of governments and institutions in the sub-region and help to support civil society. Support will be given to technical assistance projects in Chad, Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon. Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 100,500. In addition, the Centre will receive US\$ 462,000 in 2005 from regular budget sources.

◆ SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR THE GREAT LAKES REGION

In the framework of OHCHR's support to the Great Lakes Conference, and in accordance with the recommendation made by participants in the workshop held in May 2004 in Yaoundé, the High Commissioner will deploy a human rights

adviser to serve in the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for the Great Lakes to ensure that human rights are integrated into the four themes of the Conference: peace and security, good governance and democracy, development, and humanitarian affairs. The adviser will be based in Nairobi and liaise with the Yaoundé Centre and the United Nations and OHCHR's human rights operations that are deployed in the countries participating in the Conference process. Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 145,500.

◆ WEST AFRICA OFFICE

The delay in finalizing the agreement between the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and OHCHR on developing a comprehensive human rights programme led to delays in the operations of the West Africa sub-regional office. In 2005, the office will focus on implementing the consolidated programme and will establish technical assistance programmes for Burkina Faso and Togo. The office will continue to support United Nations peacekeeping efforts in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia and the United Nations West Africa Office in Dakar. Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 241,000.

◆ STRENGTHENING REGIONAL CAPACITY AND INSTITUTIONS

OHCHR will continue to support efforts to build the capacities of the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights, the African Committee on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, and African parliaments, and will support the establishment of the African Human Rights Court. All these activities will be implemented in close collaboration with the secretariat of the AU, other relevant African institutions and mechanisms, United Nations agencies and civil society. Activities will include:

- Facilitating exchange of information and collaboration between United Nations and African treaty bodies and national institutions;
- Organizing fellowships to enhance the capacity of the legal team in the African Commission's secretariat;
- Supporting the AU in implementing the human rights component of its programme, including by supporting NEPAD's Africa Peer-Review Mechanism;
- Improving collaboration between national institutions and the African human rights system; and

- Participating in sessions of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 254,800.

Support to national human rights institutions, including strengthening the secretariat of African national human rights institutions and supporting the Conference of national human rights institutions, will be implemented at the regional level. Advisory services and/or technical cooperation will be provided on the national level to 19 national human rights institutions, namely those in Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cap Verde, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Lesotho, Liberia, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Togo and Zambia. Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 56,500.

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

A framework of concrete actions to strengthen the capacities of national mechanisms, such as judiciaries and parliaments, will be produced during African Dialogue III, which will be held in November-December 2004. The Office will also strengthen the capacity of national institutions and its own regional representatives to respond to the increasing demand for support from countries and UNCTs, including by deploying human rights advisers at the national and sub-regional levels. Action on regional thematic issues will be undertaken in collaboration with other branches. In 2005, OHCHR will focus on trafficking and migration.

OHCHR will continue to develop its information-gathering and -analyzing capacities to improve its early-warning system, and will provide support to and advice on the human rights component of peacekeeping and other post-conflict initiatives.

◆ CHAD

The joint OHCHR/UNDP mission to Chad, which took place in March 2004, recommended that technical assistance and advisory services in human rights be provided to the Government. OHCHR and UNDP will thus jointly implement a technical cooperation project focusing on:

- Supporting the Implementing Committee for the recommendations adopted at the meeting, *Etats généraux de la justice*, held in June 2004, aimed at developing a programme of judicial reform;
- Developing a national plan of action in the field of human rights education; and
- Strengthening human rights capacities of the UNCT. OHCHR will recruit a human rights adviser who will also assist the UNCT in responding to the crisis in neighbouring Darfur.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 97,900.

◆ LIBERIA

OHCHR will continue to provide assistance to the human rights component of the United Nations Mission in Liberia and to the Independent Expert on Liberia. In collaboration with UNDP and the UNCT, OHCHR will provide training in human rights for law enforcement officials, Government officials and representatives of civil society. Human rights monitoring, reporting, investigations of war-related abuses and violations of human rights and humanitarian law will be highlighted. This training will help to build a strong foundation for transitional justice mechanisms, such as the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. OHCHR will also support a national consultative process for the adoption of a human rights action plan.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 149,700.

◆ SOMALIA

The project for Somalia involves establishing an office in Hargeisa, "Somaliland", staffed by an international human rights officer and supported by a national associate human rights officer. The officers will focus on integrating the rule of law and human rights into the peace process and promoting a culture of human rights. Human rights work will also be undertaken in consultation with the United Nations Resident Representative, the UNCT and the Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia. Continued support will also be provided to the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia.

The implementation of this project was delayed due to the volatile security situation in Somalia. OHCHR will maintain regular contact with the Office of the United Nations Security

Coordinator in order to assess the situation periodically. The reported conclusion of the peace talks at the Somali National Reconciliation Conference and the forthcoming establishment of a transitional federal government are welcome signs for the future of human rights in Somalia.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 169,800.

◆ SUDAN

OHCHR is adopting a three-pronged approach for its intervention in Sudan: implementing a technical assistance programme, assigning a senior human rights adviser to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Sudan, and deploying human rights observers throughout the country. The technical assistance programme, which will be implemented within the UNCT framework, will focus on areas outside Khartoum and will eventually be incorporated into the post-conflict arrangements that the United Nations will establish once a comprehensive peace agreement is signed by the warring parties. The senior human rights adviser will assist the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Sudan on human rights issues related to the peace process, including suitable remedies for victims and protection of civilians. Initially, eight human rights observers were dispatched to monitor and report on human rights violations in Darfur and to consult with the Government on how to address the urgent human rights issues in the region. Backed by Security Council resolution 1564, the High Commissioner is increasing the number of observers to 32 in an effort to protect internally displaced persons and other victims in the area.

It is anticipated that in 2005 regular budget funds will be available to continue human rights monitoring and observation activities through UNAMIS. OHCHR's additional requirements in 2005 for technical assistance are estimated at US\$ 104,200.

◆ UGANDA

In response to the crisis in northern and eastern Uganda in 2004, and as part of the United Nations' urgent humanitarian and human rights work in the country, OHCHR deployed a senior human rights adviser to support the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and the UNCT. Based in Kampala, the adviser consults with the Government, the National Human Rights Commission, NGOs and donors on the feasibility

of establishing a human rights presence in the country. In 2005, the office plans to remain with the UNCT on human rights issues. In particular, it is envisaged that a strengthened human rights presence will be established to deal with protection issues in relation to the conflict afflicting the northern and eastern districts. Requirements are estimated at US\$ 84,300.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- Increase in the number of states that have ratified, implemented and reported on international human rights instruments, particularly among those that have benefited from training programmes and technical assistance.
- Greater interaction with judiciaries, national human rights institutions, and parliaments to enhance protection at the national level.
- A more systematic approach to the promotion and protection of human rights throughout the continent.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Activities will be carried out at the request of governments and in collaboration with regional and inter-governmental institutions, NGOs and other civil society actors. In some cases, grants and fellowships will be made available to NGOs and national institutions in support of capacity-building initiatives. Most of the activities will be implemented by regional representative in Addis, Pretoria, the Yaoundé Centre and the human rights section in DPKO missions in coordination with UNDP, the AU, human rights commissions, regional economic communities and NGOs. OHCHR will encourage cooperation and exchange of information among all regional and sub-regional organizations, especially in the framework of South-South cooperation.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES – AFRICA

BUDGET IN US\$ AFRICA

	US\$
Staff costs:	
Regional office East Africa	275,300
Regional office Southern Africa	299,300
Regional office West Africa	153,400
Regional activities	161,200
Central Africa	128,800
Liberia	71,200
Somalia	86,600
Sudan	62,200
Experts/consultants' fees and travel:	
Regional activities	15,000
Central Africa	2,710
Liberia	24,300
Travel:	
OHCHR staff/East Africa	45,000
OHCHR staff/Southern Africa	35,000
OHCHR staff/West Africa	20,000
OHCHR staff/Regional activities	35,000
OHCHR staff/Liberia	7,000
OHCHR staff/Somalia	15,000
OHCHR staff/Sudan	10,000
Contractual services	12,000
General operating expenses	75,600
Supplies and acquisitions	26,500
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars:	
Regional office East Africa	61,400
Regional office Southern Africa	30,000
Regional office West Africa	20,000
Regional activities	215,455
Central Africa	82,140
Liberia	30,000
Somalia	30,000
Sudan	20,000
Sub-total	2,050,105
Programme support costs	266,495
Total	2,316,600



LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

INTRODUCTION

The Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region contains more than 500 million inhabitants, speaking as many as 400 languages and spread over 33 countries. Democratic systems of government are now in place in most of the countries of the region. The region boasts functioning mechanisms through which civil society participates and expresses its views, a comprehensive and effective regional human rights protection system, sub-regional arrangements, some of which have clear human rights mandates and mechanisms for cooperation in economic integration, and the absence of prolonged armed internal conflict, with the exception of Colombia.

As a result, the LAC region enjoys the highest rate of ratification of international human rights treaties in the developing world. Almost every country in the region has a national institution for promoting and protecting human rights, which is underpinned by either a constitution or domestic laws, a large base of organized, experienced and effective civil society organizations willing to cooperate with governments in tackling the causes of human rights violations, and a willingness, on the part of governments, to cooperate with human rights mechanisms and to improve their human rights records.

However, a large majority of the region's population is still waiting to reap the social and economic benefits that democracy should bring; and the region is beset by some weaknesses that impede full respect for human rights. These include the biggest gap in income distribution and the highest external debt among developing regions; weak judicial systems, which sometimes lead to corruption, impunity and public insecurity; exclusion from and discrimination in access to economic, social and cultural rights by large sectors of the population, which can lead to political tensions and internal conflicts; a legacy of serious human rights abuses, which have not been redressed, committed under past dictatorial regimes; and, in some countries, a low rate of ratification of international human rights treaties, especially in the sub-region of the English-speaking Caribbean.

In 2005, OHCHR will implement activities through its field offices in Colombia and Guatemala. These activities are described in the chapter entitled "Human rights support to peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building activities" (see page 36). The Office will also support the human rights component of the

current United Nations mission led by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) in Haiti. In Guyana, the Office will support a human rights adviser in the context of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). Additional national technical cooperation activities will be implemented in Mexico and Uruguay. OHCHR will open a sub-regional office in Barbados to address specific human rights needs in the English-speaking Caribbean. The regional representative in Santiago de Chile will ensure that human rights are mainstreamed in the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the UNCT in the region. These activities are described below.

Ongoing support will be provided to the Independent Expert for Haiti and the Personal Representative of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Cuba.

OBJECTIVES

OHCHR's work in the region reflects the Quito technical cooperation framework adopted in December 1999 which aims to strengthen national capacities for promoting human rights by developing national plans of action, providing human rights education, establishing or strengthening national human rights institutions, developing strategies for the realization of the right to development and the enjoyment of economic, social, and cultural rights, and promoting the human rights of women, children and vulnerable groups. In 2005, OHCHR will:

- Help to integrate human rights in the activities of the UNCTs and ECLAC;
- Raise awareness about emerging regional human rights issues in cooperation with regional and sub-regional partners;
- Assist countries in their efforts to promote respect for human rights; and
- Support United Nations' efforts to prevent conflict.

REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

◆ SUPPORT TO THE REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

OHCHR appointed a regional representative, based in ECLAC headquarters in Santiago de Chile, in 2001. He supports the integration of human rights in the activities of ECLAC and UNCTs, facilitates cooperation among governments, regional institutions and NGOs, and helps to identify priorities for OHCHR's regional strategy. The regional office will:

- Support the regional representative's activities relating to international human rights mechanisms by advising ECLAC and UNCTs on human rights, promoting treaty ratification and follow-up to the recommendations of treaty-monitoring bodies and special procedures, and building cooperation with governments, regional institutions and civil society organizations;
- Establish a sub-regional office for the English-speaking Caribbean in Barbados to address the specific needs of the countries of that sub-region and to support the mainstreaming of human rights within the UNCTs. In its first year, this office will be staffed only by a sub-regional representative and an assistant; and
- Organize a sub-regional workshop on following-up on treaty body recommendations for representatives of ten South American UNCTs. The workshop will be held at the OHCHR regional office in Santiago de Chile, in coordination with ECLAC and regional partners.


◆ SUPPORT TO THE UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAMS

In keeping with Action 2 of the Secretary-General's reform programme, OHCHR is deepening its collaboration with UNCTs so that they can build their capacities in the field of human rights. OHCHR will:

- Submit at least ten country profiles to resident coordinators of UNCTs. The profiles will include an analysis of the most urgent human rights issues in each country, according to international human rights mechanisms. Priority will be given to countries conducting the Common Country Assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework

(CCA/UNDAF) process in 2005 and in 2006, and countries in which OHCHR or the United Nations will be undertaking new initiatives in 2005;

- Undertake at least three needs – assessment and project – formulation missions to countries in which the UNCT aims to establish programmes to address key human rights issues, and support national governmental and non-governmental institutions that promote and protect human rights, with the help of staff from headquarters and the regional office; these missions will be identified in coordination with the UNCTs in 2005;
- Prepare at least three joint projects with UNCTs, in which OHCHR will be an equal implementing partner with other United Nations agencies. They will offer technical support and seed money to UNCT initiatives that are linked to human rights priority issues, particularly in countries in, or recovering from, conflict. These projects will be identified next year with the UNCTs; and
- In coordination with OHCHR's Indigenous Peoples and Minorities Unit, develop a project to address human rights issues pertaining to these groups in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru. A junior professional officer posted in Ecuador will liaise with the UNCTs in these countries to coordinate this project.

Article 28 
 Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

◆ COOPERATING WITH REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL PARTNERS

In the context of the Quito Framework, OHCHR will:

- Conduct a regional seminar on democracy, human rights, and the rule of law organized with partners as follow-up to UNDP's report on democracy in Latin America, to highlight the importance of prioritizing respect for human rights and the rule of law in democratic states as a safeguard against threats to democracy;
- Conduct a sub-regional workshop on national human rights action plans, organized with regional partners, to encourage governments to develop well considered plans, using OHCHR's manual for national human rights action plans;
- Conduct a sub-regional workshop on economic, social and cultural rights, organized with regional partners, to encourage national institutions and civil society organizations to promote those rights;
- In coordination with UNHCR, support the "Sergio Vieira de Mello-Human Rights Curricula" for 16 university law faculties in South America, and support the "OHCHR Chair", an annual human rights training course, hosted by the Inter-American Institute for Human Rights (IHR); and
- Participate in fora on human rights organized by networks of national human rights institutions, such as the National Institutions in the Americas, the Ibero-American Ombudsman Federation (FIO) and the Caribbean Ombudsman Association (CAROA).

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

◆ COLOMBIA

The office in Colombia, established in 1996 under an agreement with the Government, has a mandate to carry out technical cooperation activities, observe the human rights situation in the country and recommend actions, to be carried out by national actors, to improve the situation. The Bogotá office has worked intensively on strengthening the national capacities of governmental and non-governmental institutions to promote and protect human rights in the country. During 2004, the office's main priority was to assist national actors in implementing the 27 recommendations made in the High Commissioner's most recent report on Colombia (E/CN4/2004/14). In 2005, the office will

again focus on assisting the implementation of the recommendations and supporting renewed efforts by the national and international communities to find viable resolutions to the long-standing conflict in the country.

Technical cooperation activities amounting to US\$ 5,390,891 are part of a larger body of activities that is described in greater details in the chapter entitled "Human rights support to peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building activities" (see page 42).

◆ GUATEMALA

The office in Guatemala, subject to an agreement with the Government in 2004, focuses on strengthening the national capacities of governmental, non-governmental and international actors to protect human rights. Particular support is given to local and national civil society networks, state institutions promoting and protecting human rights, United Nations agencies working in the country, indigenous peoples and the judiciary. In 2005, OHCHR will build on the work accomplished by the United Nations Verification Mission for Guatemala (MINUGUA) in the area of human rights and indigenous peoples.

Technical cooperation activities amounting to US\$ 1,499,962 are part of a larger body of activities that is described in greater detail in the chapter entitled "Human rights support to peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building activities" (see page 46).

◆ HAITI

Following the establishment of the *Mission des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation en Haïti* (MINUSTAH) in June 2004, and in accordance with the memorandum of understanding between DPKO and OHCHR on establishing human rights components in peacekeeping and peace-building missions, OHCHR has been providing methodological and substantive support to the human rights section of the Mission. A human rights thematic group was established within the UNCT in September 2004. OHCHR will continue to support MINUSTAH in developing and implementing activities on establishing national human rights institutions, building national human rights capacities, national human rights action plans, determining human rights education programmes, and working on the administration of justice with specific focus on prisons, police, judges, lawyers, prosecutors. These activities will be undertaken through joint projects between OHCHR, MINUSTAH, the UNCT and in close cooperation with NGOs.

◆ MEXICO

In 2003, OHCHR conducted an in-depth assessment of the country's human rights situation, identifying the main reasons why the full integration of international human rights standards into domestic legislation and the implementation of recommendation made by international human right mechanisms had been delayed. A year later, OHCHR assisted the Government in designing and adopting a new national programme on human rights that was based on the assessment. In 2005, the office will work closely with the UNCT, will continue to support the Government in implementing the national programme, and will follow-up on the 2003 assessment, focusing on building national capacities to combat torture and ill-treatment and to promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples. Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 926,600.

◆ URUGUAY

In 2004, OHCHR introduced a pilot project to assist the Parliament in integrating human rights into its law-reform programme. Emphasis was placed on harmonizing domestic laws with international human rights standards. OHCHR included the UNCT in all phases of the project's implementation. OHCHR will continue to support this initiative, will determine the feasibility of establishing a local Ombudsman, and will encourage the UNCT to support the legislative reform process. Carry-over funds from 2004 will be used for the implementation of this project during 2005.

- Greater awareness of emerging regional human rights issues and greater regional cooperation among international actors.
- Strengthened cooperation among international and regional partners.

BENEFICIARIES

The beneficiaries include governments, state institutions, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations, universities and international organizations.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

OHCHR staff in Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Uruguay, the regional and sub-regional offices in Santiago and Barbados, international consultants and staff recruited on a short-term basis will be implementing the above activities in coordination with headquarters. OHCHR coordinates with the agencies in the UNCTs, and with other agencies, such as ECLAC and DPKO. It also works closely with its regional partners, such as the Inter-American Institute for Human Rights, the Latin-American Institute for Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders, the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Andean Commission of Jurists.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- Improved capacity of UNCTs and regional organizations to incorporate human rights into their analyses and planning.
- Increased interest among UNCTs and regional organizations in implementing programmes to enhance national human rights protection systems.
- Strengthened capacities of national, state and civil institutions to promote and protect human rights in key countries.
- Better collaboration of efforts to promote and protect human rights in situations of conflict or emerging conflict.

Article 10 <
 Everyone is entitled
 in full equality
 to a fair and
 public hearing
 by an independent
 and impartial
 tribunal,
 in the determination
 of his rights and
 obligations and of
 any criminal charge
 against him.

BUDGET IN US\$
LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

	US\$
Staff costs:	
Regional activities	457,700
Mexico	369,600
Experts/consultants' fees and travel:	
Mexico	197,300
Travel:	
OHCHR staff/regional activities	142,300
OHCHR staff/Mexico	64,600
Representatives/regional activities	26,200
Contractual services	53,700
General operating expenses	139,500
Supplies and acquisitions	40,900
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars:	
Regional activities	285,500
Mexico	44,700
Sub-total	1,822,000
Programme support costs	236,900
Total	2,058,900

Article 16

Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.



EUROPE, CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS

INTRODUCTION

The region comprising Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus is made up of distinctive sub-regions that have certain development and human rights concerns in common. The countries in which OHCHR works are largely post-communist states in various stages of transition; several of them are also emerging from years of internal conflict. The main human rights challenges in the region are linked to transitional processes and include the realization of economic and social rights, respect for the rule of law, prevention of organized crime and corruption, participation of civil society within the wider context of good governance, impunity for past human rights violations and trafficking in human beings, discrimination, and intolerance between different ethnic groups.

All countries of the region are members of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and most of them have joined the Council of Europe. The majority of these countries also seek accession to, or association or cooperation with, the European Union (EU).

OHCHR is developing sub-regional strategies to frame its activities within the region. While the human rights situation differs from country to country and sub-region to sub-region, the Office applies a common methodology in its work: promoting cooperation with the United Nations human rights system, particularly the treaty bodies and special mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights, strengthening its relation with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), building the capacities of civil society and other national actors, implementing a human rights-based approach to programming, and linking human rights with the Millennium Development Goals.

OHCHR has field offices in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and Montenegro, including Kosovo, and field-based technical cooperation project offices in Croatia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The office of the regional adviser for Central Asia is located in Almaty, Kazakhstan. The Office also supports the human rights components of United Nations peacekeeping missions in Tajikistan (UNTOP) and Georgia (UNOMIG) and the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on Belarus. Further information on OHCHR's field offices in the region may be found in the chapter entitled "Human rights

support for peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building activities" on page 36.

OBJECTIVES

- Provide substantive and operational support to field presences.
- Support the human rights components of UNOMIG and UNTOP, in cooperation with the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and Department for Political Affairs (DPA).
- Ensure that priority for action at the country level reflects recommendations made by the treaty bodies and mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights.
- Build strategic partnerships with United Nations agencies at the regional level, particularly with the UNDP Regional Centre for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States.
- Strengthen links and exchange information with the Council of Europe, the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, the European Union and the Stability Pact for Southeast Europe.
- Implement the activities of OHCHR's regional adviser in Central Asia.

REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

◆ REGIONAL PROJECT FOR EUROPE, CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS

OHCHR has implemented human rights technical cooperation programmes in the region since 1990, mostly in response to ad hoc government requests for assistance on specific issues. The activities were framed by individual country projects, except in Central Asia and Southeast Europe, where sub-regional projects have been implemented for one and three years, respectively. Projects in the Southern Caucasus will begin in 2005.

The aim of the regional project is to integrate OHCHR's technical cooperation programmes with programmes implemented by

other partners, including regional organizations, and to upgrade the skills of its staff. Activities will include:

- Meeting with regional partners on human rights monitoring and early warning systems;
- Coordinating technical cooperation work and monitoring activities;
- Jointly assessing, planning and evaluating work; and
- Organizing joint training activities for OHCHR and United Nations staff in monitoring and reporting on human rights and managing projects.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 30,000.

◆ CENTRAL ASIA

Following needs-assessment missions to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in late 2001 and early 2002, a four-year project was developed between the four governments and OHCHR. In March 2004, a regional adviser for Central Asia was deployed to the region and has begun to implement the project. He works with governments, policy-makers, scholars and members of civil society to develop human rights policies and strengthen national capacities to provide human rights education. Human rights reference documents and education materials are also disseminated to targeted sectors and to the general public. A project-monitoring mission was fielded in November 2004 to align the project with the Secretary-General's second reform programme and current needs. In 2005, subject to recommendations of the needs assessment, activities will include:

- The regional adviser will conduct workshops on human rights issues for government officials and policy-makers, local government officials and civil society organizations at regional and national levels. Group meetings will be held at provincial and local levels for local authorities and grassroots organizations. The adviser will also write commentaries and articles on relevant human rights topics for newspapers, radio and television broadcasts in Russian or local languages;
- The regional adviser will work with United Nations agencies to mainstream human rights into their work, through the application of a rights-based approach to development;
- OHCHR and UNDP offices in the field will develop and implement activities in response to the four national

roundtables conducted in 2004 to assess the status of human rights-related education in each of the four countries; and

- Upon request of the respective governments, OHCHR will help to strengthen the capacities of national human rights groups; these activities will be developed and implemented in close cooperation with UNDP offices and with the UNDP Regional Centre for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 690,500.

Following a needs assessment mission in March 2004, OHCHR, in collaboration with United Nations agencies in Ashgabat, is in the process of developing options for a project in accordance with resolution 2004/12 of the Commission on Human Rights which calls upon the Government of Turkmenistan to "develop further a constructive dialogue with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and her Office and to cooperate fully with all mechanisms of the Office". Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 109,500.

◆ SOUTHEAST EUROPE

OHCHR advises United Nations agencies, the OSCE, the Council of Europe, the European Union and other international actors on mainstreaming human rights obligations into their activities. The Office also works to ensure that civil society is involved in all phases of the implementation of national legal frameworks, which incorporate international human rights standards, including mechanisms for redress. With the aim of fostering good governance, OHCHR targets five specific areas:

- *Impunity and the rule of law.* OHCHR reviews the quality of rule-of-law reform in the critical areas of war crimes and ethnic discrimination, provides technical assistance to governments on drafting and implementing new laws, and helps civil society to participate in the reform process.
- *Human rights frameworks for development.* OHCHR provides technical assistance to support the integration of a human rights-based approach into the implementation of the CCA/UNDAF process. OHCHR also assists governments in drafting reports for the Millennium Development Goals by helping civil society to participate in the process. OHCHR will continue to work with partners to provide technical assistance on economic and social rights.

Article 18 ◀

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

- *Human trafficking, gender and gender-based violence, exploitation and discrimination.* OHCHR works closely with UNICEF, OSCE and the Stability Pact, to develop comprehensive analyses and approaches in the region.
- *Human rights frameworks for the movement of people, including durable solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons.* OHCHR promotes the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and durable solutions, and monitors legislative and policy developments.
- *Human rights education and promotion.* OHCHR builds national capacities to address human rights issues.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 200,000.

◆ SOUTHERN CAUCASUS

The countries in the sub-region are still experiencing the effects of economic, legal and political upheaval of the early 1990s. Human rights concerns include systemic weaknesses in the rule of law, governance, equality and non-discrimination, and in economic, social and cultural rights. OHCHR's activities will be based on the priorities identified with governments during the assessments conducted in 2004.

The immediate objectives of the project include strengthening the capacities of relevant government departments for treaty-body reporting and of judiciary and police forces to address

issues such as torture, corruption, and/or violation of economic, social and cultural rights. Other objectives include strengthening the capacities of national human rights institutions and civil society, and developing capacities for human rights mainstreaming among UNCTs. Priority will be given to:

- Convening workshops and providing advisory support on reporting to treaty bodies;
- Offering training programmes on preventing torture to members of the judiciary and the police;
- Providing training on the justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights for members of the judiciary, lawyers and civil society organizations; and
- Strengthening the capacities of the UNCTs to advocate for human rights and implement a rights-based approach to development programming.

◆ AZERBAIJAN

In April 2003, OHCHR developed a one-year project to assist the Government in ensuring that national laws comply with international human rights standards and to strengthen the Government's and civil society's ability to meet their treaty-reporting obligations. The Government approved the project in April 2004. Human rights training, focusing on United Nations human rights instruments and mechanisms, will be offered to judges, prosecutors and lawyers, and relevant OHCHR manuals will be translated into the Azeri language. Officials in the penitentiary system will also be trained in human rights, and technical assistance will be provided to the legal education centre of the Ministry of Justice. The nation's capacity to report to treaty bodies will be strengthened by providing training to relevant government officials, staff of ombudsman's office and civil society organizations.

Sub-regional activities will be organized jointly with governments, UNCTs, national human rights institutions and local civil society organizations. Requirements in 2005 for the sub-region are estimated at US\$ 350,000.

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

◆ CROATIA

Although OHCHR closed its human rights-monitoring field presence in Croatia in December 2002 after nine years in the country, its activities continue through the Zagreb Human Rights Documentation and Training Centre. The Centre provides a forum for cooperation among government agencies, national human rights institutions, academia, NGOs and others involved in human rights work in the country, and houses the country's only specialized human rights library.

Responsibility for the Centre is expected to be transferred to the national authority in 2005. OHCHR will limit its support to a grant agreement covering half of the Centre's expected operational expenses.

Activities will include:

- Establishing a human rights library, including electronic information resources;
- Establishing a specialized human rights database, with the aim of identifying trends and best practices in the protection of human rights;
- Developing the capacities of academic institutions for research and analysis;
- Organizing training sessions, roundtable discussions, debates and a seminar on human rights;
- Assisting other organizations and groups in conducting training sessions, seminars, roundtable discussions and presentations; and
- Improving cooperation among similar institutions and specialized human rights libraries throughout the region.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 100,000.

◆ THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Technical cooperation activities in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are based on an understanding reached with the Government following the signing of the August 2001 framework agreement. The project began in mid-2002 when a small technical cooperation office was opened in Skopje.

The principal human rights issues in the country include allegations of violations of detention rights and torture, especially of minorities; the lack of political commitment and adequate legislative measures to protect and promote the work of human rights defenders; violence and discrimination against women; and discrimination against minorities. National human rights institutions are perceived to be too weak to address these concerns, and they require substantial support from the international community in order to develop the required capacities. Activities will include:

- Convening workshops for and providing advice on treaty-body reporting to relevant government departments, civil society and the UNCT;
- Completing human rights training for 25 selected human rights activists;
- Placing selected graduates of the civil society human rights training programme into international NGOs;
- Strengthening the joint civil society – police consultation group (MINOP) by providing advisory and training support, establishing public complaints mechanisms, encouraging transparency among public officials and empowering the public to participate;
- Working with the Office of Ombudsman, the Parliamentary Committee for Human Rights and the Constitutional Court to implement the Paris Principles;
- Providing training on a human rights-based approach to programme planning, implementation and evaluation to members of the UNCT, and assisting them in applying the approach to the follow-up of the Millennium Development Goals and the CCA/UNDAF- related activities;
- Facilitating the human rights mapping exercise by the UNCTs' theme group dealing with human rights issues (the Millennium Group);
- Supporting the development of the national plan of action on human rights education;
- Providing advice on the development of a post-graduate human rights curriculum at a national university; and
- Encouraging information exchanges and coordination of activities among international and regional organizations and NGOs by chairing the inter-agency coordination body.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 120,000.

◆ RUSSIAN FEDERATION

OHCHR implemented a multi-year project on human rights education that focused on developing national capacities for training educators and drafting education materials for human rights education programmes. In June 2003, the project was evaluated and commended for its sustainability and high degree of national ownership. The evaluation noted that continued activities would require stable funding, should cover all geographic areas of Russia and introduce additional elements. Following the evaluation OHCHR was asked to consider a follow-up project on human rights education and other issues.

OHCHR is thus planning a project-monitoring and formulation mission to identify a set of activities that could be implemented in close cooperation with the Government and other stakeholders. In the context of Action 2 of the Secretary-General's reform programme, the Office will cooperate closely with the UNCT in developing and implementing the project. One of the main objectives is to introduce human rights concepts to teachers and professors and enhance the capacity of the national educational system to provide human rights education.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 250,000.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

Activities implemented by the regional adviser for Central Asia will encourage government authorities and policy-makers to develop human rights policies that comply with international human rights standards. The sub-regional strategy for Southeast Europe will lead to greater integration of human rights into the common strategies of international partners, national authorities and NGOs. Governments of the Southern Caucasus sub-region will be better able to report to the treaty bodies and to implement recommendations made by the treaty bodies and by special mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights. By the end of the year, the countries in the region will have developed and implemented broader national legal frameworks that incorporate international human rights standards, including effective means of redress. Civil society will participate in all phases of development and implementation of policy measures, according to the principles of good governance.

BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries include government institutions, NGOs, civil society, educators, experts, victims and potential victims of human rights violations. In the long term, the population, as a whole, will benefit from increased awareness about human rights issues. OHCHR's technical cooperation partners, including UNCTs and other agencies in the field, as well as individual project officers will benefit from improved coordination with regional bodies.

RISK ASSESSMENT

Changes in governmental partners' willingness to work with the Office, the ability and commitment of partners, including UNCTs, to implement activities, and the availability of skilled personnel, both at Headquarters and in the field, can affect implementation of the project.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The regional adviser and national project managers will implement the project in the four Central Asian countries; a project advisory committee, which includes representatives of government ministries, education experts and NGOs, will supervise implementation.

Activities related to the strategy for Southeast Europe, which covers countries in the former Yugoslavia, will be implemented by OHCHR staff in the Balkan field offices, the coordinator of the Human Rights Centre in Croatia, the head of the technical cooperation office in The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, local experts hired as short-term consultants and grantees who are members of local organizations.

A regional adviser will implement the project in the Southern Caucasus sub-region. UNDP will support the project and general service staff members in the relevant countries will assist the adviser. Strategic planning and project implementation will be closely coordinated with UNCTs, donors, and international and local civil society organizations.

A national expert, supported by OHCHR headquarters staff and based in Skopje, will implement technical cooperation activities in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. UNDP will provide operational support. The Strategic Partnership Group for Human Rights Education, the Ministry of Interior-Civil Society Advisory Group and the inter-agency human rights capacity development coordination group will be responsible for project monitoring and coordination.

A national coordinator for the Human Rights Centre in Croatia is responsible for implementing activities in accordance with the grant agreement with OHCHR. Activities will be implemented with national partners, such as the Government's Office for Human Rights, the Office for NGOs and various NGOs. A steering board, composed of representatives from universities, the Government and NGOs, and the coordinator of the Centre, will set priorities and direct the Centre's work.

COORDINATION

Activities will be implemented in coordination with the European Union, OSCE, the Council of Europe and UNCTs.

Article 13 ◀

Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.

Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

BUDGET IN US\$
EUROPE, CENTRAL ASIA
AND THE CAUCASUS

	US\$
Staff costs:	
Central Asia	202,800
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	42,350
Southern Caucasus	210,200
Turkmenistan	88,600
Experts/consultants' fees and travel:	
Central Asia	31,000
Southeast Europe	90,000
Travel:	
OHCHR staff/Central Asia	46,600
OHCHR staff/Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	10,200
OHCHR staff/Southern Caucasus	21,000
OHCHR staff/Southeast Europe	20,000
OHCHR staff/Turkmenistan	4,500
Contractual services	12,300
General operating expenses	94,150
Supplies and acquisitions	31,800
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars:	
Central Asia	314,400
Croatia	88,500
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	32,500
Russian Federation	221,200
Southern Caucasus	20,000
Southeast Europe	55,000
Sub-total	1,637,100
Programme support costs	212,900
Total	1,850,000



ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

BACKGROUND

The Asia-Pacific region is the only region which does not have a comprehensive regional human rights treaty and institutionalized human rights mechanisms. OHCHR has thus consistently supported efforts to promote discussions about establishing regional and sub-regional human rights mechanisms in the region, particularly under the framework on regional cooperation for the promotion and protection of human rights, known as the Asia-Pacific Framework.

At the twelfth annual workshop of the Asia-Pacific Framework, which was held in Doha, Qatar, in March 2004, States reiterated their commitments to the four priorities contained in the Asia-Pacific Framework and its two-year programme of action: technical cooperation and strengthening of capacities and infrastructures in national human rights action plans; human rights education; national human rights institutions; and strategies to realize the right to development and economic, social and cultural rights. The Doha workshop also recommended establishing an OHCHR presence in the Pacific.

The regional office based in Bangkok since January 2002 has been working to enhance OHCHR's cooperation with governments, United Nations agencies, United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs), development agencies, national human rights commissions, NGOs and other partners. OHCHR also helps to facilitate implementation of field activities by these partners. At the national level, OHCHR provides assistance to States in transition, tailoring its programmes to meet specific post-conflict needs, such as transitional justice, human rights monitoring and capacity-building. OHCHR works through its field presences (the Cambodia stand-alone office), by placing human rights advisers in UNCTs (Mongolia, Nepal and Sri Lanka) and through human rights components of United Nations peace missions (Afghanistan and Timor-Leste). OHCHR is also engaged in technical cooperation activities in China and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Activities in Afghanistan and Cambodia are described in greater detail in the chapter entitled "Human rights support to peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building activities" (see page 36).

OHCHR also supports the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia,

the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Requirements to support one of these mandates in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 150,500.

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY

OHCHR's overall regional strategy is to strengthen the Bangkok regional office and post a senior human rights adviser in the UNDP multi-country office in Suva, Fiji, to provide advice and services to stakeholders in the region. In this context, the Bangkok office will continue to coordinate and launch OHCHR's initiatives in the region. At the country level, OHCHR will concentrate on assisting countries recovering from conflicts or suffering internal unrest, and implementing technical cooperation programmes that focus on the rule of law, administration of justice, national human rights institutions and human rights education.

REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

◆ THE ASIA-PACIFIC FRAMEWORK

The main focus of the Asia-Pacific Framework project is to implement the two-year programme of action adopted at the Doha workshop. The objectives identified are to:

- Gather lessons learned and best practices in the region and develop tools to elaborate national human rights plans of action;
- Strengthen national capacities for human rights education, focusing on incorporating human rights education within school curricula;
- Support regional initiatives to strengthen the role of national human rights institutions and their regional organizations; and
- Strengthen national capacities to realize economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development.

OHCHR and its key human rights partners in the region will implement the 2004 Doha plan of action by:

- Revising OHCHR's handbook on national human rights plans of action to include updated material and greater details on methodology;
- Organizing a sub-regional workshop for countries in the Arab region, national human rights institutions and NGOs on evaluating human rights education;
- Supporting the annual meeting of the Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions;
- Supporting the development of a training programme for national institutions in the area of investigation techniques;
- Supporting a sub-regional workshop for the Arab region on national human rights protection systems, including national human rights institutions;
- Organizing a workshop for judges and lawyers on the justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights in the Pacific; and
- Organizing three training workshops on accession and treaty-reporting in the Arab region and in northeast and southeast Asia, in collaboration with the Treaties and Commission Branch and the Arab region unit of OHCHR.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 370,600.

◆ OHCHR REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE

A regional representative has been posted in Bangkok since January 2002. Located at the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the regional office brings OHCHR closer to governments, UNCTs, development agencies, national human rights institutions, civil society actors and the business sector.

Through its regional office, OHCHR has intensified its work with the United Nations system to integrate human rights approaches into all programmes and to support the creation and strengthening of national human rights protection systems, including national human rights institutions and human rights NGOs. The regional representative assists States in ratifying human rights treaties and implementing the recommendations of treaty bodies and of thematic or country-specific special procedures of the Commission on Human Rights.

In 2005, the regional representative will build on past work by:

- Further mainstreaming human rights work throughout United Nations programmes in the region, including by identifying

countries where strengthened OHCHR involvement would have a significant impact, by providing training and advice as necessary and upon request, and by exchanging information on the rights-based approach to development;

- Identifying ways to help establish or strengthen national human rights institutions, promoting ratification of international human rights instruments, identifying areas for possible technical cooperation, making direct protection interventions, promoting acceptance of United Nations' human rights mechanisms and procedures and facilitating civil society's access to them, and organizing a consultation for civil society in northeast Asia;
- Assisting Headquarters in following-up on the annual workshop of the Asia-Pacific Framework, helping ESCAP to integrate a human rights perspective in its work, and strengthening relationships with the major sub-regional intergovernmental organizations, particularly the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC); and
- Raising awareness among governments and civil society about the various forms of technical cooperation available from OHCHR.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 498,100.

◆ OHCHR PRESENCE IN THE PACIFIC


The decision to establish an OHCHR presence in the Pacific is based on a number of recommendations made at recent regional meetings, including the 2004 Doha workshop of the Asia-Pacific Framework, the Eminent Persons' Group Review of the Pacific Islands Forum (April 2004), the Auckland Declaration and Leaders' Decisions (April 2004) and the Pacific Human Rights Consultation (June 2004).

The objective of the Pacific project is to strengthen national human rights protection capacities in the countries of the sub-region. The project will be implemented by a senior human rights adviser in the UNDP multi-country office in Suva, supported by two local secretarial and logistical assistants. A national legal officer will be posted in the UNDP sub-office in Honiara to provide advice on human rights issues in the Solomon Islands. Activities aim to:

- Integrate human rights work into UNCT programmes, particularly the comprehensive regional UNDP project on governance for poverty-reduction in the Pacific;

- Establish or strengthen national human rights protection systems by providing assistance and advice to governments, national human rights institutions and civil society organizations; ensure that traditional justice systems conform with international human rights standards; and promote ratification of international human rights treaties;
- Support regional initiatives to strengthen the role of national human rights institutions, particularly by supporting the work of the Asia-Pacific Forum and the Pacific Islands Forum;
- Help expand the network of NGOs and civil society organizations working in the field of human rights in the Pacific;
- Ensure that OHCHR responds more effectively to complaints of alleged human rights violations and develops more effective strategies to address human rights crises in conflict and post-conflict situations;
- Help to strengthen work under Asia-Pacific Framework; and
- Ensure that OHCHR and the United Nations human rights machinery are more accessible to governments, national human rights institutions, NGOs and civil society organizations.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 311,100.

Article 6 
 Everyone has the right
 to recognition
 everywhere as a
 person before the law.

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

◆ AFGHANISTAN

OHCHR's technical cooperation activities are fully integrated into the structures of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). Funding for the project is channelled through UNDP in Kabul. Donors are advised to make their contributions for the technical cooperation project through the UNDP account dedicated for the joint project of UNAMA/OHCHR/UNDP, in support of the work-plan of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC). In addition to providing technical advice to the AIHRC, OHCHR will continue to support the management of this technical cooperation project, together with UNAMA, UNDP and the AIHRC. Activities will include human

rights monitoring and investigations, including processing and addressing complaints and petitions; implementation of a national programme of human rights education; a work plan to promote respect for the human rights of women and children; assistance to the Government for building sustainable capacities for human rights treaty reporting; and assistance in the area of transitional justice. Additional Afghanistan-related activities are described in detail in the chapter entitled "Human rights support to peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building" on page 60.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 185,000.

◆ CAMBODIA

Priorities for OHCHR's work in Cambodia include combating impunity, monitoring the situation of human rights defenders, and monitoring land, forestry and fishery concessions. The Cambodia office will also continue to promote economic and social rights, mainstreaming human rights in development programmes and human rights-based approaches in the work of the UNCT. It will also advocate for Government accountability and informed and effective participation of citizens in policy- and decision-making, and will contribute to judicial reform, focusing on ensuring that national laws conform to international human rights standards, and on building an independent and effective judiciary. These activities are described in detail in the chapter entitled "Human rights support to peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building" on page 49.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 930,216.

◆ CHINA

The main objectives of OHCHR's technical cooperation programme are to support the ratification and implementation of international human rights treaties, help the Government acquire useful experience regarding the rule of law, mainly through a comparative analysis of law and practice in various legal systems, and promote better mutual understanding of human rights issues. Core activities will be:

- Providing human rights training for law enforcement officials;
- Providing training on human rights and curriculum development for prison officials;
- Developing human rights curricula for schools;
- Supporting human rights-related activities in academic institutions;

- Providing human rights fellowships for key Chinese practitioners; and
- Providing technical expertise and comparative study on the punishment of minor crimes, particularly on alternatives to incarceration.

The content of activities to be implemented in 2005 will be designed based on the evaluation of the technical cooperation programme scheduled for December 2004. International and Chinese experts from the professions and from academia will work together to develop training materials based upon United Nations human rights standards and Chinese practices. These materials will be field-tested at selected professional training facilities before being incorporated more broadly into training-of-trainers programmes.

OHCHR will continue to work closely with the United Nations system in China, including the UNCT, by serving as part of the UNCT's rule-of-law theme group, and by participating in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 277,000.

◆ ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

As a follow-up to the project formulation mission conducted in February 2003, OHCHR started implementing a pilot project in March 2004 on developing human rights education in the formal education system. A national workshop on human rights education in schools was organized in Tehran in early September 2003. The project is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2005 and an evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project. Pending the outcome of the evaluation and following consultations with the relevant Government partners, OHCHR will consider and implement, if agreed, a project to build on the results achieved.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 125,000.

◆ MONGOLIA

On 24 October 2003, the State Great Hural (Parliament) adopted the National Human Rights Action Programme and asked the Government to implement the programme. In April 2004, the Government expressed its interest in developing a new technical cooperation programme for 2005-2007 as a follow-up to the

joint UNDP/OHCHR human rights strengthening project (HURISTMON), which ended in December 2003. In response to recommendations made in the evaluation of the HURISTMON programme in 2003, and to address the key role of police in promoting and protecting human rights, the Government will launch a follow-up programme on promoting human rights by and within the National Police Agency. OHCHR will provide support to the UNCT, through the deployment of a human rights adviser to implement the project.

The project has two main components: promoting institutional changes within the police agency and building capacity for training. Activities to promote institutional changes will include change management within the police, changing the criteria used to measure performance of individual police officers, improving accountability mechanisms, rationalizing the internal regulations of the police and the many relevant national laws, and raising public awareness. Activities to build capacity for training include modernizing and extending the basic police training course, establishing three small regional training centres, and developing specialized training courses.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 125,000.

◆ NEPAL

At the request of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, in March 2003 OHCHR appointed a senior human rights adviser to work with the UNCT in Kathmandu. The adviser has worked closely with the Government and non-governmental partners, particularly the National Human Rights Commission, and has served as a human rights resource person for partners in the Government, civil society and the international community.

The adviser's role is to stimulate discussion about how to address serious human rights problems during the peace process, advocate for immediate and long-term measures, and advise the UNCT and the Resident Coordinator on human rights priorities with the aim of improving United Nations' support for restoring peace and fostering national development. The adviser will also advocate that the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoists implement the minimum immediate measures to respect international humanitarian law and human rights principles that were proposed by the National Human Rights Commission in March 2004.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 220,600.

◆ SRI LANKA

In April 2002, the Secretary-General, at the request of the Prime Minister, fielded a high-level needs – assessment mission to Sri Lanka. The mission, conducted jointly by UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, OCHA, DPA and OHCHR, made recommendations for United Nations support to reconstruction and peace-building efforts. These included the deployment of an OHCHR senior human rights adviser to the UNCT.

The role of the senior adviser, who joined the UNCT in June 2004, is to support the Resident Coordinator and United Nations agencies in building the human rights capacity of local institutions, civil society, and the United Nations itself, particularly in the context of the country's peace process. Together with UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR and the National Human Rights Commission, the adviser explores ways of implementing the human rights components of the peace process. Activities will include:

- Providing human rights training for Government and Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) structures in the northeast;
- Initiating human rights awareness and empowerment programmes, delivered through civil society networks, and access-to-justice projects, delivered through the United Nations;
- Building the capacity of the National Human Rights Commission and launching civil society monitoring initiatives in northeast;
- Following-up on the National Human Rights Commission review of national laws and implementation of the recommendations made by treaty bodies and special procedures;
- Providing technical assistance to the National Human Rights Commission in implementing a "zero-tolerance" policy on torture;
- Advising United Nations and local agencies on the issues of child recruitment and the return of internally displaced persons;
- Promoting rights-based approaches within the UNCT; and
- Disseminating information, documentation and training materials among local NGOs.

The project will be implemented in cooperation with the UNCT. OHCHR will fund the senior human rights adviser for the first six months, after which UNDP will provide additional funds.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 93,300.

◆ TIMOR-LESTE

The technical cooperation project between OHCHR and the human rights unit in the United Nations Mission of Support in Timor-Leste (UNMISSET) will continue in 2005. Activities will include:

- Providing technical assistance to the Government in meeting its reporting obligations to the treaty bodies and to the civil society for this process;
- Supporting the national human rights institution, the *Provedor* for Justice and Human Rights, by training staff and translating and reproducing materials;
- Supporting follow-up on programmes carried out in conjunction with the national human rights action plan;
- Strengthening the capacity of the justice system and supporting access-to-justice programmes;
- Strengthening civil society's expertise in human rights by procuring, translating, reproducing and disseminating human rights educational and promotional materials, offering training on human rights advocacy and providing fellowships for regional human rights NGOs;
- Providing technical assistance for programmes that follow up on findings of the Commission on Reception, Truth and Reconciliation (CAVR), and ensuring there is a smooth transition of the Serious Crimes Process to peace, reconciliation and justice; and
- Providing technical assistance to ensure the rights of women and other vulnerable groups, including children, are protected.

The Office of the *Provedor* for Human Rights and Justice is foreseen to be established and become operational in the third quarter of 2004. The *Provedor* provides an institutional framework for human rights protection and greater accountability and transparency in the functioning of state institutions. Strengthening the Office will be a major focus in 2005.

UNMISSET's mandate is expected to end in May 2005. Since OHCHR will continue its technical cooperation programme in Timor-Leste beyond that date, further funding may be necessary to ensure a smooth transition to the post-UNMISSET phase of the project.

Initial requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 313, 600.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- Greater strategic partnerships and cooperation with UNCTs and other national, sub-regional and regional partners.
- Stronger national human rights institutions, NGOs and civil society, and more effective human rights action plans.
- Greater numbers of ratifications of international human rights treaties and better follow-up to recommendations made by the international human rights machinery; and
- Improved access to United Nations human rights mechanisms and to OHCHR assistance and advisory services.

BENEFICIARIES

The beneficiaries include governments and other state institutions, local authorities, national human rights institutions, members of civil society and NGOs who participate in the activities and individual citizens across the region. United Nations agencies and other regional partners will also benefit by implementing projects developed in collaboration with OHCHR.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

OHCHR will operate through its Bangkok regional office and its senior human rights adviser in Suva, as well as through national presences in Cambodia, Mongolia, Nepal and Sri Lanka, set up independently or in cooperation with partner agencies. OHCHR will also continue to be integrated into peacekeeping missions in Afghanistan and Timor-Leste through human rights components. Technical cooperation activities will be carried out in Afghanistan, China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Nepal and Timor-Leste.

COORDINATION

OHCHR works with UNDP and other United Nations agencies, UNCTs and departments of the United Nations secretariat, particularly the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, in implementing its activities in the region.

BUDGET IN US\$ ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

	US\$
Staff costs:	
Regional office (Bangkok)	362,600
China	150,200
Nepal	136,000
Pacific presence	174,400
Timor-Leste	93,600
Experts/consultants' fees and travel:	
Asia-Pacific framework	15,000
China	59,400
Timor-Leste	15,400
Travel:	
OHCHR staff/Asia-Pacific Framework	56,000
OHCHR staff/Bangkok	40,000
OHCHR staff/China	19,800
OHCHR staff/Nepal	22,000
OHCHR staff/Pacific presence	40,000
OHCHR staff/Timor-Leste	10,400
Representatives/Asia-Pacific Framework	93,000
Contractual services	9,600
General operating expenses	111,100
Supplies and acquisitions	20,100
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars:	
Asia-Pacific Framework	164,000
Regional office (Bangkok)	8,000
China	10,000
Iran	110,600
Mongolia	110,600
Pacific presence	15,000
Sri Lanka	82,600
Timor-Leste	136,300
Sub-total	2,065,700
Programme support costs	268,600
Total	2,334,300



ARAB REGION

INTRODUCTION

Many Arab States took positive steps towards political, legal, economic and social reform during 2003 and 2004 in an effort to address some of the impediments to development identified in three Arab Human Development Reports issued by UNDP in 2002, 2003 and 2004. These measures include holding multi-party legislative and municipal elections, establishing national human rights institutions, facilitating the work of NGOs, respecting the right to freedom of expression and improving the status of women.

Several international and regional conferences were held in various Arab countries during this period. In cooperation with UNDP and the European Union, Yemen organized an international conference on democracy, human rights and the International Criminal Court in December 2003; an action plan that called upon Arab countries to engage in political, legislative and social reform was adopted. In January 2004, Saudi Arabia organized an international conference on human rights in times of war and peace. For the first time, OHCHR and international NGOs such as Amnesty International and the International Federation for Human Rights were invited. Four months later, an international conference on the judiciary and judicial organization took place in Saudi Arabia. In addition, the 2004 annual workshop of the Asia-Pacific Framework on regional cooperation for the promotion and protection of human rights was held in Doha, Qatar, during which a plan of action was adopted.

The ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict and continued violence in Iraq underscore the need for greater involvement by OHCHR to monitor human rights and help to protect victims of human rights violations. In this regard, OHCHR issued a report on the human rights situation in Iraq in June 2004 (E/CN.4/2005/4). At the same time, the volatility of the security situation in Iraq demands that a constant reassessment of the human rights programme is undertaken.

In cooperation with the League of Arab States, OHCHR reviewed the draft Arab charter for human rights to ensure that it conforms with international human rights standards. The Charter was adopted by the Arab Summit in May 2004. OHCHR and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) agreed to draft a memorandum of intent (MOI) as a framework of future

cooperation. A similar MOI, focusing on human rights education, is also expected to be signed between OHCHR and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO). In addition, OHCHR assists in mainstreaming human rights into the work of the United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs), particularly in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Palestine.

While several countries in the region have demonstrated a greater commitment to promoting human rights, most countries should be doing more. At the national level, OHCHR will continue its technical cooperation programmes in Palestine and Morocco and, through the Arab Institute for Human Rights (AIHR), in other countries in the region. A new project is expected to begin shortly in Yemen. OHCHR provides support to the monitoring mandates of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of Palestinian People and Other Arabs in the Occupied Territories. In Iraq, OHCHR contributed to the designing of a human rights programme within the framework of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Iraq and will continue to provide support to the Human Rights Office of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI). These activities are described in the chapter entitled "Human rights support to peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building activities" (see page 62). OHCHR's regional representative, based in Beirut since 2002, works with governments, the League of Arab States, and the United Nations Economic and the Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and NGOs to promote human rights.

OBJECTIVES

- Improve partnerships with ESCWA and the UNCTs, particularly in Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen, in implementing the Millennium Development Goals and in integrating human rights into the work of the United Nations agencies.
- Establish a framework for the development of a regional strategy to promote and protect human rights by providing assistance to the League of Arab States and by organizing a high-level conference on promoting and protecting human rights in the Arab region; the conference is expected to be held in Cairo before March 2005.

- Establish a United Nations Regional Centre for Human Rights in cooperation with governments of the Arab region.
- Strengthen the capacities of OIC and ISESCO in the areas of human rights education, raising public awareness about the universal principles of human rights and exchanging experiences and best practices.

STRATEGY

OHCHR's strategy to promote human rights in the Arab region is to work with governments, regional organizations, civil society and UNCTs to build strong national systems to promote and protect human rights in keeping with the inter-agency commitment expressed in Action 2 of the Secretary-General's reform programme. OHCHR will thus continue to work with NGOs, particularly the AIHR and the Arab Organization for Human Rights, in the fields of human rights education and capacity-building for civil society organizations. The Office will identify new NGOs to implement joint activities, and will strengthen cooperation with United Nations agencies, particularly UNDP, UNESCO, UNIFEM and UNICEF, to develop joint strategies and implement projects. OHCHR will focus its support to UNCTs in Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen – the seven CCA/UNDAF roll-out countries – and will ensure a gender mainstreaming approach in all its activities.

Since the Arab Charter for Human Rights was adopted by the Arab Summit and is expected to be ratified, OHCHR will strengthen its relationships with the League of Arab States in order to assist this intergovernmental organization in its efforts to establish a regional framework for cooperation in the area of human rights. OHCHR, in cooperation with the Division on Advancement of Women and Egypt, will organize in May 2005 a workshop on follow-up to the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. Representatives of governments, national institutions and NGOs from Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia will be invited. With the financial support of Qatar, OHCHR will organize a workshop for the Gulf States and Yemen on follow-up to the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

OHCHR will extend its cooperation with OIC and ISESCO and continue to encourage governments to build national human rights institutions, integrate international human rights standards into domestic legislation and ratify international human rights treaties.

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

◆ REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE

The regional representative in Beirut will continue to mainstream human rights and advance a rights-based approach, by supporting the establishment of thematic human rights working groups within UNCTs, identifying human rights priorities, and working to implement recommendations of human rights bodies through CCA/UNDAF. Priority will be given to the seven CCA/UNDAF roll-out countries: Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen. The regional representative will promote the ratification of international human rights treaties, support the work of the special procedures mechanisms in the region and will encourage Arab countries to ratify the Arab Charter for Human Rights. The office of the regional representative will assist in preparing the high-level conference on promoting and protecting human rights, the sub-regional workshop on human rights education and the workshop on follow-up to the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child. The office will also participate in conferences and training sessions organized by NGOs, national institutions and governments in the region.

The office in Beirut consists of the regional representative, one national staff and one administrative assistant; an international staff member and an additional general service staff member will be recruited to support the UNCTs. The budget also covers the costs of the Geneva-based Arab region unit coordinator.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 709,400.

◆ LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

To enhance the League of Arab States' efforts to implement the Arab Charter for Human Rights, OHCHR will support the establishment of an expert committee to monitor the implementation of the Charter once it has entered into force. OHCHR will provide training to the members of the committee. The high-level conference on promoting and protecting human rights in the region will be organized in Cairo in 2005 in cooperation with the League of Arab States. UNDP may share costs of this conference.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 30,000.

◆ SUPPORT TO THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND THE ISLAMIC EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

OHCHR will conclude memoranda of intent (MOIs) with the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO). Activities under the MOIs are expected to include: assistance in drafting regional human rights conventions to ensure that they conform with international human rights standards, organizing joint conferences and workshops and building the capacities of the two organizations to promote human rights. A five-day training programme will be conducted in Geneva for the secretariats of both organizations. A human rights adviser may be deployed within the ISESCO Secretariat for one year.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 50,000.

◆ ASIA-PACIFIC FRAMEWORK FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION

OHCHR will continue to support the activities enumerated in the 2004 Doha plan of action which covers Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Syria and the United Arab Emirates. One of the activities will be a sub-regional workshop on human rights education to be held in cooperation with UNESCO in February 2005.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 20,000.

◆ HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The UNDP/OHCHR project on human rights and development, jointly implemented with the Arab Organization for Human Rights, will be evaluated. Based on the results of the evaluation, a new two-year project will be launched with that organization: it will focus on strengthening civil society, the role of women, human rights associations and the rule of law, respecting the right to freedom of association and expression, and updating the Arabic language web site on human rights.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 158,200.

◆ ARAB INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

OHCHR will continue assisting the Tunis-based Arab Institute for Human Rights (AIHR) in building NGO capacities and strengthening the NGO network. Priority OHCHR-supported activities will focus on human rights education, democracy, peace, economic, social and cultural rights, women and children's rights, combating discrimination, fanaticism and racism, and conducting training-of-trainers sessions. OHCHR will organize five training sessions on international and regional mechanisms for protecting human rights; the sessions will target about 290 human rights activists, lawyers and journalists from the region. Manuals developed by OHCHR will be used as the main training tools in these sessions and the training-of-trainers sessions.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 135,600.

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

◆ IRAQ

OHCHR supports the human rights section of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) by recruiting human rights personnel for the mission and ensuring substantive support on specific human rights questions. OHCHR, UNAMI and the UNCT are working in close cooperation with the Iraqi Ministry of Human Rights and the Ministry of Justice to implement a programme of human rights activities for Iraq within the framework of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Iraq (Cluster 9 on Good Governance and Civil Society). An OHCHR human rights officer, who will travel regularly to Amman, will manage this programme; he will be supported by an associate officer in Geneva. OHCHR will also hire a number of consultants to help mainstream human rights within the UNCT.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 297,868.

Activities conducted in Iraq are described in detail in the chapter entitled "Human rights support to peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building activities" on page 62.

◆ MOROCCO

Since its inauguration in 2000, the Human Rights Documentation, Information and Training Centre has received support

from OHCHR, UNDP and the Government of Morocco. In June 2004, an expert evaluated the Centre and concluded that the overall impact of the Centre was positive and that the prospects for an effective development of the Centre and the steadiness of its activities advocate that the support given to the Centre by OHCHR, UNDP and the EU be continued. The Ministry of Human Rights, which the Centre was initially affiliated to, was suppressed in the last ministerial reshuffle in June 2004. The Centre was then temporarily attached to the Ministry of Justice and finally to the Consultative Council for Human Rights. OHCHR will take into consideration this change as well as the recommendations of the evaluation mission, when reformulating a new project. A project proposal will be submitted to UNDP for the period 2005-2007. In 2005, activities will cover documentation, especially developing the Centre's web site and publishing research papers and reference documents; human rights training for teachers, judges, lawyers, journalists and NGOs; and consolidating NGO capacities. The Centre will develop a programme specifically geared for staff members of United Nations agencies that are active in the country.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 80,000.

◆ PALESTINE

The project will continue to strengthen the capacity of Palestinian Authority (PA) institutions and civil society concerning the rule of law and human rights education. Activities will include organizing training programmes for law enforcement officials, members of Parliament, NGOs and universities. A partnership will be developed with the Palestinian Independent Commission for Citizens' Rights to focus on human rights and legislation, human rights education, producing publications and documenting human rights violations.

Due to the restrictive measures imposed by the Israeli Army since September 2000, the OHCHR office in Palestine consists of two sub-offices, one in Gaza and one in Ramallah. Each sub-office will include one international staff, two national officers, one secretary and one driver; however, only international staff members have permission to travel between Gaza and Ramallah, when security permits. Given these restrictions, the same activities are being organized twice, once in Gaza and once in Ramallah, generating additional costs. The budget also covers the costs of a Geneva-based desk officer.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 1,038,900.

◆ YEMEN

At the request of the Government, OHCHR carried out a mission in October 2004 to explore possible human rights activities to be implemented with the Government, civil society and the UNCT. The mission focused on formulating a national action plan, assisting the Government in establishing a national human rights institution, strengthening the process to integrate international human rights standards within domestic legislation, advising on treaty-body reporting techniques and contributing to human rights mainstreaming within the UNCT. OHCHR will also participate in UNDP-supported projects on women's rights, human rights education and public awareness, strengthening civil society, and strengthening the judiciary and the rule of law. All planned activities will be conducted in cooperation with the United Nations agencies that operate in the country.

Requirements in 2005 are estimated at US\$ 80,000.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- Improved partnerships with the UNCTs, particularly in the seven roll-out countries, and with ESCWA, in implementing the Millennium Development Goals and in integrating human rights into the work of United Nations agencies.
- Improved protection of human rights by establishing a framework for the development of a regional strategy to promote and protect human rights.
- Greater cooperation between civil society and governments.
- Improved integration of human rights into the work of the League of Arab States, OIC and ISESCO.
- Production and dissemination of human rights information and publications in Arabic.
- Increase in the number of Arab NGOs that submit information and complaints to the special procedures and to the treaty bodies.

BENEFICIARIES

The immediate beneficiaries will be governments, national human rights institutions and NGOs. United Nations agencies and other regional partners, such as the League of Arab States, OIC and ISESCO will also benefit.

RISK ASSESSMENT

The uncertain security situation in Iraq and Palestine might slow, delay or suspend the implementation of some activities. Delays in signing the MOI with OIC and ISESCO might result in the postponement of proposed activities. Implementation of the programme with the League of Arab States depends on when Arab states ratify the Arab Charter on Human Rights.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

In coordination with OHCHR headquarters, the regional representative in Beirut will implement some planned activities, including mainstreaming human rights within the programmes of the UNCTs and ESCWA. In addition, OHCHR has staff in Palestine responsible for implementing a technical cooperation project. Other activities, such as the human development and human rights projects and support to Human Rights Documentation, Information and Training Centre in Morocco, will be implemented through partnership agreements with UNDP, which will have budgetary and financial control. Activities planned for Iraq are undertaken within the framework of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Iraq, together with other United Nations partners.

BUDGET IN US\$ ARAB REGION

	US\$
Staff costs:	
Regional office (Beirut)	542,500
Palestine	707,500
Experts/consultants' fees and travel:	
Yemen	16,100
Travel:	
OHCHR staff/Beirut	47,800
OHCHR staff/Palestine	34,000
OHCHR staff/Yemen	8,000
Contractual services	20,400
General operating expenses	103,300
Supplies and acquisitions	30,600
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars:	
Arab Institute for Human Rights	120,000
Regional office (Beirut)	88,400
Morocco	70,800
Palestine	61,200
Regional activities	140,000
Yemen	46,700
Sub-total	2,037,300
Programme support costs	264,800
Total	2,302,100

Article 2 <

Everyone is entitled
to all the rights and
freedoms set forth
in this Declaration,
without distinction
of any kind, such as race,
colour, sex, language,
religion, political
or other opinion, national
or social origin, property,
birth or other status.

Furthermore,
no distinction shall be
made on the basis
of the political,
jurisdictional
or international
status of the country
or territory to which
a person belongs,
whether it be independent,
trust, non-self-governing
or under any other
limitation of sovereignty.



THEMATIC HUMAN RIGHTS CHALLENGES

INTRODUCTION

OHCHR bears an essential responsibility for anticipating and responding to thematic human rights challenges and offering both conceptual and practical assistance to Member States. OHCHR also has a key role to play in education, development of legal frameworks and dissemination of good practices.

- In its work on national systems for the protection of human rights, OHCHR focuses on the role of courts, parliaments and other institutions of democracy, law enforcement agencies, the rule of law in post-conflict states, the interaction between respecting human rights and fighting terrorism, and the links between international human rights law and international humanitarian law. National human rights institutions, which play a crucial role in ensuring that national legislation adheres to international norms and is duly implemented, are also supported.
- The Office promotes the integration of human rights into programming at the national level, ranging from democratic institutions to good governance and development agencies. For example, OHCHR's *Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking* suggests practical means through which governments can ensure that law enforcement objectives in combating traffickers are not achieved at the expense of the victims of trafficking.
- OHCHR will conduct research and provide support to other efforts addressing the multifaceted relationship between human rights and development, including the implementation of the right to development, the impact of globalization on the enjoyment of human rights, human rights aspects of poverty reduction strategies, good governance and a human rights approach to HIV/AIDS.
- OHCHR provides global advocacy and guidance related to gender equality, disability, business responsibilities in the area of human rights, and the justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights. The Office will continue to provide expert advice on the human rights aspects of a proposed convention on the rights of disabled persons during the ongoing debate on the issue. It will also contribute to the work of United Nations mechanisms established to support the rights of indigenous peoples and persons belonging to minorities, assist organizations that work with these groups and encourage partners to promote their rights.
- The Office will work in the area of anti-discrimination as a follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. Work on the Secretary-General's study on violence against children, supported jointly by OHCHR, UNICEF and WHO, will continue and will amongst other things issue a compilation of best practices, recommendations for combating violence against children and suggested actions to be taken at the international level.
- The Office works closely with the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations to strengthen the human rights factor in peace operations. This allows for addressing human rights problems during and in the aftermath of conflict, extending protection to victims and laying foundations for lasting peace.

THEMATIC HUMAN RIGHTS CHALLENGES

- The World Programme for Human Rights Education, launched by the General Assembly at its 2004 session, will be implemented by OHCHR in cooperation with UNESCO and other partners; during its first phase (2005-2007) it will focus on human rights education in primary and secondary schools. The Office will continue to support the highly regarded Assisting Communities Together (ACT) project, which offers grants to grassroots organizations for human rights education projects around the world.

SUMMARY BUDGET IN US\$ THEMATIC HUMAN RIGHTS CHALLENGES

	US\$
World programme for human rights education	714,047
Strengthening human rights in peace operations	396,856
Support to national institutions	1,698,503
Trafficking of persons	396,517
Secretary-General's study on violence against children	351,882
Economic and social issues	813,600
Human rights and development	1,218,027
Rule of law and democracy	1,550,191
Minorities and indigenous peoples	676,644
Victims of slavery	226,000
Victims of torture	7,330,310
Voluntary Fund for indigenous populations	339,000
Anti-discrimination	572,232
Total	16,283,809

Article 20

Everyone has the right
to freedom of peaceful assembly
and association.

No one may be compelled
to belong to an association.



GLOBAL PROJECTS

WORLD PROGRAMME FOR HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION

BACKGROUND

The promotion of human rights education is a regular activity of OHCHR. In April 2004, the Commission on Human Rights suggested to the General Assembly that a world programme for human rights education should be proclaimed, effective 1 January 2005 (Commission on Human Rights resolution 2004/71). In July 2004, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the suggestion and the Commission subsequently asked OHCHR to work with UNESCO and relevant governmental and non-governmental actors to prepare a plan of action for the first phase (2005-2007) of the proposed World Programme: the first phase would focus on the integration of human rights education within the primary and secondary school systems. A draft of the plan of action, prepared by OHCHR, was reviewed at an expert meeting organized by OHCHR and UNESCO (Geneva, 13-15 September 2004).

It is expected that the World Programme will be launched by the General Assembly at its 2004 session, and that coordination of the World Programme will be entrusted to OHCHR.

The proposed World Programme is a follow-up initiative to the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004), which was coordinated by the High Commissioner for Human Rights. OHCHR's work in this area was supported through a global technical cooperation project financed under OHCHR's Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation.

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY

OHCHR's programme for human rights education will include the following:

- Support to national human rights education and training initiatives, through the technical cooperation programme of the Office;
- Support to grassroots human rights education and training initiatives, through the Assisting Communities Together (ACT) project;

- Facilitating information-sharing and networking among all relevant actors;
- Developing selected human rights education and training materials; and
- Coordinating the proposed World Programme for Human Rights Education.

OHCHR's work in this field will be guided by relevant General Assembly and Commission on Human Rights resolutions, and will build on lessons learned during the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

- Assist OHCHR geographic desk officers in designing and organizing human rights education and training activities as part of regional, sub-regional and national projects developed under OHCHR's technical cooperation programme, as well as other colleagues if necessary.
- Complete the fourth phase (2003-2005) and launch the fifth phase (2005-2007) of the ACT project. The project – a joint OHCHR/UNDP initiative implemented through United Nations presences in selected countries and coordinated by OHCHR – provides small grants to grassroots organizations that implement local human rights education and training activities.
- Consolidate and expand OHCHR's database on human rights education and training. The database provides on-line information in English, French and Spanish on human rights education materials, programmes and organizations. It is accessible at www.unhchr.ch/hredu.nsf. The process of merging parts of this database with other related OHCHR databases which began in 2004 will be completed in 2005.
- Consolidate and expand OHCHR's collection of human rights education and training materials. A specialized section of OHCHR's library, the collection comprises about 2,000 human rights education and training materials; it also contains OHCHR material on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including more than 500 items developed to mark the Declaration's 50th anniversary, and materials prepared by grassroots organizations under the ACT project.
- Develop a human rights training package for primary and secondary school teachers.

Article 26 <

Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

- Develop sub-regional compilations of good practices for human rights education programmes for primary and secondary schools.
- Act as international coordinator for the proposed World Programme for Human Rights Education, including by preparing the High Commissioner's report to the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, disseminating information on the World Programme, participating in related activities and responding to related inquiries.
- and training) will continue to be permanently available to all interested individuals and organizations.
- Information-sharing and networking among relevant actors will be improved.
- OHCHR's capacity to respond to related requests and to fulfil the General Assembly and the Commission for Human Rights mandates (including the preparation of reports, organization of related activities, etc.) will be ensured through the allocation of adequate staff.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- International, regional, sub-regional and national human rights education and training initiatives organized under OHCHR's technical cooperation programme will benefit from continued support.
- Human rights education activities conceived by grassroots organizations will be developed and implemented under the ACT project.
- Selected human rights education and training materials will be developed for use by interested actors.
- Some basic human rights education resources (i.e. the database and resource collection on human rights education

BENEFICIARIES

Through OHCHR's work on the proposed World Programme, all institutions, organizations and individuals conducting educational activities will be provided with information, resources and suggested methodologies to design, deliver and evaluate human rights education programmes. Through the ACT project, several grassroots and community organizations will be able to implement their human rights education initiatives. Approximately 2,000 organizations and individuals regularly receive information from OHCHR; in addition, OHCHR receives some 600 requests per month for human rights publications, education materials and related information. OHCHR also

implements technical cooperation projects, which, in most cases, have an education and training component, in some 50 countries around the world, as well as at sub-regional and regional levels.

COORDINATION

All of the above activities will be undertaken in partnership with the most relevant actors, such as:

- UNESCO, for various general initiatives and particularly for those related to the first phase of the proposed World Programme, which focuses on the school systems;
- UNDP, for the ACT project; and
- Organizations such as Education International, a global network of trade unions of teachers, for developing training packages for teachers.

BUDGET IN US\$ WORLD PROGRAMME FOR HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION

	US\$
Staff costs	342,600
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	30,000
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	15,000
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	15,000
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	5,300
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	224,000
Sub-total	631,900
Programme support costs	82,147
Total	714,047


STRENGTHENING HUMAN RIGHTS IN PEACE OPERATIONS

BACKGROUND

Over the past decade, United Nations peacekeeping operations have evolved from being primarily military activities, such as observing ceasefires and keeping warring parties apart, into multi-dimensional operations with complex mandates involving military, police and civilian components. Monitoring, protecting and promoting human rights have become integral parts of the peacekeeping work performed by civilian police and military personnel. To keep pace with these changes, new training programmes and materials have been developed to prepare United Nations military and civilian police personnel for their peacekeeping tasks.

The Secretary-General's 1997 reform programme called for the integration of human rights into peace and security operations. Three years later, the High-Level Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (known as the "Brahimi Panel") reaffirmed the centrality of human rights in United Nations conflict prevention, peace-making, peacekeeping and peace-building activities and stressed "the importance of training military, police and other civilian personnel on human rights issues and on the relevant provisions of international humanitarian law". The memorandum of understanding between OHCHR and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), renewed in November 2002, calls for cooperation in providing human rights training to all peacekeeping personnel deployed to the field and in integrating human rights in training provided by Member States.

In recognition of the key role that military personnel and civilian police can play in protecting and promoting human rights, OHCHR has, for many years, been engaged in training military and police personnel deployed to peace operations. OHCHR has recently begun working with DPKO in developing an integrated training programme for senior civilian, military and police personnel in peace operations, with the aim of fostering mission-wide understanding of human rights. In addition to training, achieving a more systematic human rights-based approach to the work of peace operations – in particular their military and police components – requires the integration of human rights aspects into the methodological and policy guidance that support the functioning of such components.

Article 9 
 No one
 shall be
 subjected to
 arbitrary
 arrest,
 detention or
 exile.

OHCHR is also beginning to play a more active role in addressing human rights violations perpetrated by personnel in peace operations.

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY

Building on the work carried out during the past year, the project aims to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations, its Member States and United Nations peace operations to provide human rights training to the personnel involved in peace operations, primarily senior management and military and civilian police, and to integrate human rights into the policy, methodological and operational directives guiding those peace operations.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

- Two training courses for trainers from national military peacekeeping training centers and mission training cells will be organized.

- One training course for national and field trainers of civilian police in peace operations will be organized.
- The Manual on Human Rights for Military Personnel of Peace Operations will be finalized, printed and translated in two languages.
- The OHCHR Manual on Human Rights for Civilian Police Components of Peace Operations will undergo an external review and will be issued as a pilot publication.
- Assistance will be provided to DPKO to develop standardized training modules for senior management of peace operations and to facilitate OHCHR's participation in pilot training sessions.
- Assistance will be provided to DPKO to integrate human rights into generic training materials for military and police personnel and to facilitate participation in DPKO-led training and dissemination activities.
- The United Nations, Member States and other organizations will participate in activities to promote the integration of human rights into peacekeeping policies, methodological and operational guidelines and training.
- Assistance will be provided to OHCHR field staff, desk officers and peace operations personnel in organizing and providing pre-deployment and in-mission training to police and military peacekeepers, and in reviewing operational guidelines.
- OHCHR will support the development of an Office-wide approach to addressing human rights violations committed by personnel involved in peace operations.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- By the end of the project, OHCHR training packages for civilian police and military peacekeepers will be used in a number of national peacekeeping training centers and programmes.
- Human rights issues will have been integrated into the United Nations training programme for senior management of peace operations.

BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries include institutions and individuals in Member States that train personnel for peace operations, DPKO and OHCHR.

RISKS

- As the project requires a close partnership with DPKO, delays or changes in DPKO plans or in its ability to provide the necessary input to help develop OHCHR materials and activities could require changes in plans or schedule.
- If the external review of draft training materials recommends major revisions, finalization of the materials may be delayed.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Training activities will be implemented jointly with DPKO. DPKO's Training and Evaluation Service and its Civilian Police Division will comment on OHCHR's training materials prior to finalization, and will suggest the most appropriate national partners, beneficiaries and avenues for dissemination.

National peacekeeping training centers and programmes will be both beneficiaries, as they are the main recipients of OHCHR training, and partners, as they will help to test the training materials.

OHCHR will work closely with DPKO's Best Practices Unit and relevant United Nations departments and mechanisms, such as OCHA and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, to ensure that human rights are integrated into peace operations. It will also seek to strengthen links with relevant NATO departments. Human rights organizations will continue to be important partners in advocating, and assisting in, the implementation of human rights training for military and police staff already deployed to peace operations.

FUNDING

The project is primarily funded under the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation (US\$ 396,856), and partly by the regular budget. The project will also receive funds from the regular budget for printing and translating training materials.

BUDGET IN US\$ STRENGTHENING HUMAN RIGHTS IN PEACE OPERATIONS

	US\$
Staff costs	150,200
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	30,000
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	36,200
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	2,000
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	132,800
Sub-total	351,200
Programme support costs	45,656
Total	396,856

SUPPORT TO NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

BACKGROUND

National institutions, whose work is guided by the 1993 Paris Principles are at the core of national human rights protection systems. The number of national institutions has grown considerably in a short period of time; indeed, OHCHR's National Institution Unit, located in the Capacity Building and Field Operations Branch, works with over 100 institutions and a large number of governments who are considering establishing or strengthening their national institutions.

National institutions have been active in drafting an international convention on the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities, including through the related Ad Hoc Committee, and they provide valuable information for reports to the treaty bodies and to special procedures mandate-holders. They are engaged in wide array of issues, including protection, human rights education, prevention and resolution of conflict, prevention of torture and access to social services. Recognizing the importance of national institutions, the Commission on Human

Rights has asked the Secretary-General to look at ways and means to enhance the participation of national institutions during the Commission.

OHCHR works with these institutions through regional networks established in the Americas, Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Europe.

- Provide advisory services, including in assisting that legislation conforms with the Paris Principles, to Governments, United Nations and other partners concerning the establishment of national institutions
- Promote the participation of national institutions in international human rights fora and ensure that standards and benchmarks are further developed and maintained.


OBJECTIVES

The principal objective is to help establish and strengthen independent national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights that conform to United Nations standards. OHCHR aims to ensure the observance of international standards in relation to national institutions and provides advisory services to support legislation and comparative legal aspects related to the mandate and functioning of national institutions.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

The National Institutions Unit will continue its work as secretariat of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions. It will also provide support in the following areas:

- In the context of Action 2, work with United Nations Country Teams and other partners at the country level to build sustainable, coordinated and effective support to national institutions;
- Provide training to United Nations agencies and programmes on the international norms for establishing national institutions (the Paris Principles);
- Develop training and information materials concerning national institutions;
- Provide assistance and support to the regional networks of national institutions. Priority will be given to the role of national institutions in preventing conflicts, preventing torture, and in economic, social and cultural rights;
- Support a pilot project that will bring together the United Nations Staff College, the NGO Fahamu and the Association for the Prevention of Torture to develop new distance-learning training tools and courses on the role of national institutions in preventing conflict and torture;
- Offer targeted training to national institutions on a regional basis;

Article 12 
No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation.
Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- Up to five governments will have established national institutions, and other national institutions will be strengthened.
- National institutions will participate in implementing treaty body recommendations.
- The Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly will have the means to assess the role and effectiveness of national institutions as human rights monitoring bodies.
- National institutions' expertise on thematic issues will be enhanced and best practices will be shared.
- Two new CD-ROM-based training initiatives on preventing conflict and torture will be developed.
- Up to 20 national institutions will have participated in training initiatives relating to the prevention of torture and conflict.
- A CD-ROM-based training module on the role and functions of national institutions will be launched.
- One International Coordinating Committee meeting will be held.
- At least 20 national institutions will have participated in the Commission on Human Rights.

BENEFICIARIES

Although national institutions are the principal beneficiaries of the activities, OHCHR staff and United Nations Country Teams will also benefit. Partners participating in the activities, including Fahamu, the Association for the Prevention of Torture, the International Council for Human Rights Policy, the United Nations Staff College and the networks of national institutions will also benefit.

RISKS ASSESSMENT

National institutions will be ineffective if they do not conform to international standards and if governments use them to justify actions that undermine human rights. A weak judiciary or civil society can also hamper the effectiveness of national institutions, as can internal conflict and the inability to devote adequate financial and human resources to their establishment and development.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The Unit will work with OHCHR colleagues, field offices and field representatives in implementing the activities; joint initiatives will be conducted with UNDP and UNCTs. The Unit will also work with such partners as the British Council, La Francophonie, United Nations Volunteers, the World Bank and UNESCO. Staff is expected to comprise 6 professionals (including one junior professional officer) and two general service staff by early-2005.

FUNDING

Total requirements in 2005 amount to US\$ 1,698,503 out of which US\$ 1,026,266 is required for "Strengthening national human rights institutions"; and US\$ 672,237 is required for "Actors for Change: Strengthening the capacity of national human rights institutions through distance and regional training".

There is no regular budget funding for the activities of the project. Two staff are funded from the regular budget.

BUDGET IN US\$ SUPPORT TO NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

	US\$
Staff costs	759,300
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	83,000
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	76,000
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	22,400
Contractual services	6,800
General operating expenses	8,000
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	547,600
Sub-total	1,503,100
Programme support costs	195,403
Total	1,698,503

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS


BACKGROUND

During the past two years, significant steps have been taken to combat trafficking in persons. In July 2002, OHCHR issued the *Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking*, which describes a framework for the development of a human rights approach to trafficking. One year later, the Convention for the Protection of Migrant Workers and their Families was implemented. At the end of September 2003, the Convention against Organized Crime came into force, followed, three months later, by the Palermo Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and, in January 2004, by the Protocol on Smuggling. The 60th session of the Commission on Human Rights stressed the importance of fighting trafficking by establishing a new mandate for a special rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children. With all these new instruments and mandates coming into force, 2005 will be a crucial year for providing both impetus and direction to anti-trafficking activities.

Despite its human rights implications, trafficking in persons continues to be addressed as a “law and order” problem, located primarily within the crime and prevention framework. In most parts of the world, victims of cross-border trafficking are prosecuted as illegal aliens, undocumented workers or irregular migrants, rather than regarded as victims. Women and young girls who are forced into the sex industry are penalized on charges of prostitution instead of receiving assistance. As of today, there are no international treaties on trafficking that address States’ obligations to respect and protect the rights of victims of trafficking.

OHCHR’s work in this field will involve:

- Legal and policy development, particularly at the international, regional and national levels;
- Integration of anti-trafficking issues into related areas, such as development, labour migration, conflict, security and gender; and
- Acting as a catalyst and partner in the anti-trafficking work of other organizations.

Article 13 
 Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.
 Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

OBJECTIVES

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

- Provide advice to the High Commissioner on policy guidance and leadership on the issue of trafficking;
- Strengthen the capacity of OHCHR and the United Nations human rights system to deal with the human rights dimension of trafficking;
- Ensure that a human rights perspective is integrated into the anti-trafficking work of other United Nations agencies and programmes, and raise awareness of trafficking as a human rights issue throughout the United Nations system; and
- Encourage governments, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs and national human rights institutions to consider the issue of trafficking in their policies and activities.

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

STRATEGY

Until recently, OHCHR's trafficking project focused on helping to set standards by formulating human rights tools and instruments. The next phase of the project focuses on prevention while also strengthening victim assistance and protection.

OHCHR applies a two-pronged approach:

- Preventing trafficking, which involves articulating the linkages with development issues, including the rule of law, irregular migration, forced labour and gender discrimination; and
- Protecting victims of trafficking, which involves strengthening legal and policy initiatives, including shelters, skills training, and reintegration schemes that provide assistance to and protect the victims of trafficking.

The approach will be realized by:

- Strengthening United Nations human rights-related action at the country level by building the capacity of United Nations Country Teams to integrate the prevention of trafficking in development activities;
- Mainstreaming the issue of trafficking into the work of the treaty bodies, special procedures, working groups, the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission; and
- Strengthening partnerships among relevant agencies.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

Trafficking has become a highly politicized issue. It is inextricably linked to other sensitive issues, such as irregular migration, forced labour, smuggling, transnational organized crime, public-sector corruption, the sex trade and HIV/AIDS. OHCHR's project aims to exert real influence over law, policy and practice on this issue. Activities are divided into five strategic sectors: policy and leadership, internal capacity-building, support to the United Nations agencies, support to external organizations and initiatives, and training and public information. Activities will include:

- Conducting a global analysis of anti-trafficking interventions and identifying minimum human rights elements for every level of intervention;

- Convening an experts consultation on the human rights impact of anti-trafficking interventions with specific recommendations;
- Convening small regional consultations in Africa and Latin America to consolidate ongoing work and partnerships in the area of trafficking;
- Analyzing the linkages between trafficking and development, with recommendations for prevention activities;
- Identifying early-warning signs and indicators for the prevention of trafficking in conflict and post-conflict situations through pilot interventions in two countries;
- Advocating on the issue of peacekeeping and trafficking for more effective engagement by OHCHR;
- Integrating human rights and trafficking issues under the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) and the Executive Committee for Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA) plan of action through strengthened and field-tested modules;
- Supporting treaty bodies and other mechanisms by preparing country sheets as background material on trafficking;
- Fine-tuning research methodologies for trafficking, in collaboration with the UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre;
- Coordinating the inter-agency Intergovernmental Organizations (IGO) Contact Group on Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling, which includes UNHCR, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, WHO, OSCE, UNICEF and the NGO caucus on trafficking;
- Publishing an analytical note on the linkages between trafficking and HIV/AIDS, in collaboration with the IGO Group; and
- Providing technical support to field offices, especially in legal and policy initiatives related to issues of trafficking and migration.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- The new mandate of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons will improve the integration of human rights into anti-trafficking policy legislation.
- The dissemination of publications and support to pilot projects in key areas will help to consolidate OHCHR's leadership role in combating trafficking.
- The linkages between trafficking and development will assist in clearer prevention strategies.
- The publication on the human rights impact of anti-trafficking interventions will provide a comprehensive list of the human rights elements necessary for developing prevention, protection and prosecution interventions.

BENEFICIARIES

The activities will ultimately benefit the victims of trafficking and those vulnerable to trafficking.

Beneficiaries will also include UNCTs, government representatives, the organizations, groups and individuals who participate in these activities and OHCHR.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

OHCHR's trafficking project, located in the Research and Right to Development Branch, is administered by a programme manager based in Geneva who is also the Adviser on Trafficking to the High Commissioner. Collaboration with other United Nations entities, inter-governmental organizations and NGOs will continue through bi- and multi-lateral agreements and through the IGO Contact Group on Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling, which regularly convenes meetings attended by representatives of major Geneva-based inter-governmental organizations and NGOs working on trafficking.

BUDGET IN US\$ TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

	US\$
Staff costs	150,200
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	95,200
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	30,000
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	75,500
Sub-total	350,900
Programme support costs	45,617
Total	396,517

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S STUDY ON VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

BACKGROUND

The study on violence against children was launched at the request of the General Assembly (A/RES/56/138) in 2003, when the Secretary-General appointed an independent expert to direct the study in collaboration with OHCHR, UNICEF and WHO. It will consider the question of violence against children in the context of administration of justice, organized crime, and trafficking and sexual exploitation of children. How girls' and boys' lives may be differently affected by violence, and what should be considered when designing strategies to combat violence against children, including prevention measures, will also be addressed.

The study will take a rights-based approach, guided by the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its two Optional Protocols. The Convention emphasizes children's rights to physical and personal integrity, and outlines States parties obligations to protect them from "all forms of physical or mental violence", including sexual and other forms of exploitation, abduction, armed conflict, and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. It also obliges States parties to enact preventive measures and ensure that all child victims of violence receive the support and assistance they require.

The independent expert, based in Geneva, is supported by a small, autonomous secretariat of 4 persons.

OBJECTIVES

- Draft a comprehensive report, to be submitted to the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly, on the prevalence, nature, causes and consequences of all forms of violence against children, examining the various settings in which such violence occurs.
- Develop clear strategies and recommendations to prevent and combat all forms of violence against children, outlining action to be taken at international and national levels for prevention, protection, intervention, treatment, recovery and reintegration.

Article 25 ◀

Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance.

All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

- Mobilize resources for the study.
- Create networks and partnerships at international and national levels to eliminate violence against children.

STRATEGY

The project strategy, outlined in the independent expert's concept paper (E/CN.4/2004/68, annex), indicates that the study will rely on existing knowledge, research and documentation, including research conducted at the community level. It will also rely on the expertise of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the human rights treaty bodies, special procedures mandate-holders, OHCHR, UNICEF, WHO, regional and intergovernmental organizations, including the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and national human rights institutions. In addition, partnerships with NGOs, academics, research institutions and professional organizations will be built, and children will be encouraged to participate in the study when considered ethically appropriate.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

- Compile and analyze replies to questionnaires sent to governments, existing research and other information sources, including reports submitted to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, information available in the United Nations system and information obtained from NGOs.
- Conduct regional consultations, national meetings and expert group meetings.
- Identify and document best practices for preventing violence against children and best responses to violence.
- Develop a comprehensive, child-accessible document on the topic.
- Design an interactive web site.
- Formulate an action-oriented report for the Commission on Human Rights, including recommendations.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- Completion of a comprehensive review of responses to violence against children, resulting in a substantive publication.
- Establishment of an international framework through which best practices and lessons learned on prevention of violence and treatment for children can be shared.
- Compilation of best practices and recommendations for combating violence against children, and recommendations for action to be taken at the international level.
- Creation of a network of focal points and partner agencies concerned with violence against children.
- Creation of a well-designed and updated web site on the subject.

BENEFICIARIES

Children will be the primary beneficiaries of the study, but Member States, the United Nations system, NGOs and other parts of civil society will benefit from the comprehensive information and recommendations elicited, which could form the basis of national protection systems.

RISK ASSESSMENT

- Implementing a project with the participation of four United Nations agencies is a complex endeavour.
- Insufficient support from partners could impede progress.
- An overwhelming amount of information could jeopardize timely analysis.
- Gaps in information could limit the capacity for analysis in some regions or settings.
- Different partners may have different approaches to the study.

Risks should be minimized through the efforts of a fully staffed secretariat and the coordinating committee, consisting of representatives of the implementing agencies, which will meet every month.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The project is a joint effort of OHCHR, UNICEF and WHO, with project implementation managed by UNOPS. A memorandum of agreement between all partners is being finalized and will regulate coordination between them.

A secretariat, consisting of four international staff and one support staff, will be established in Geneva to assist the independent expert in directing and implementing the study. The expert will work closely with members of the United Nations mechanisms, particularly the Committee on the Rights of the Child, other treaty bodies and special procedures mandate-holders.

Within OHCHR, the chief of the Treaties and Commission Branch has overall responsibility for OHCHR activities connected with the project, and one of the chiefs of the Treaties and Follow-up Unit is responsible for the implementation of the project.

COORDINATION

The study will rely on the expertise and research of participating organizations, including the World Report on Violence and Health of WHO, research undertaken by UNICEF through its Innocenti Research Centre in Florence, and information obtained from UNICEF, OHCHR and WHO regional and country offices and field contacts. The independent expert will conduct visits to countries where innovative strategies to prevent and address violence against children have been successfully implemented. Other organizations, such as ILO, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNHCR, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations University, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the University for Peace and other partners will be invited to participate.

The study will include consultations at the regional, sub-regional and national levels to raise awareness among Member States and all parts of civil society about violence against children. National human rights institutions, including ombudsmen and commissioners for children, will be encouraged to share information and expertise. Extensive consultations will take place with NGO support networks, such as the NGO Advisory Panel for the Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children.

Children's perceptions of the definition of violence will be highlighted, initiatives such as the participation of children in the General Assembly special session on children will be replicated, and young people will be encouraged to train their peers to monitor and report on human rights.

FUNDING

OHCHR, UNICEF and WHO have joint responsibility for resource mobilization. OHCHR requests funds amounting to US\$ 351,882 to support the independent expert and two project staff. Once the memorandum of agreement among the participating organizations has been finalized and clearer roles and responsibilities have been determined, additional funding will be requested.

BUDGET IN US\$ SECRETARY-GENERAL'S STUDY ON VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

	US\$
Staff costs	246,400
Staff costs	65,000
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	0
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	311,400
Programme support costs	40,482
Total	351,882



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES

BACKGROUND

The General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights mandated OHCHR to undertake research and develop activities in the following areas:

- Integrating gender perspectives and women's human rights into the work of all parts of the United Nations human rights system;
- Strengthening expertise on and support efforts to raise awareness of the human rights dimension of disability;
- Examining the human rights responsibilities of businesses, given the increasing power and influence of the private sector and the significant impact it can have on the enjoyment of human rights; and
- Although human rights are indivisible, there has historically been a greater focus on civil and political rights than on economic, social and cultural rights.

OBJECTIVES

The Office seeks to raise awareness of human rights issues related to gender equality, disability, the role of business, and the justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights. OHCHR needs to be able to provide global advocacy and guidance on these issues. The immediate objective is to increase OHCHR's capacity to:

- Conduct research and analysis to develop policies on human rights issues of particular concern in the areas of disability, business and economic, social and cultural rights;
- Support the integration of the human rights dimension of gender and disability in the activities of the United Nations human rights system;
- Encourage the mainstreaming of a human rights approach to gender, disability and business within the rest of the United Nations system; and
- Support state efforts to consider the justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

◆ GENDER

- Develop tools to facilitate the integration of a gender perspective and of special attention to women's human rights in the work of the United Nations human rights mechanisms, OHCHR and other bodies of the United Nations system, including at the country level.
- Revitalize OHCHR's network of gender focal points and provide training to OHCHR staff, with priority given to gender focal points and field presences.
- Facilitate the gender analysis of the reports prepared since 1999 by special procedures mandate-holders during their annual meeting in 2005.

◆ DISABILITY

- Participate in two sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee set up by the General Assembly to negotiate the proposed new convention on human rights and disability.
- Prepare background papers and organize expert meetings to facilitate discussion of pending issues with regard to the new convention and its monitoring mechanisms.
- Convene an expert meeting and develop tools to encourage selected treaty bodies and special procedures to address disability issues more frequently.

◆ BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- With the assistance of experts and through a consultative process prepare training tools for business on integrating human rights into corporate social responsibility efforts.
- Participate in Global Compact activities, including its Inter-Agency Group Policy Dialogues, and outreach to networks. The Global Compact is an international initiative by the Secretary-General which seeks to bring companies together with United Nations agencies, labour and civil society to support ten principles on human rights, labour, the environment and corruption.

◆ ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

- Support the participation of experts in the sessions of the working group of the Commission on Human Rights considering an optional protocol for the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- Participate in activities under the joint OHCHR/UN-Habitat Housing Rights Programme, with a special focus on the study on women and housing conducted by the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- Gender activities will increase the capacity of OHCHR staff, human rights experts and United Nations Country Team staff to integrate gender perspectives and women's human rights into their activities. Ultimately, the human rights of women will be better protected and there will be greater awareness of the impact of gender inequality on both women and men.
- Activities related to disability will ensure that OHCHR contributes to the adoption of a new instrument that will reaffirm obligations concerning the human rights of persons with disabilities. Activities will also aim to encourage human rights mechanisms to address disability issues more comprehensively and systematically.
- Activities focusing on business and human rights will enhance the Office's capacity to provide support to initiatives undertaken by the High Commissioner to strengthen the human rights component of the Global Compact. They will clarify the human rights principles and help private-sector participants in the Global Compact to apply them. Ultimately, these activities will contribute to the development of a culture of corporate responsibility that respects human rights.
- Activities related to economic, social and cultural rights will ultimately contribute to a better understanding of the justifiability of those rights, and the smooth functioning of the Commission's working group.

Article 25 ◀

Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance.

All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

BENEFICIARIES

The immediate beneficiaries will be the international human rights mechanisms (including OHCHR, the treaty bodies and the special procedures of the Commission on Human Rights) and selected parts of the United Nations system. Governments, national human rights institutions and NGOs will also benefit by becoming more involved in human rights dimension of gender, disability and business issues. The ultimate beneficiaries of this programme will be those whose economic, cultural and social rights are violated and those who are discriminated against because of their sex or disability, or vulnerable to human rights violations involving business entities.

RISK ASSESSMENT

A number of activities are closely linked to inter-governmental processes. Unexpected decisions by governments – for example, concerning the Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly elaborating the draft convention on human rights and disability – or by the Commission on Human Rights – concerning the discussion of business and human rights – may require adjustments to planned activities. Many of these issues are controversial, and will often require social and cultural change, including in the economic and private spheres, before their human rights aspects can be adequately addressed.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Activities will be carried out by a gender coordinator and a disability adviser together with the officers responsible for disability mainstreaming, business and human rights, and economic, social and cultural rights. All will work under the direction of the coordinator of the Human Rights and Economic and Social Issues Unit located within the Research and Right to Development Branch.

COORDINATION

OHCHR will work closely with the Department of Social and Economic Affairs (Division for the Advancement of Women and

the Division for Social Development) and the Global Compact Office, the International Labor Organization, the World Health Organization, the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality and various NGOs.

FUNDING

Voluntary funds amounting to US\$ 813,600 are required for three staff members, for consultants, expert meetings and consultations, publications and travel. Regular budget funds are available for one professional post involved in activities in these areas and the cost of one session of the Working Group on the Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

BUDGET IN US\$ ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES	
	US\$
Staff costs	396,600
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	167,900
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	61,300
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	39,200
Contractual services	13,000
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	7,000
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	35,000
Sub-total	720,000
Programme support costs	93,600
Total	813,600



HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT

BACKGROUND

The linkages between respect for human rights and sustainable human development are widely acknowledged. The Millennium Declaration, for example, places human rights and achievable development squarely at the centre of the international agenda for the new millennium. Successful development strategies will contribute to the realization of human rights, while incorporating human rights obligations into a country's development policies and programmes will lay the foundation for more sustainable and equitable development.

The Secretary-General's second reform programme requested that the High Commissioner "develop and implement a plan, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) and the Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA), to strengthen human rights-related United Nations actions at the country level" (A/57/387, under "Action 2"). In accordance with this directive, an inter-agency plan of action was developed and adopted by OHCHR, UNDG and ECHA in September 2003. Under an inter-agency mechanism established for the implementation of Action 2, OHCHR is expected to play the lead role in integrating human rights into the work of United Nations agencies and country teams.

In this project, policies, guidelines and tools that focus on the links between human rights and development will be developed, primarily for use by United Nations Country Teams and relevant Branches of OHCHR, including field offices that support UNCTs.

OBJECTIVES

- Clarify the conceptual linkages between human rights and development in cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms.
- Develop inter-agency collaboration with United Nations agencies and other organizations in learning how to integrate human rights in development policies and programmes, including in poverty-reduction strategies, at both the policy and operational levels.
- Facilitate the sharing of information, analyses and experiences between the United Nations human rights system and agencies in the field.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

◆ PROMOTING BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE CONCEPTUAL LINKAGES BETWEEN HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT

Publication on national good-governance practices for the promotion of human rights


OHCHR will publish a series of national good-governance practices selected from among more than 120 submissions from governments, NGOs and national human rights institutions for their usefulness in illustrating how good governance helps to promote human rights. The publication is aimed at policy-makers and development practitioners. A web version of the publication will also be available, as well as a CD-ROM containing the outcomes of the Seminar on Good Governance Practices for the Promotion of Human Rights, held in Seoul from 15-16 September 2004, when these practices were discussed.

Concept document on human rights and the Millennium Development Goals

OHCHR will publish a document elaborating the conceptual linkages between human rights and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). 2005 will mark the fifth anniversary of the Millennium Summit, and the international community is preparing a review of progress made towards the goals and commitments of the Millennium Declaration, particularly the MDGs. Once the draft text is finalized, OHCHR will organize an inter-agency meeting to gather inter-agency support for, and explore ways to operationalize the proposals.

Research support to the implementation of the right to development

In its resolution on the right to development (2004/7), the Commission on Human Rights established a high-level task force on the implementation of the right to development. The Task Force will bring together representatives of international institutions and experts with practical experience in the fields of human rights, trade, development and finance to forward recommendations to the Working Group on the Right to Development.

Article 22 

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

◆ **PROMOTING PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL**

Support to further integration of human rights into the CCA/UNDAF process

One of the main tasks under the inter-agency Action 2 Plan is to provide support and advice on integrating human rights in the common analytical and programmatic frameworks for United Nations development and humanitarian activities at country level, namely the Common Country Assessment (CCA), the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) and the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP). OHCHR will continue to compile good practices and lessons learned from the field, headquarters and regional offices supporting the UNCTs, and will work through the UNDG mechanisms to refine guidelines and methodologies used to improve the quality of the human rights content of the CCA/UNDAF process.

- OHCHR will conduct a review of CCAs and UNDAF to determine trends and the impact of activities undertaken in 2004

to enhance the capacity of UNCTs to integrate human rights in CCAs and UNDAF. The Office will thus be able to provide advice to its UNDG operational partners, improve its products and services, and develop strategies for future interventions.

- OHCHR will also continue to support the development of learning materials and facilitate the training of UNCTs on integrating human rights in CCAs and UNDAF. Based on requests received from UNCTs that are developing CCAs and UNDAF in 2005, and on the priorities established in consultation with the inter-agency task force on Action 2 and the Capacity-Building and Field Operations Branch, this activity will ensure that at least 10 in-country workshops are organized. While the workshops will draw upon in-house expertise, a consultant will be recruited to update and finalize a training package, which will include self-learning materials, background notes for trainers and user-friendly presentation materials.
- OHCHR will also examine how existing socio-economic indicators and other statistical data, such as MDG indicators and CCA/UNDAF indicators, can be applied to measure progress in the realization of human rights. Research support will be provided and an expert meeting on development indicators and human rights will be organized.

- In co-operation with the Information and Technology Unit of OHCHR, UNDG and the inter-agency task force on Action 2, an extranet-based knowledge-sharing network will be established so UNCTs and OHCHR staff can more easily access practical tools used to integrate human rights into development and humanitarian activities.

Training of OHCHR staff on human rights in development and humanitarian work

Building on similar workshops held since 2002, OHCHR staff with relevant responsibilities will be invited to attend a training workshop on mainstreaming human rights in development and humanitarian work and in poverty-reduction strategies. The aim is to build the capacity of desk officers and field staff to promote human rights throughout the United Nations system and to be able to interact more effectively with UNCTs. The workshop will provide an opportunity for OHCHR staff to learn more about United Nations reform and the programming tools used by development and humanitarian workers. It will also integrate the latest developments in global policies and United Nations programming practices at the country level.

Joint UNDP/OHCHR human rights strengthening programme (HURIST)

In collaboration with UNDP, OHCHR will continue to support the joint HURIST programme, which aims to build capacity for rights-based development programming within UNDP. In 2005, HURIST will support human rights-based reviews of UNDP country programmes in four countries and will provide follow-up support to country offices that have previously undertaken such reviews. A lessons-learned workshop will be held, using earlier rights-based country programme reviews. Programming guidance material on the environment and energy use, decentralized governance, indigenous peoples' rights, and the linkages between streamlined treaty-body reporting processes and development will be prepared and implemented in several countries. A review of HURIST will be undertaken in mid-2005. Substantive activities under the HURIST programme are financed directly by UNDP; funding through OHCHR is limited to supporting its role as programme coordinator.

Practical tools to promote human rights-based HIV/AIDS responses

OHCHR will continue to help strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to address the human rights aspects of the pandemic at the national level. A strategy to support UNCTs in

adopting human rights-based responses to HIV/AIDS will be developed and implemented, particularly on issues related to non-discrimination and to free consent in the context of access to medication. OHCHR will continue to coordinate joint activities with UNAIDS, which will be financed directly by UNAIDS.

Integration of human rights into poverty-reduction strategies

OHCHR will publish revised guidelines on a human rights-based approach to poverty-reduction strategies and will support pilot exercises in five countries that will be conducted jointly with, and financed directly by UNDP. OHCHR will also begin mapping regional and national legislation and jurisprudence on human rights and extreme poverty.

Support to the implementation of the voluntary guidelines on the right to adequate food

OHCHR has been cooperating with the FAO in servicing the Inter-Governmental Working Group (IGWG), which is elaborating voluntary guidelines for the realization of the right to adequate food. After the IGWG concludes its work and adopts the guidelines, which is expected to occur by the end of 2004, OHCHR will work with FAO in promoting the implementation of the guidelines at the national level.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

The project is expected to elicit greater inter-agency commitments to integrate human rights in development work and to make progress toward achieving the overall goal of Action 2: to enhance the capacity of UNCTs in the area of human rights. Research and analytical activities conducted should result in greater conceptual clarity and understanding of human rights in the context of development.

BENEFICIARIES

Immediate beneficiaries include United Nations agencies, UNCT and development practitioners seeking to integrate human rights into their work. Enhanced research and analysis capacities will also benefit United Nations human rights policy-making bodies and mandate-holders serviced by OHCHR. Governments and civil society organizations will also benefit.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Activities will be implemented by the Human Rights and Development Unit of the Research and the Right to Development Branch in close cooperation with all the organizational units and field offices of OHCHR. Country-level activities will be coordinated with the Capacity Building and Field Operations Branch. The in-house Action 2 secretariat, composed of representatives from CBB, TCB and SPB and coordinated by the Research and Right to Development Branch, provides a forum in which views are exchanged and feedback on draft products and plans is solicited.

At the inter-agency level, the implementation mechanisms established for Action 2, namely the Action 2 Task Force and Reference Group, ensure that products and services developed under the project meet the needs of the UNCTs. All components of the programme will be closely coordinated with relevant human rights mechanisms and United Nations agencies, including inter-agency working groups established under the UNDG.

EVALUATION

Joint activities under specific collaborative arrangements with United Nations partners will be evaluated in accordance with procedures established under such frameworks (HURIST, Action 2 Task Force). For example, an external in-depth evaluation of HURIST is planned to take place during 2005.

At the end of 2005, OHCHR will commission an external evaluation of current and past OHCHR projects on human rights and development since 2001. The evaluation will be linked to the inter-agency process under Action 2 and its results will be disseminated among United Nations partner agencies.

FUNDING

Voluntary funds are required for three professional staff and one general-service staff. Four staff members are paid from the regular budget. Two junior professional officers are also assigned to the project.

Separate inter-agency fundraising will support inter-agency activities for the implementation of Action 2 (fundraising target: US\$ 14.6 million for 2005-2007), joint work with UNAIDS on HIV/AIDS (activities will be financed by UNAIDS, estimated at US\$ 160,000 for 2005), and the joint UNDP/OHCHR HURIST programme (activities will be financed by UNDP, estimated at approximately US\$ 2 million for 2005).

BUDGET IN US\$ HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT

	US\$
Staff costs	515,300
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	123,725
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	17,000
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	40,000
Contractual services	96,000
General operating expenses	5,875
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	280,000
Sub-total	1,077,900
Programme support costs	140,127
Total	1,218,027



RULE OF LAW AND DEMOCRACY

BACKGROUND

In his 2002 report, *Strengthening of the United Nations: An agenda for further change* (A/57/387), the Secretary-General emphasized that the challenge ahead was to help countries to advance the protection of human rights at the country level. The General Assembly has expressed its conviction that the rule of law is essential for protecting human rights, and that States, through their legal and judicial systems, must provide appropriate civil, criminal and administrative remedies for violations of human rights (A/57/221, A/55/99 and A/53/142).

OHCHR is responsible for raising awareness about human rights and the rule of law throughout the United Nations system. To develop its approaches to enhancing the rule of law and democracy, OHCHR created a Rule of Law and Democracy Unit within its Research and Right to Development Branch (RRBD). OHCHR recognizes that many actors within the United Nations system and beyond have valuable expertise in this area; many have already developed national programmes. The Office is working to improve cooperation with these actors.

In addition to providing legal advice, the Rule of Law and Democracy Unit focuses on the role of courts in human rights protection; rule of law in post-conflict states; human rights, counter-terrorism and national security issues; issues related to the nexus between international human rights law and international humanitarian law; democracy; and the preparation of a comprehensive summary of the decisions of United Nations bodies, known as “the Repertory of Practice”.

OBJECTIVES

- Implement mandates provided for in resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights.
- Support two independent experts, on human rights and counter-terrorism and on impunity, created by the Commission on Human Rights at its 2004 session.
- Foster partnerships within the United Nations system on the rule of law.
- Develop strategies, legal policy documents and operational tools on specific human rights questions.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

◆ THE ROLE OF COURTS IN HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION

In resolution A/58/183 the General Assembly stressed the need for continued national capacity-building in the field of the administration of justice, including strengthening the role of the judiciary and addressing, as appropriate, the need for judicial reform. The Commission on Human Rights reiterated the need for capacity-building in this area in resolution 2004/43. During 2005, the Unit will:

- Organize one meeting of high-level judges in Geneva, with at least two judges drawn from each region, to exchange experiences and views on how international human rights standards, as well as legal resources and tools prepared by the United Nations, can be more effectively used to protect human rights;
- Undertake periodic meetings with representatives of UNDP, the World Bank and other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to develop a framework on how international human rights standards and legal resources and tools developed by OHCHR can be better integrated into these organizations’ training programmes and into their national-level activities related to the judiciary; and
- In cooperation with the Treaties and Commission Branch (TCB), prepare a digest of jurisprudence on the right to fair trial.

◆ TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE IN POST-CONFLICT STATES

On 4 August 2004, the Secretary-General submitted his first report to the Security Council on the rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies (2004/616). The report highlighted key issues and lessons learned in promoting justice and the rule of law during conflicts and in post-conflict societies. On 21 September 2004, in addressing the General Assembly, the Secretary-General stated that strengthening the rule of law in post-conflict states would be a priority for the remainder of his tenure.

In 2003, OHCHR launched activities to enhance its capacity to provide legal research, analysis, drafting, and advice on international standards for the administration of justice, including

truth-and-reconciliation processes, and international criminal law in post-conflict states. The “Rights-sensitive transitional justice in post-conflict and post-crisis countries” initiative includes the primary output: an operational manual, which will contain relevant rule of law policy tools for practical use by field missions and transitional administrations in post-conflict states. The draft documents, a mapping of the justice sector, a legal systems monitoring tool, basic approaches to vetting public officials in the justice sector, basic approaches to prosecuting serious violations of human rights, and basic principles in establishing truth commissions, were the subject of a technical workshop, hosted by OHCHR, that took place in September 2004 and attended by United Nations agencies and departments and NGOs. The recommendations will be published in 2005.

Building on these initiatives, OHCHR will:

- Organize an array of technical regional meetings with relevant United Nations field staff and local legal actors to further enhance the above-mentioned tools; and
- Further develop relevant rule of law policy tools for post conflict states, such as legacy and benchmark/indicators tools.

◆ HUMAN RIGHTS, COUNTER-TERRORISM AND NATIONAL SECURITY

As States develop new strategies to protect their populations from the threat of terrorism, United Nations human rights bodies have expressed concern that some of these counter-terrorism measures could infringe on human rights. Since 2003 OHCHR works to strengthen the Office’s capacity to analyze counter-terrorism measures and provide States with advice on how to take strong action against terrorism without violating human rights. OHCHR’s mandate for action in this area comes in part from General Assembly and Commission on Human Rights resolutions on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/58/187, 2004/87).

In 2004, the Commission designated an independent expert to assist the High Commissioner in strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism. During 2005, the Unit will:

- Organize a seminar on states of emergency, to develop and disseminate the principles set forth in the Human Rights

Committee’s General Comment 29 including the scope of non-derogable rights, and General Comment 31 on the scope of States’ legal obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR);

- Support the activities of the independent expert on human rights and counter-terrorism and the independent expert on impunity;
- Assist the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in preparing guidelines on respecting human rights while countering terrorism and other threats to national security;
- Strengthen links with the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council and its secretariat, in particular with any human rights advisors who may be appointed; and
- Support the High Commissioner, the special procedures and treaty bodies, and improve advice and technical assistance provided to States on counter-terrorism and related measures, including by developing educational tools in cooperation with partners as appropriate.

◆ INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW NEXUS

There is a growing recognition of the complementary approaches of international human rights law and international humanitarian law in addressing conflict situations. For example, the Commission on Human Rights has asked OHCHR to study the issue of fundamental standards of humanity and conscientious objectors to military service and to support its work regarding impunity and reparations.

The Secretary-General commissioned an independent study on best practices to assist States in strengthening their domestic capacity to combat all aspects of impunity. The study was submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its 60th session. Subsequently, the Commission requested that the Secretary-General appoint an independent expert, for a period of one year, to update the set of principles to promote and protect human rights through action to combat impunity. OHCHR will continue to support the work of the independent expert in 2005.

The Commission on Human Rights also requested the preparation of a revised version of the "Basic principles and guidelines on the right to a remedy and reparation for victims of violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law". OHCHR was requested to convene, with the cooperation of interested governments, a consultative meeting for interested Member States, inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to finalize the draft basic principles and guidelines on restitution. The consultative meeting was held in Geneva on 29-30 September and 1 October 2004. OHCHR will finalize the "Basic principles" in 2005. The Office will also continue to address conflict situations, while providing legal advisory assistance in relation to the nexus between international human rights law and international humanitarian law.

◆ DEMOCRACY

The Commission on Human Rights has consistently called upon OHCHR to coordinate democracy activities within the United Nations system and to support the Commission's efforts to enhance dialogue and interaction among States and interested international organizations on ways to promote democratic values and principles.

OHCHR's forthcoming handbook for parliamentarians will help to improve the effectiveness of parliaments in advancing the protection of human rights. OHCHR will also organize a seminar on strengthening the role of parliaments, and a compilation of relevant international and regional texts and instruments adopted and used for the promotion and consolidation of democracy will be published.

◆ REPERTORY OF PRACTICE

The Repertory of Practice, a comprehensive summary of decisions of United Nations organs, organized by Charter Articles, was established as a legal publication in 1953 through General Assembly resolution 796 (VIII). The Repertory serves as a reference guide for governments, delegations, the Secretary-General, publicists, jurists, scholars and other users and contains precedents and other important data relating to United Nations practice. The original Repertory of Practice, published in the 1950s, covers the period from which United Nations organs began functioning until 1 September 1954. It was followed by seven Supplements which cover the years from 1954 to 1988. Because of

financial and administrative constraints, work on Supplements has been slow since the end of 1970s, and a large backlog of work has developed. OHCHR is one of the Secretariat units involved in preparing Supplements to the Repertory, and it will continue to apply itself to this task during 2005.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

OHCHR's capacity will be strengthened to provide useful input into legal and policy measures at the national and international levels to promote the rule of law and democracy, especially in the context of courts, post-conflict situations, national security arrangements and parliaments.

BENEFICIARIES

Governments, judicial institutions, United Nations organs, partner organizations, United Nations peace missions, national human rights institutions, policy-makers, parliamentarians, legal professionals, human rights defenders and others directly responsible for strengthening rule of law and democracy will benefit from these activities.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The Rule of Law and Democracy Unit is headed by a legal advisor and includes 8 professionals and one general support staff members. Consultants are hired to prepare specific policy documents and tools. Activities will be coordinated with United Nations human rights mechanisms and treaty bodies, OHCHR geographical desks and field presences, other United Nations offices, United Nations peace missions, UNCTs, governments, regional organizations, judicial bodies, national human rights institutions and national and international human rights NGOs.

BUDGET IN US\$
RULE OF LAW AND DEMOCRACY

	US\$
Staff costs	1,010,500
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	45,450
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	84,700
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	188,200
Contractual services	30,000
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	13,000
Sub-total	1,371,850
Programme support costs	178,341
Total	1,550,191

Article 11

Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed.

Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.



GROUPS IN FOCUS

MINORITIES

OBJECTIVES

The project aims to mainstream minority concerns and rights into OHCHR's work and inter-agency processes, strengthen the human rights capacity of minority organizations through a new training programme, contribute to the ongoing work of the Secretary-General to resolve and prevent conflicts involving minority groups, and provide research and analysis of minority issues to the High Commissioner and the human rights mechanisms.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

- *Workshop on the prevention and resolution of conflicts involving minorities.* The workshop will consider how United Nations human rights partners can use the United Nations human rights mechanisms more effectively to prevent and resolve conflicts. Discussion will focus on cooperating with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the prevention of genocide as part of the international conference on civil society and conflict prevention, scheduled to be held in New York from 19 to 21 July 2005.
- *Inter-agency meeting on minorities.* The Office will organize a follow-up meeting with United Nations specialized agencies to examine ways of integrating minority issues and rights into United Nations programmes, including at the country level.

- *Human rights training programme for minorities.* Representatives of minority organizations will receive training on the treaty body system, special procedures, the Commission on Human Rights and national human rights institutions.
- *Participation by minority representatives in United Nations activities.* Up to 20 minority representatives will be invited to take part in a one-week human rights orientation activity and participate in the Working Group on Minorities.
- *Cooperation with United Nations Country Teams.* The Office will support two country-level activities, in cooperation with UNDP, to promote the integration of minority rights and provide follow-up to the recommendations that emerged from several sub-regional seminars and workshops on minority issues held during the past two years.
- *Support to treaty bodies and special procedures.* Analytical material will lead to the increased profile of minority issues in these processes.
- *Drafting of proposals.* Based on contributions from minority experts and NGOs, proposals will provide follow-up to the Secretary-General's reform agenda for involving civil society in the United Nations work and recent initiatives aimed at conflict prevention.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- In cooperation with UNDP, two country-level projects will be started that will strengthen minority protection.
- At least 30 minority organizations will benefit from human rights training.

Article 15



Everyone has the right to
a nationality.

No one shall be arbitrarily
deprived of his nationality
nor denied the right to change
his nationality.

- The network of the United Nations agencies working on minority issues will be expanded and strengthened.

BENEFICIARIES

The direct beneficiaries of the project are minority organizations, which will receive human rights training and be given opportunities to participate in the work of the United Nations. Minorities will also benefit from country-level activities to protect minorities' rights.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Cooperation with other units of the Office, particularly the treaty bodies, special procedures and national institutions units is essential. The Office will also strengthen links with United Nations agencies when implementing inter-agency activities for minorities.

See page 127 for funding requirements.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

OBJECTIVES

OHCHR's work in this area aims to strengthen existing human rights mechanisms relating to indigenous peoples, support ongoing activities, broaden human rights capacity-building within indigenous organizations, and promote and protect indigenous rights through country-level programmes in cooperation with other United Nations agencies.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

- *Special Rapporteur on human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples.* OHCHR will organize a seminar on indigenous issues for the the Special Rapporteur.


- *International Decade of the World's Indigenous People.* Remaining activities approved under the programme for the Decade including project follow-up and training will be implemented and a draft programme of activities on indigenous peoples and human rights in the light of the Second Decade will be elaborated.
- *Implementation of recommendations made by the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.* Each year, the Forum proposes to the United Nations actions to be taken in the area of human rights. The Unit responsible for following-up these recommendations will participate in a workshop on "free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples" in January 2005, and will participate in the inter-agency support group on indigenous issues.
- *Indigenous fellowship programme.* As part of the Office's indigenous fellowship programme, a human rights training component for Russian-speaking indigenous peoples will be launched. This will mean that OHCHR can offer training for indigenous peoples in four of the United Nations languages.
- *Community-led human rights training.* OHCHR will offer training on international human rights mechanisms for targeted indigenous communities in Latin America, Asia and Africa.
- *Indigenous peoples' rights in Guatemala and Mexico.* A major project is being launched to support governmental and non-governmental action for indigenous peoples in Guatemala and Mexico in cooperation with the OHCHR's Latin American team and field offices in the country.
- *Andean region.* A junior professional officer attached to the UNDP office in Quito, Ecuador, has been mandated to assist OHCHR's work with indigenous peoples in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru, and to develop activities with Afro-descendant groups.
- *Cooperation with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.* A workshop on indigenous peoples will be organized for members of the working group on indigenous communities of the African Commission, the Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples, relevant experts and African NGOs. The aim of the workshop is to develop a plan for cooperation in Africa.
- *Cooperation with United Nations Country Teams.* OHCHR will ensure implementation of the indigenous component of the Human Rights Strengthening (HURIST) Programme and will organize workshops on the HURIST process.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

By the end of the year, OHCHR will have considerably strengthened its country-level activities for indigenous peoples, broadened the extent of its outreach in human rights training to the target groups and promoted action in key areas that will directly benefit States. Furthermore, OHCHR will contribute towards raising awareness and understanding of indigenous issues and international cooperation in this area.

BENEFICIARIES

The project will benefit indigenous peoples, governments involved in promoting and protecting indigenous peoples' rights, and the United Nations system.

Article 27 

Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

OHCHR will work closely with UNDP New York on the implementation of the indigenous component of the HURIST project. Projects in the Andean region, Guatemala and Mexico will be undertaken in cooperation with UNDP offices in these countries and with OHCHR's regional advisers.

BUDGET IN US\$ MINORITIES AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

	US\$
Staff costs	248,800
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	6,000
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	29,500
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	250,500
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	64,000
Sub-total	598,800
Programme support costs	77,844
Total	676,644

VOLUNTARY FUND FOR INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

The Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations channels funds to organizations that work in the areas of indigenous and human rights, enabling them to address human rights abuses in culturally sensitive ways. The Fund also gives indigenous peoples and persons whose human rights have been violated the opportunity to have their voices heard at the United Nations. In 2004, an evaluation of the Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations and the Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People was undertaken. The evaluation recommended raising awareness among the general public about the Funds' important human rights work.


IMPLEMENTATION

The mandate of the Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, a general trust fund established by the General Assembly in 1985, is to ensure participation of indigenous peoples in United Nations meetings of particular interest to them, namely in the deliberations of the Sub-Commission's Working Group on Indigenous Populations, in the open-ended inter-sessional working group of the Commission on the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples, and in the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

By providing travel grants, the Fund ensures that members of indigenous communities from around the world can participate in these meetings. The Fund's Board of Trustees is composed of five indigenous persons.

With the conclusion of the International Decade imminent, an additional meeting of the working group on the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples was convened. The Fund financed the participation of indigenous communities and organizations in this meeting.

The 18th session of the Board of Trustees, which is mandated to make recommendations for the disbursement of travel grants, will be convened at the end of February 2005. Contributions to this Fund should be made prior to February 2005.

Article 29 

Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

BUDGET IN US\$ VOLUNTARY FUND FOR INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS

	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	10,000
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	290,000
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	300,000
Programme support costs	39,000
Total	339,000

VICTIMS OF SLAVERY

BACKGROUND

Many people today still associate the term slavery with the transatlantic slave trade. Regrettably, slavery is not just part of our past; it still exists today. Men, women and children around the world continue to be exploited by debt bondage, prostitution, trafficking, and forced child labour.

The United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery was established by the General Assembly in 1991. The Fund provides small grants for grassroots projects that provide humanitarian, legal and financial aid to victims of


contemporary forms of slavery; in taking a victim-oriented approach, the Voluntary Fund has been able to channel funds to those most in need of assistance.

The Fund also awards travel grants to victims and NGO representatives to enable them to participate in the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery thereby encouraging international information exchanges and giving participants the opportunity to share experience and knowledge with experts and participants of the Working Group.

The Fund is administered by the Secretary-General upon the advice of a Board of Trustees, which is composed of five experts with relevant experience in the field of human rights, particularly in contemporary forms of slavery. At its tenth session, scheduled to be held in Geneva from 24 to 28 January 2005, the Board of Trustees will make recommendations for the disbursement of travel and project grants.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery. Through their participation in the Working Group, victims of contemporary forms of slavery and project leaders provide an invaluable perspective on the issue and help to raise awareness among governments; the next session of the Working Group is scheduled to take place in Geneva in June 2005.

Article 4 
 No one shall be
 held in slavery
 or servitude;
 slavery and the
 slave trade
 shall be prohibited
 in all
 their forms.

Provision of grants for grassroots projects. The Fund disburses small grants to projects that provide humanitarian, legal and financial assistance to victims of contemporary forms of slavery in all regions of the world. These projects address a variety of related issues, including trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, child labour and bonded labour; many target women and children victims of slavery. Projects targeting child victims of slavery or bonded labourers often aim to provide victims with assistance in returning to school or with non-formal and vocational training. Other projects aim to establish welcome centres for victims of trafficking, which can provide comprehensive assistance, including housing, food, legal aid, psycho-social support and medical care. Most projects also include an awareness-raising component that targets the general public.

FUNDING

Since the Board of Trustees will meet in January 2005, contributions to this Fund should be made prior to December 2004.

BUDGET IN US\$ VICTIMS OF SLAVERY

	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	8,000
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	52,000
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	140,000
Sub-total	200,000
Programme support costs	26,000
Total	226,000

VICTIMS OF TORTURE

BACKGROUND

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture is a general trust fund established by the General Assembly in its resolution 36/151 of 16 December 1981. The Fund's mandate is to distribute voluntary contributions received from governments, NGOs and individuals to organizations providing humanitarian assistance to victims of torture and members of their families. The Fund is administered by the Secretary-General with the advice of a Board of Trustees, composed of experts appointed by the Secretary-General for a three-year, renewable term.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

During its annual session, the Board reviews the narrative and financial reports on the use of previous grants, adopts recommendations on applications for new grants, meets with project leaders and donors, consults with the Special Rapporteur on Torture and the Committee against Torture, and adopts other recommendations relevant to the activities of the Fund. The High Commissioner then adopts decisions, on behalf of the Secretary-General, on the basis of the Board's recommendations. On 4 August 2004, the Secretary-General has appointed Mr. Ivan Tosevski (Chairman), Mr. Theo van Boven, Mr. Ribot Hatano, Ms. Sonia Picado and Mr. Amos Wako for a transitional period of one year. The Board of Trustees held its 23rd session from 4 to 8 October 2004 and made recommendations for grants for a total amount of US\$ 6.7 million to 172 organizations in 61 countries. On 11 October 2004, the High Commissioner approved these recommendations.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE AND ANTICIPATED RESULTS

The types of assistance provided by organizations that receive grants from the Fund are determined by the General Assembly and the Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Board. They mainly consist of psychological, medical, social, legal and economic assistance. The percentage of projects providing one or more specific types of assistance to victims of torture increased markedly between 1997 and 2002: from 61 per cent to 82 per cent for psychological assistance; from 58 per cent to 79 per cent for medical assistance; from 46 per cent to 69 per cent for social assistance; from 13 per cent to 51 per cent for legal assistance, and from 0 to 20 per cent for economic assistance. Requests for assistance considered at the 23rd session confirm the increase in the number of projects providing direct, holistic assistance to victims of torture and their relatives.

◆ PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE

Most organizations financed by the Fund (87 per cent in 2002) provide psychological assistance, designed to help victims overcome the psychological trauma they have experienced. This type of assistance is supported by various kinds of therapies, including clinical, psychoanalytical and behavioral, and is designed to enable the victim to step back from the trauma, identify and accept it, and gradually become reintegrated into society. The psychologists and psychiatrists who treat victims of torture are often specialists in the field with expertise in treating post-traumatic stress. In addition to these forms of individual therapy, many organizations also offer family or group therapy on a case-by-case basis.

Year	Applications amounted to US\$	Approved amount in US\$	Approved percentage	Implementation rate
2004	13,218,207	6,765,668	51%	(*)
2003	13,340,781	7,222,691	54%	95%
2002	12,055,638	7,815,070	65%	87%
2001	11,119,341	8,009,842	72%	92%
2000	10,000,000	7,000,000	70%	84%

* The implementation rate for 2004 will be available shortly before the next session of the Board.

◆ MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

Medical assistance constitutes the second most common form of aid provided by organizations financed by the Fund (79 per cent in 2002). It is designed to treat the physical effects of torture. After the first diagnosis is made by a general practitioner, treatment is generally provided by specialists in accident and emergency services, surgery, orthopedics, neurology, dermatology, gynecology or urology. Initial care is often accompanied by paramedical treatment, such as physiotherapy or nursing assistance. Such assistance is provided either directly by organizations financed by the Fund or through partner health-care organizations and professionals to whom patients are referred, with the organization covering related expenses, including, on occasion, transportation.

◆ SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Social assistance helps victims reintegrate into society. Such assistance can include professional training to develop particular skills, such as in computer science, sewing, secretarial work and mechanics, which can, in turn, lead to employment. This kind of assistance also plays an essential therapeutic role, enabling victims to regain confidence in their abilities and recover their human dignity. For those elderly and handicapped people who have been victims of torture, this assistance can be provided in the form of easing access to social services, referring victims to charitable institutions, or providing victims with home care.

◆ LEGAL ASSISTANCE

In the case of torture victims seeking asylum, legal assistance helps to establish the files required by the host country for consideration for refugee status. The legal advisers of grant-assisted organizations also help to promote the social and family rights of the applicants.

More generally, legal assistance helps to combat impunity by seeking reparations and compensation for victims of torture from the competent national, regional and international authorities. The Fund's grants cover the costs of lawyers, courts, translations and procedures.


◆ FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

In the poorest regions, financial aid enables the victims to gain easier access to other types of assistance when their basic needs for survival are only partly met. In some cases, assistance is distributed in the form of nominal cash grants that allow unemployed victims to cover their own and their relatives' basic needs, such as food, clothing and housing. In other cases, the financial assistance may help to pay the school fees for a victim's children. Indirect financial assistance can include reimbursing victims' travel costs for regular trips to receive medical or psychological care, or for relatives of torture victims to visit the victims if they are being treated in a medical facility. Some victims may receive in-kind donations, such as food, utensils, tools and clothing.

TRENDS

The first projects financed by the Fund focused mainly on providing victims of torture with psychological and medical care. Subsequent projects offered a more holistic approach to assisting victims of torture by incorporating social, legal and financial components. This approach has been found to be more effective in helping victims of torture to cope with the after-effects of the trauma they experienced, reclaim their dignity and become reintegrated into society.

Fifty-four per cent of the victims who received assistance in 2002 were men; 46 per cent were women. Eighty-six per cent of the victims were adults between 18 and 60 years of age, 6 per cent were children, and 8 per cent were elderly persons. (These

Article 5 
 No one shall be
 subjected to torture
 or to cruel,
 inhuman or degrading
 treatment or
 punishment.

figures include victims of torture and their families.) A new information technology tool will be developed during the year to generate up-to-date statistics, allow for on-line applications, and manage grants.

LESSONS LEARNED AND GOOD PRACTICES

In accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 2003/32, an independent evaluation of the Fund with the aim of enhancing the Fund's effectiveness was undertaken by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS). The evaluation report will be presented to the 61st session of the Commission on Human Rights in 2005.

Given that 2006 marks the Fund's 25th anniversary, the Board recommended that OHCHR publish a book containing testimonies from torture victims, health professionals, lawyers and social workers who received assistance from the Fund, and contributions from former or current members of the Board of Trustees.

REPORTING

The Secretary-General reports on the activities of the Fund and its Board of Trustees once a year, both to the General Assembly and to the Commission on Human Rights. The latest reports are the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly (A/58/284) and to the Commission (E/CN.4/2004/53 and Add.1).

FUNDING AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR 2005

In 2004, the Fund was able to offer US\$ 6.7 million for new grants. In their resolutions, the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights appealed to all governments, organizations and individuals to contribute annually to the Fund, preferably by 1 March, prior to the annual session of the Board. The Fund systematically spends more than 80 per cent of the amount approved for grants by the following session of the Board. The balance consists of pending grants for which additional information is needed before they can be paid. The implementation

rate for the year 2004 will be available shortly before the next session of the Board. The High Commissioner, after taking into consideration the overall needs and priorities of the Office, appeals for new voluntary contributions amounting to US\$ 7.4 million.

BUDGET IN US\$ VICTIMS OF TORTURE	
	US\$
Staff costs	0
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	200,000
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	60,000
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	64,000
Contractual services	120,000
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	6,043,000
Sub-total	6,487,000
Programme support costs	843,310
Total	7,330,310



ANTI-DISCRIMINATION

BACKGROUND

Despite efforts by the international community, racial discrimination, ethnic conflicts and racially motivated violence persist in most parts of the world. Minorities, migrants, asylum-seekers, people of African descent and indigenous peoples continue to be targets of intolerance. Millions of human beings are victims of discrimination based on the colour of their skin or other factors that indicate their race. The World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (Durban, 2001), drew international attention to these problems and called for concerted actions to fight racism around the globe.

Although the Durban Conference sparked some controversy, delegates reached broad agreement on key issues, notably on the need to prevent discrimination, adopt effective anti-discrimination legislation and programmes and collect data on disadvantaged groups. The Durban Declaration and Programme of Action offer the international community a comprehensive and progressive anti-discrimination agenda.

Following the World Conference, the former High Commissioner established the Anti-Discrimination Unit (ADU) within OHCHR. The mandate of ADU, as approved by the General Assembly in resolution 56/266, is "to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and to promote equality and non-discrimination". While the mandate gives the High Commissioner broad discretion in shaping the Unit's agenda, the Durban Programme of Action is the cornerstone of ADU's work. By establishing the Inter-Governmental Working Group on the effective follow-up to the Conference and the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, and by appointing independent eminent experts, the Commission on Human Rights and the Secretary-General, respectively, have helped to ensure that commitments made by delegates to the Conference are fully respected.

OBJECTIVES

OHCHR aims to strengthen national human rights protection systems through international human rights instruments by:

- Promoting respect for human rights and a culture of tolerance and increasing the level of awareness about racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia;
- Encouraging groups marginalized because of racism, community representatives and governments to become involved in the fight against racism;
- Creating a database on good practices in the fight against racism;
- Strengthening cooperation with NGOs and youth groups in their work against racism;
- In coordination with OHCHR's geographical desks, developing technical cooperation projects with interested stakeholders aimed at combating racism; and
- Supporting increased awareness of the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

In 2005, ADU will focus on:

- Compiling and analyzing information on racial discrimination;
- Collecting information on how, when and where legal and administrative advice is provided to victims of racial discrimination;
- Determining the feasibility of creating a racial equality index; and
- Strengthening cooperation with United Nations agencies and inter-governmental, regional and sub-regional organizations with the aim of mainstreaming the Durban recommendations in their policies and programmes.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

◆ GLOBAL ACTIVITIES

OHCHR will service the following World Conference follow-up activities:

- The independent eminent experts meeting, whose members are appointed by the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 56/266), is tasked to follow up the

Article 2 <
Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. (...)

implementation of the provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

- The Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent (WGPAD), established by Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/68 and Economic and Social Council decision 2002/270, is mandated to study the problems of racial discrimination faced by Africans and people of African descent and to propose measures to address those problems; and
- The Inter-Governmental Working Group on the effective follow-up to the World Conference, established by Commission resolution 2002/68 and confirmed by Economic and Social Council decision 2002/270, is mandated to make recommendations on the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and to prepare complementary international standards to strengthen and update international instruments against racism.

ADU will report to the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly on the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action by different stakeholders, including through meetings of the independent eminent experts, the Inter-governmental Working Group (IGWG), the WGPAD, the regional expert seminar, and information provided by member States, international and regional organizations, NGO, youth organizations and national human rights institutions.


ADU will continue to develop a database on best practices, as called for in the Durban Programme of Action. National legislation, regional and international instruments against racism and national action plans to combat racism, as well as information on opportunities for technical cooperation will be distributed.

With the aim of disseminating the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination around the world, ADU will continue to encourage members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to conduct information sessions for NGOs, other civil society organizations and youth groups.

◆ REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

Since 2002, ADU has organized six regional expert seminars entitled "Implementation of the Durban Programme of Action: An exchange of ideas on how to move forward". To complete this cycle in 2005, ADU, in cooperation with the Indigenous Peoples and Minorities Unit, will jointly organize a seminar in Africa, in coordination with the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights and the African Union. The seminar will focus on incorporating measures within the work of United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) and national human rights institutions, to prevent ethnic and racial conflicts.

Another seminar, on cultural diversity and tolerance, will be organized for States in western Asia. The aim of the seminar is to raise awareness about the role of international human rights mechanisms in protecting the rights of persons belonging to groups that are often targets of racial discrimination. Recommendations derived from these gatherings will serve as the basis on which all interested stakeholders will be encouraged to implement the Durban Programme of Action at the national level. Renowned experts selected from United Nations human rights mechanisms and treaty-monitoring bodies, including academics and representatives of national human rights institutions, NGOs and youth organizations from the region will be

Article 7 
All are equal before the law
and are entitled without any discrimination
to equal protection of the law.
All are entitled to equal protection
against any discrimination
in violation of this Declaration
and against any incitement to such
discrimination.

invited to present background papers or provide briefings on relevant international or regional instruments. United Nations Members States, specialized agencies, United Nations bodies, national human rights institutions and NGO representatives from the region will also be invited.

◆ NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Through the Assisting Communities Together (ACT) project, which provides small grants to grassroots organizations, OHCHR and UNDP will assist NGOs in eight countries in raising awareness about racism.

◆ LIAISON WITH UNITED NATIONS BODIES, OTHER PARTNERS AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

OHCHR will undertake a number of activities to mainstream the Durban Programme of Action into the mandates, programmes and projects of United Nations specialized agencies and international and regional organizations by:

- Convening inter-agency meetings in Geneva to inform relevant focal points of the World Conference follow-up and to explore future joint activities;
- Regularly disseminating information on the follow-up to the World Conference to relevant focal points in other agencies;
- Attending meetings hosted by partners, such as the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia, the OSCE/ODIHR, UNESCO, UNDP, the World Bank and WHO;
- Encouraging other agencies to be involved in the activities of the follow-up mechanisms to the Conference by preparing statements, submitting papers or participating as panelists; and
- Encouraging other agencies to contribute to reports to the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights on the implementation of the Durban Programme of Action.

◆ LIAISON WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

OHCHR will maintain close relations with NGOs to:

- Share information regularly;
- Facilitate participation in meetings convened by World Conference follow-up mechanisms and other events organized by ADU; and

- Encourage NGOs to contribute to reports to the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights on their activities regarding the implementation of the Durban Programme of Action.

The Unit will liaise with NGOs that have ECOSOC consultative status and are involved in the fight against racism, as well as with some 1,300 NGOs which were specifically accredited to the World Conference.

Information meetings will be held in Asia, Central America, Central Africa and Eastern Europe, with parallel events for NGOs planned by other organizations at a number of these meetings. The meetings will help to identify priority issues for World Conference follow-up, raise awareness and provide training on the international legal framework to combat racism (i.e. the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination).

◆ WORK WITH YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS AND GROUPS

ADU will create a full programme of support to youth organizations that will focus on the role of education in establishing the values of modernity and tolerance. Leaders of youth movements will be empowered to address the problem of racism in their immediate environments, thus helping to strengthen protection systems at the national and regional levels.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- The capacities of government and civil society organizations to promote and protect the human rights of groups vulnerable to racism will be strengthened at the national level.
- Regional organizations will be encouraged to incorporate international legislation to eliminate discrimination into their analyses, policies and programmes.
- Stakeholders at the national and international levels, including NGOs and civil society organizations, will be more aware of ways to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

BENEFICIARIES

The beneficiaries of the above activities will be OHCHR staff members, human rights bodies and mechanisms, governments, state institutions, national human rights institutions, NGOs, civil society organizations, youth groups, victims of racism, and international and regional organizations, including United Nations Country Teams, all of which will help to create and deliver these activities.

RISK ASSESSMENT

The remnants of contentious issues arising from the Durban Conference remain highly politically sensitive. A transparent approach to deflect this tension can facilitate a smooth resumption of dialogue by the international community as a whole; hence, OHCHR needs to actively seek re-engagement of all stakeholders in order to restore credibility of the follow-up mechanisms of the Conference.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

OHCHR will continue to work with its traditional partners, namely UNHCR, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, UNDP, the World Bank, United Nations Country Teams, NGOs and youth organizations. In some cases, these partnerships will include co-funding.

FUNDING

Out of the seven professional and one general-service positions in ADU, three professional post and one general-service post are funded from the regular budget and one professional staff is a junior professional officer. US\$ 604,000 has been approved for 2005 from the regular budget in support of the Durban Programme of Action. ADU seeks additional voluntary funding (US\$ 572,232) for the implementation of activities and for two human rights officers, an NGO liaison officer and one support staff.

BUDGET IN US\$ ANTI-DISCRIMINATION	
	US\$
Staff costs	220,600
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	22,600
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	19,500
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	186,500
Contractual services	17,200
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	40,000
Sub-total	506,400
Programme support costs	65,832
Total	572,232



STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF OHCHR

INTRODUCTION

This section describes management and policy-making functions of the Executive Office, i. e. activities designed to reach out to the public and partners, to obtain financial support for OHCHR's work, to plan, monitor and evaluate programmes, as well as to provide administrative and technical support for the Office's operations.

Changes to the structure of OHCHR, underway at the time of publication of this Appeal, will affect most of the areas outlined in this chapter. The changes are described in detail in the chapter entitled "The Office of the High Commissioner: Key data" on page 11.

Executive direction includes direct support to the High Commissioner and her Deputy, policy development and guidance, coordination, and ensuring that goals set by the High Commissioner are well communicated and achieved. The Executive Office will be strengthened to provide coordination in the area of early warning and urgent response.

A new unit will be responsible for **planning, monitoring and evaluations**: It will report to the Deputy High Commissioner and assume the lead role in establishing an Office-wide strategy for setting priorities.

The Resource Mobilization Unit aims to secure predictable and stable voluntary funding essential to OHCHR's activities. It is also responsible for preparing the Annual Appeals, Annual Reports, and other submissions and reports to donors; its staff and activities are funded entirely from voluntary contributions.

The Public Information Unit (previously the Media Relations Unit) keeps journalists, partners and the general public apprised of developments and debates in human rights, provides

spokespersons, writes speeches for the High Commissioner and coordinates OHCHR's Internet site. **The Public Affairs Unit** (previously the Communications and NGO Partnership Unit) develops and coordinates campaigns and special events to raise awareness about human rights issues and works to strengthen partnerships with NGOs and civil society. OHCHR's **Documentation Centre and Library**, which opened in August 2003, gives researchers, experts, working groups, United Nations agencies, teachers, students and others access to reference manuals, handbooks, and other background documentation on human rights. The production of **publications** is essential for communicating the human rights message to governments, civil society and individuals.

The Office has considerably strengthened its capacity to administer and manage its **financial and human resources** in the past few years. Better tools and more transparent procedures are expected to bring further improvements in efficiency, cost-effectiveness and overall performance. **Information management** is essential for effective human rights promotion and protection, and IT equipment must be updated regularly to keep up with technological developments.

Staff security, part of Administrative Service, is involved in setting policy, standards and procedures to ensure security, particularly for OHCHR staff in United Nations field operations.

FUNDING

In the context of the proposed programme budget (regular budget) for the 2006-2007 biennium, an amount of US\$ 3,152,300 has been requested for executive management and direction at both the New York office and OHCHR headquarters in Geneva. This amount includes an allocation for the Public Affairs Unit.

STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF OHCHR

A request was approved for US\$ 1,696,100 for programme support, including post and non-post items, administrative support, general operating expenses, and approximately US\$ 230,000 for IT services and US\$ 100,000 for IT equipment.

Voluntary contributions of US\$ 9,939,932 are also required.

SUMMARY BUDGET IN US\$ STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF OHCHR

	US\$
Executive direction	999,033
Resource mobilization	1,174,522
Public information	726,251
Public affairs	376,968
Resource management (incl. planning, monitoring and evaluation)	2,616,402
Information management	1,998,292
Publications	682,068
Training and methodology	716,420
Staff security	649,976
Total	9,939,932

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

Since the primary task of the Executive Office is to support the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner, its activities will inevitably reflect their vision and strategy. At the same time, however, the Executive Office is also responsible for maintaining certain procedures that are fundamental to OHCHR's operations. In the coming year, these include consolidating the management and policy coordination processes that were instituted in the past year, strengthening its own policy-analysis capabilities including in the field of early warning, and helping the High Commissioner and her Deputy to develop programme priorities in general as well as, more particularly, in the area of urgent response and follow-up in post conflict situations. The Executive Office will thus have a strengthened capacity in the areas of early-warning and urgent response, in an effort to

support the High Commissioner in identifying human rights crises, and translating this early-warning analysis into preparedness and early action, as well as to ensure an appropriate, sustained and effective follow-up in fragile post-conflict situations.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

- Shape OHCHR's broad policy and programme strategies in accordance with the goals of the High Commissioner.
- Set general priorities for OHCHR.
- Conduct research to help advise the High Commissioner and Deputy High Commissioner.
- Draft public statements for the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner.
- Solicit and coordinate the views of upper and middle management with the aim of harmonizing policy development across OHCHR's branches.
- Collect relevant information from within and outside OHCHR, including the work carried out by the special procedures and the treaty bodies, for early warning purposes, and ensure that appropriate strategy advice is provided to the High Commissioner, on a timely basis, to allow for effective action.
- Liaise actively with various humanitarian agencies to ensure the inclusion of human rights considerations in the early warning analysis and in the inter-agency responses.
- Propose and coordinate follow-up efforts in key areas of work in post-conflict situations especially in transitional justice, including investigations of large-scale human rights violations.
- Liaise with officials on behalf of the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner.
- Provide secretarial and administrative support to the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner, particularly by ensuring that they receive timely and coordinated information on management and policy issues.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

A strengthened Executive Office will ensure that the High Commissioner's goals are met, that programmes are implemented and that the views of OHCHR's specialized staff are meaningfully integrated into the High Commissioner's programme.

BENEFICIARIES

Apart from OHCHR itself, beneficiaries include Member States, other United Nations agencies and programmes, NGOs, mandate-holders, as well as individuals and institutions that benefit from OHCHR's work.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS AND FUNDING

The Executive Office consists of seven professional and nine general staff in addition to the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner. Four professional staff (two senior advisers, a human rights officer and a management officer) and six secretaries are paid from the United Nations regular budget. Voluntary funds are sought for four professionals: a senior adviser and three human rights officers who will provide assistance to the High Commissioner and a secretary who will provide assistance to the Deputy High Commissioner. An additional human rights officer will be seconded from a branch of OHCHR to the Executive Office in an effort to give young, motivated colleagues a chance to become familiar with the Office's work, thus enhancing the relationship between the branches and the Executive Office.

BUDGET IN US\$ EXECUTIVE DIRECTION

	US\$
Staff costs	770,100
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	30,000
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	70,400
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	13,600
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	884,100
Programme support costs	114,933
Total	999,033

Article 6 
Everyone has
the right to
recognition
everywhere as
a person before
the law.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

BACKGROUND

OHCHR depends heavily on voluntary contributions to carry out its activities. As of November 2004, 55 governments, the European Commission, one United Nations agency, and various associations and individuals provided pledged voluntary funds totaling US\$ 54 million. Although Member States have been supportive of OHCHR's efforts to increase its share of the regular budget (currently less than two per cent of the total regular budget), funding from the regular budget has not been sufficient to meet the vast number of human rights mandates entrusted to the Office. If the total United Nations regular budget is maintained at zero growth, OHCHR will have to continue to rely on extra-budgetary resources.

The focus of the Resource Mobilization Unit during the past few years has been to raise predictable, timely and flexible voluntary funding for OHCHR's activities by building a transparent and systematic relationship with donors. The Annual Appeal and the Annual Report have become widely recognized as sources of

information about the implementation of activities and management of funds; they have also helped both to build donors' trust in OHCHR and to drive changes within the Office itself.

While OHCHR has been successful in gradually broadening its donor base, the Office remains dependent on a few donors. The top ten donors provided 78.4 per cent, and the top twenty donors 97.9 per cent, of OHCHR's total voluntary contributions in 2003. A continued close working relationship with the Office's major donors is crucial for securing a solid financial base for OHCHR's operations. At the same time, the Office will take a more proactive approach in establishing relations with governments in the Asian, Latin American and Arab regions in 2005.

Donor confidence in OHCHR's capacity to implement and report on activities remained steady despite the difficulties the Office encountered during 2003-2004. The arrival of a new High Commissioner has helped to reassure donors that the Office will be under strong leadership in the coming years. The Resource Mobilization Unit will support the High Commissioner in her efforts to build an open and constructive relationship with the donors.

OBJECTIVES

- Obtain predictable and timely funding for appropriate planning and implementation of OHCHR activities.
- Obtain flexible contributions with less earmarking and conditions.
- Expand the donor base.

STRATEGY

Credibility, trust and transparency are the bases upon which OHCHR tries to build its relationship with its donors. Sustained dialogue with donors in Geneva, in State capitals and in the field has to be fostered in order to improve understanding of the challenges facing both parties. Securing multi-year funding agreements, in particular, will allow for more precise planning and prioritization of OHCHR's programmes and for a more stable cash flow. OHCHR will also need to convince donors to reduce the number of demands they make on how contributions should be spent and to accept standardized reporting formats.

OHCHR will seek financial support from new budget lines among existing donors and secure regular funding from new donors who contribute less or irregularly. Close working relations with key foundations will continue to be pursued. Potential donors in the Arab, Latin American and Asian regions will be approached. Emphasis will be placed on an Office-wide prioritization process to present OHCHR's needs to various donors systematically. Ultimately, OHCHR wants all Member States to become donors.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

◆ OBTAIN PREDICTABLE AND TIMELY FUNDING

- Advise the High Commissioner on funding strategies and issues and ensure that the priorities of the High Commissioner are well communicated.
- Strengthen existing relations with the main donors by reinforcing the regular exchange of information on operational, political and financial issues.
- Organize annual consultations early in the year with governments, in Geneva or in capitals, to share information on human rights developments and the work of the Office and to discuss funding arrangements.
- Present an Annual Appeal for 2006 and an Annual Report on 2004 to Member States, in which financial information on the funds received from the United Nations regular budget will be better recorded.
- Organize formal and informal briefings for Member States and donors to share information on the implementation of activities at the global, regional and country levels. Share the results of the mid-year review with governments and adjust programmes according to priorities and the availability of funds.
- Coordinate financial reporting for the United Nations Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) and participate in relevant events/meetings, such as the launch of the CAP and mid-year review of the CAP with donors.

Article 14



Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

◆ OBTAIN FLEXIBLE CONTRIBUTIONS

- Continue efforts, which have been successful to date, in obtaining more contributions with no or light earmarking.
- Negotiate funding agreements with less difficult conditions and in line with OHCHR's programme and reporting cycle.

◆ EXPAND THE DONOR BASE

- Enhance cooperation with mid-sized donors who could be expected to increase funding and systematically address donors who make small contributions.
- Strengthen existing and establish new contacts with governments in the Asian, Latin American and Arab regions.
- Strengthen relations with foundations.
- Work with the International Human Rights Funders Group, an umbrella organization for foundations that support human rights activities, to reach out to additional foundations.

◆ OTHER

- Attract more funding for OHCHR's field presences by building closer cooperation with field offices and with donor embassies. Missions to field presences will also provide opportunities to follow-up on specific projects and guide local staff on fundraising-related matters.
- As more activities in the field are carried out with and through other United Nations agencies and programmes, joint resource mobilization initiatives will increase in number. The Unit will continue building partnerships with other agencies for mobilizing resources, such as a joint resource mobilization effort with UNDP for Action 2 of the Secretary-General's reform programme, and with UNICEF for the United Nations Study on Violence against Children.
- Carry out routine tasks, including following-up on pledges and contributions, responding to donor requests, updating relevant funding tables, and preparing briefing notes for the High Commissioner and senior management, in a timely manner.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- A higher level of voluntary contributions that reduces the current gap between OHCHR's budget and income.
- Strengthened cooperation with major donors under multi-year and more standardized funding agreements.
- More contributions provided with no or lighter earmarking.
- More stable funding from mid-sized donors and new donors.
- Increased funding from donors other than the Western block.
- Increased funding for field activities and better coordination between OHCHR (headquarters and field presences) and donors (embassies in the field, permanent missions in Geneva and capitals).
- Contributions raised jointly in cooperation with other United Nations agencies.
- Annual Appeal 2006 and Annual Report 2004 issued as scheduled with improvements in substance and presentation. Financial information on funding from the regular budget will be included in the Annual Appeal 2006.
- More timely and accurate information on implementation supplied to donors and Member States on technical cooperation activities, field presences, specific projects, management and funding through briefings, newsletters and OHCHR's web site. Mid-year review with donors held as scheduled.
- Tailored submissions and reports prepared for the European Commission and the foundations.
- Timely preparation and improved content of OHCHR's reports to the Consolidated Appeals and other tailored submissions/reports made to donors.

BENEFICIARIES

The main beneficiaries are the people who benefit from OHCHR's mandates. OHCHR staff, particularly the project and programme officers in the three Branches and the finance staff, will also benefit. Donors will benefit from OHCHR's ability to produce timely reports and accurate financial information and from sharing information about the Office's activities.

RISK ASSESSMENT

While major donors recognize the improvements made in programme and financial management, they expect additional reforms in prioritization, strategic planning and measuring performance through indicators and systematic evaluation of activities.

As all funding agreements with donors must be approved by the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG), the Resource Mobilization Unit seeks its advice for standardizing agreements according to United Nations financial rules and regulations. The process needs to be more efficient, as OHCHR is often required to go back and forth between the donor and UNOG, which delays payment of contributions.

The capacity of the Unit must be strengthened to handle the extra workload that comes with an expanded donor base and to raise the level of voluntary funds.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The head of the Resource Mobilization Unit reports to the Deputy High Commissioner. The Unit consists of six professional staff members, a junior professional officer and a secretary. One of the posts is vacant and will be filled in 2005.

COORDINATION

The Unit works with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to coordinate contributions for the CAP and to support the launch of the Consolidated Appeals. The Unit also works closely with UNDP and with UNICEF.

FUNDING

The budget includes six professional staff and one secretary, as well as travel to donor capitals and field offices. Costs for preparing the Annual Appeal and Annual Report include design, editing, proofreading and printing. The JPO is funded by the French Government. There is no regular budget allocation for the Unit.

BUDGET IN US\$ RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

	US\$
Staff costs	856,300
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	32,000
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	59,800
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	86,000
General operating expenses	2,300
Supplies and acquisitions	3,000
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	1,039,400
Programme support costs	135,122
Total	1,174,522

PUBLIC INFORMATION

BACKGROUND

Public support is essential for promoting and protecting human rights. OHCHR can elicit this support by responding to the growing interest in human rights issues expressed by the media and the general public. The Public Information Unit ensures that OHCHR's human rights message is delivered to the public objectively and authoritatively.

OBJECTIVES

In order to tell the human rights story more effectively and tap public support for human rights work, the Unit will aim to reach a wider audience in its public information work, using multiple media to deliver an integrated and self-reinforcing message; help increase the flow of information from the Office; and make more strategic use of the Office's resources and assets – namely its people and their work – including by equipping staff with the tools to interact more effectively with the media.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

◆ REACHING A WIDER HUMAN RIGHTS AUDIENCE

- Provide spokespersons for OHCHR, both in Geneva and in the field.
- Prepare speeches for the High Commissioner.
- Draft and edit opinion articles, news releases and statements to the media.
- Arrange media events for OHCHR officials, special procedures and treaty bodies.
- Advise the High Commissioner, special procedures and treaty bodies on media matters.
- Develop and refine media strategies for specific events and field missions.


◆ INCREASE THE FLOW AND QUALITY OF PUBLIC INFORMATION EMANATING FROM THE OFFICE

- Publish the monthly OHCHR newsletter entitled "Respect".
- Produce a general press kit on the Office as well as specific public information packages for different events, in coordination with the Public Affairs Unit.
- Organize media training for senior officials, in conjunction with the Public Affairs Unit.
- Work with field presences to increase their contributions to public information.
- Maintain the OHCHR website, coordinating inputs from the various parts of the Office, ensuring coherence and consistency, editing material for web publication and producing original content.

◆ MAKING MORE STRATEGIC USE OF MEDIA

- Improve coordination and planning in order to take advantage of opportunities presented by the Office's activities and by the general human rights calendar.
- To increase the impact of its work, the Unit will work to ensure greater consistency and clarity in all public information emanating from the Office through different media (i.e. the website, news releases, articles, the newsletter and press kits).
- Increased cooperation and coordination with the media and public information components of other United Nations

agencies and departments to demonstrate the cross cutting nature of human rights and increase the visibility of OHCHR.

Article 19 
 Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- An increasingly coordinated and integrated approach to information dissemination from the Office across different platforms – opinion articles, news releases, speeches, the website.
- A greater number of media events, which will improve contact between, on the one hand OHCHR officials, special procedures and the treaty bodies, and on the other the media.
- Tailored media strategies, maximizing the impact of events and activities.
- Ensuring that the OHCHR website comes into its own as the general public's window into the Office and the United Nations human rights programme, with a consistent look and feel, easy navigation and up-to-date, professionally presented information.
- Updating and increasing the stock of public information materials, including press kits and media packages, and continuing the publication of the monthly OHCHR newsletter "Respect"; this will mean that external partners and the public will have better information about OHCHR's programme.
- Improved interaction between OHCHR senior officials and the media.
- Increased flow of public information from the field.

BENEFICIARIES

The direct beneficiaries of the project are international and national media, and by extension the general public, who will receive in-depth information more systematically, as well as OHCHR staff and partners.

FUNDING

Funding is required for five professional staff members, travel, the production of information materials such as press kits, and to cover costs related to media events organized around specific issues or dates. There is no regular budget allocation for this Unit's staff or activities.

BUDGET IN US\$ PUBLIC INFORMATION	
	US\$
Staff costs	587,300
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	35,200
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	16,000
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	4,200
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	642,700
Programme support costs	83,551
Total	726,251

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

BACKGROUND

Activities aim to build advocacy for a specific cause ("All human rights for all") and help to structure, maintain and improve the level of knowledge about OHCHR's mandate and work. Effective outreach is especially important for OHCHR because public support is essential in promoting and protecting human rights. Since 2003, the Office has been defining and consolidating the way it communicates in order to strengthen its ability to deliver messages to various external entities.

In 2005, activities of the Public Affairs Unit will focus on developing a communications strategy that will raise awareness of OHCHR's work in different regions and among various cultures. Implementing local communications campaigns is considered a key part of OHCHR's work to promote and defend human rights.

OBJECTIVES


◆ COMMUNICATIONS

- In collaboration with, and based on the substantive work of, other branches, the Public Affairs Unit will establish comprehensive outreach strategies to highlight emerging issues and selected themes.
- The Unit will prepare and disseminate tools, including structured briefings, promotional materials, information leaflets, presentations, multi-media products, that describe key initiatives and present OHCHR's position on emerging issues.
- The Unit will appoint internationally recognized personalities as Goodwill Ambassadors for human rights for a pilot campaign.

◆ NGO LIAISON

- The Unit will assist the High Commissioner in establishing regular contacts with NGOs and identifying instances in which her moral authority could be employed to protect human rights defenders and civil society.
- In coordination with all Branches, the Unit will further enhance OHCHR's interaction and partnership with NGOs at the international and national level.

- The Unit will devise concrete tools (i.e. information brochure) that would improve awareness among NGOs of OHCHR's work and will assist OHCHR in its interaction with NGOs.

Article 9 
 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

◆ PUBLIC OUTREACH

- In coordination with the Public Information Unit and the Publications Committee, the Unit will improve the consistency of OHCHR's messages by creating standardized promotional materials and OHCHR information kits, including an introductory video of three to five minutes.
- In cooperation with the Research and Right to Development Branch (RRDB), the Unit will help to develop integrated communications campaigns on discrimination, contemporary forms of slavery, indigenous populations, the Action 2 plan and human rights education for children. The Unit will work with other branches to develop communications strategies that support their work.
- One internationally recognized personality from among the Messengers of Peace, appointed by the Secretary-General, will be chosen to be an OHCHR Goodwill Ambassador. As part of a pilot programme, the Ambassador will either focus on human rights, in general, or on a single human rights theme (i.e. discrimination, contemporary forms of slavery) and make one or two visits to the field.
- A professional agency will be appointed to conceptualize, produce and place one public-service announcement to raise the Office's profile among the general public. The professional services of a leading advertising agency will be sought on a *pro-bono* basis for concept and post-production work. The appointed Goodwill Ambassador may feature in the public-service announcement.
- A communications training programme, with a curriculum designed to meet the needs of OHCHR staff in the field and at headquarters, will be implemented.

◆ NGO LIAISON

- Meetings between the High Commissioner and a key group of Geneva-based NGOs will be held quarterly. The Unit will also ensure that the High Commissioner establishes contacts with national NGOs and human rights defenders during her country visits.
- All existing NGO lists and databases compiled by OHCHR's various Branches, Units and desks will be consolidated into one database; a consultant will be hired to build this database.
- A brochure containing useful information on OHCHR's activities and resources will be produced and disseminated both through the Internet and in print format.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- Clearer human rights messages.
- Better coordination on communications and NGO partnerships within the Office.
- Greater awareness among the general public about OHCHR's work.
- Improved cooperation with civil society.

BENEFICIARIES

Those who will benefit primarily are the general public and the groups targeted by specific campaigns, NGOs, as well as OHCHR as a whole.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The unit works closely with the Executive Office of the Secretary-General, the Department of Public Information, the United Nations Office at Geneva, the communications offices of the United Nations Secretariat, specialized agencies and inter-governmental organizations based in Geneva, Member States, institutions, private think-tanks and foundations. Activities within the United Nations system are coordinated through participation in the work of the Geneva-based United Nations Communications Group and through membership in the United Nations Communications Group at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

FUNDING

Funding is required to cover the costs of two professional staff, for travel and for consultancies needed to formulate a comprehensive communications strategy, print posters, translate publications and provide training. Two posts are funded from the regular budget and three from voluntary contributions.

BUDGET IN US\$ PUBLIC AFFAIRS

	US\$
Staff costs	246,400
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	30,000
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	17,600
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	25,000
General operating expenses	2,000
Supplies and acquisitions	2,600
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	10,000
Sub-total	333,600
Programme support costs	43,368
Total	376,968

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

BACKGROUND

This project, which began in the spring of 2001 following recommendations made by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) and external auditors, aims to improve and rationalize the management of OHCHR's resources, both human and financial, in order to achieve greater cost-efficiency, transparency and effectiveness. It also aims to strengthen the Office's internal and external reporting mechanisms by making greater use of the Intranet and Internet, particularly for reporting to donors. A data warehouse, consisting of modules on financial and contributions management, project management, and reporting is being developed.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives are to improve administrative services (i.e. financial and human resources), information-sharing and tools available for use by OHCHR project managers, senior management and donors. This will facilitate attainment of the Office's objectives in substantive areas.

ACTIVITIES FOR 2005

◆ DEVELOPMENT OF THE DATA WAREHOUSE

- Complete the development of the financial and contributions management and reporting modules of the data warehouse.
- Install, test and implement the project portal (a web-based database system containing management reports on extra-budgetary and regular budget activities) and link it to the contributions and financial reporting modules.
- Test a new component for donor management with the assistance of the Resource Mobilization Unit.
- Develop a module for grant management in cooperation with the Treaties and Commission Branch and make the various modules accessible to field staff on the Internet site.

◆ FINANCIAL MONITORING/CONTROL AND CONTRIBUTIONS MANAGEMENT

- Monitor finances and control extra-budgetary activities at Headquarters and in the field.
- Provide daily advice and support on budgeting, allotment requests, payments, grants and reporting.
- Prepare monthly reports for all projects funded by voluntary contributions.
- Prepare administrative guidelines that include financial rules and regulations, for use by OHCHR field offices and field presences within the United Nations Country Teams and post them on the Intranet.
- Provide hands-on training to OHCHR field offices to enable further decentralization of administrative matters.
- Provide input to the training sessions organized by the Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit at headquarters, specifically on the financial and budgetary aspects of project management.

- Prepare for an eventual delegation of authority for voluntary contributions in relation to the issuance of allotments.
- Ensure that voluntary contributions are adequately accounted for and utilized in the most appropriate and effective manner, according to donor requirements.
- Monitor the cash-flow situation of projects in order to determine funding shortfalls and make recommendations to senior management concerning the use of lightly earmarked and un-earmarked contributions.
- Prepare all financial data for inclusion in the Annual Report and Mid-Year Review.
- Coordinate budgets for inclusion in the Annual Appeal.
- In the event that OHCHR is given authority for extra-budgetary funds, review and clear funding agreements with donors, ensuring that they respect United Nations financial rules and regulations.

◆ HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

- Provide assistance and advice to senior management, project managers and OHCHR staff on all personnel-related questions.
- Process all personnel actions, requests for recruitment and related tasks.
- Support the secretariat for the Advisory Panel on Personnel Issues and review its rules of procedure, composition and working methods, including eligibility requirements and short-term assignments.
- Ensure that staff members obtain adequate advice and guidance on career planning, rights and privileges, entitlements, and responsibilities.
- Establish a systematic process for announcing vacancies for posts approved for one year (a "compendium"), to be published electronically each quarter.
- Develop an integrated personnel and career system by ensuring greater professional security and developing mobility between headquarters and the field.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- OHCHR project managers will have easy access to integrated substantive, financial and administrative information on projects implemented with voluntary contributions.
- There will be greater consistency and adherence to standards in project formulation, design, monitoring, evaluations and lessons learned.

STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF OHCHR

- Senior managers will have on-line access to performance indicators, expenditures, contributions received and allocated, project monitoring and evaluation reports.
- OHCHR will be better able to track and follow-up on grants and to select future implementing partners through performance-based criteria.
- Voluntary contributions will be used more efficiently and effectively while respecting donors' wishes.
- Timely and substantive financial data will be included in OHCHR's three main donor reporting instruments: the Annual Report, the Mid-Year Review and the Annual Appeal.
- Financial resources, in particular lightly earmarked or un-earmarked funds, will be efficiently used.
- OHCHR will adhere to an impartial and unbiased recruitment and postings policy in keeping with the rules and regulations of the United Nations Secretariat.

BENEFICIARIES

OHCHR managers, staff and donors will benefit directly from this project. Indirect beneficiaries include governmental institutions, civil society and others involved in implementing project activities.

RISK ASSESSMENT

The success of the data warehouse depends on timely input and feedback from users, particularly finance staff, project managers, the Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit and the Resource Mobilization Unit, without which the development team will not be able to progress.

It is also essential that OHCHR and its partners (UNOG and UNOPS) demonstrate a willingness to adopt new procedures and tools to maximize performance and efficiency.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Three units are involved in implementing the resource management project: the Budget and Finance Unit, the Personnel Unit and the Information and Technology Management Unit. OHCHR works closely with UNOG on both financial and personnel matters.

UNOG authorizes personnel and financial actions; OHCHR initiates, proposes, processes, and reviews such actions. OHCHR also works with UNOPS, which is responsible for staff administration in the field offices and for implementing activities in Angola, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Iraq, and Serbia and Montenegro.

OHCHR will work with the ITC on the project portal and with UNOG for accessing financial data in the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS). OHCHR will try to obtain data electronically from UNOPS to be stored in the data warehouse.

FUNDING

The project covers the costs of 9 professional and 8 general service staff, as well as travel, hardware, software and training costs. In addition regular budget funds will be made available in 2005 staff and activities. The budget table for these activities has been merged with the below section on planning, monitoring and evaluation.

BUDGET IN US\$ RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (INCLUDING PLANNING, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION)	
	US\$
Staff costs	2,022,000
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	72,000
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	55,000
Supplies and acquisitions	31,400
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	135,000
Sub-total	2,315,400
Programme support costs	301,000
Total	2,616,400

Article 24 ◀

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

BACKGROUND

Over the past few years, OHCHR has rapidly expanded its range of activities and the geographical scope of its field operations. While there have been considerable improvements in management, these expansions have not been accompanied by a commensurate increase in the Office's capacity to plan, monitor and evaluate its activities.

As part of the restructuring of the Office, the High Commissioner created a unit responsible for programme planning, monitoring and evaluation. The Unit will report to the Deputy High Commissioner and assume the lead role in establishing an office-wide strategy for setting priorities.

FUNCTIONS OF THE UNIT

- Coordinate strategic planning and facilitate priority-setting including both headquarters and field activities.
- Ensure congruence among programmatic, budgetary and organizational structures of the Office.
- Align planning of activities funded from regular budget and voluntary contributions to the greatest extent possible.

- Develop modalities and practices in programme planning.
- Monitor progress against adopted plans and assess how resources are best used to achieve established objectives.
- Provide the secretariat for the Project Review Committee.
- Develop guidelines and procedures for programme and project design and implementation.
- Provide guidance to programme managers throughout the Office.
- Identify gaps, duplication of efforts and inconsistencies among OHCHR's branches and units.
- Serve internal oversight bodies to ensure effectiveness, efficiency and integrity in activities.
- Ensure a systematic approach to evaluations and lessons learned to determine the relevance, impact and sustainability of activities in relation to established mandates and objectives.
- Contribute to policy and strategy formulation using evaluation results.
- Set standards for planning, monitoring and evaluation, and promote a self-evaluation and results-based culture.
- Liaise with United Nations oversight bodies, manage audits and monitor and report on the implementation of their recommendations.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

Initially, the Unit will consist of five professional and one general staff. Posts will be redeployed from other branches, thus avoiding new financial requirements. Three posts will be paid from the regular budget and three will be funded from voluntary contributions. Requirements presented in the budget below are offset against deductions in other budgets.

FUNDING

Requirements for these activities in 2005 amount to US\$ 531,213. The budget breakdown for this activity can be found under the section resource management (see page 148).

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

BACKGROUND

OHCHR is striving to be a leader in providing high-quality, current information on human rights through widely accessible technologies.

OBJECTIVES

- Develop and maintain comprehensive web-based information management and technology systems.
- Develop a generic web-based human rights protection database and OHCHR Internet site.
- Develop an information- and knowledge-sharing system so that staff within OHCHR, both at headquarters and in the field, United Nations agencies, Member States, NGOs and the public have easier access to documents and information.
- Integrate the management and administration of electronically stored information.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

- Replace outdated hardware and software licenses, outsource server management and administration services, strengthen OHCHR's communications capacity among its field offices, the human rights components of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, governments, NGOs and human rights experts, and establish web- and database-management systems.
- Consolidate the existing human rights databases into a web-based human rights protection database.
- Consolidate the human rights documents databases into one central and easy-to-manage data warehouse.
- Establish OHCHR's Intranet in a new portal, enabling OHCHR field staff to contribute to the Intranet, and install and configure the Internet File System to create a central repository through which headquarters and field staff can share data.
- Consolidate existing bibliographic information systems into one web-based integrated library system.

- Develop an information and management system for budgets, contributions and expenditure, including database and document management and reporting systems, covering all stages of OHCHR's project cycle.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The activities are guided, monitored and reviewed by the Information and Communication Technology Committee, an internal body established by OHCHR's senior management. The International Computing Centre is the implementing partner for IT technical services, as agreed in a memorandum of understanding signed in January 2002. The web site will be coordinated by the Public Information Unit.

BUDGET IN US\$ INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

	US\$
Staff costs	90,500
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	9,200
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	21,000
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	10,000
General operating expenses	1,279,300
Supplies and acquisitions	286,100
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	72,300
Sub-total	1,768,400
Programme support costs	229,892
Total	1,998,292

PUBLICATIONS

OBJECTIVES

The programme produces core publications for human rights education as well as high-quality manuals and other training materials for professional groups. In addition, the programme produces basic publications on various human rights issues and procedures and on OHCHR's work; distributes training and educational material for use by professional groups and educational institutions; and disseminates human rights information and reference materials among Member States, United Nations human rights mechanisms and experts, international organizations, NGOs, universities and research institutes.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

OHCHR will continue to produce publications under five categories: *fact-sheet booklets*, which provide information in a nutshell on a wide range of subjects; *special issue papers*, which explore selected issues in depth; *training and educational materials*, which include guides, manuals and handbooks for indigenous peoples, minorities, professional groups and educational institutions; *reference material*, including key human rights instruments and other essential information for use in particular by researchers and human rights law practitioners; and *promotional material*, which is used to inform the general public about United Nations work in human rights. The project also covers the drafting, editing, translation, design and distribution of these publications.

BENEFICIARIES

OHCHR's publications are distributed to governments, international organizations, national human rights institutions, NGOs, human rights experts, academic institutions, students and the general public. They are widely used in seminars and workshops organized by OHCHR. Manuals and other training materials are used by human rights workers and United Nations agency staff in the field.

RISK ASSESSMENT

The implementation of a forward-looking publications policy is hampered by the UNOG Publications Service's heavy workload, which has led, in the past, to long delays in printing and in issuing publications in languages other than English.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The UNOG Working Group of the Publications Board oversees the implementation of OHCHR's biannual publications programme under the regular budget. The programme covers new publications and reprints of existing ones. UNOG's Conference Services Division is committed to ensuring that the publications included in the programme will be translated, designed and printed; however the Division's limited financial and human resources do not always allow for the full implementation of the programme.

OHCHR's Publications Committee meets once every six weeks to plan new publications and to oversee the quality and consistency of all OHCHR publications. The Committee also sets priorities for issuing and translating forthcoming publications. UNOG's Publications Service provides support in designing, formatting, and printing publications. External translators are often recruited.

FUNDING

Funds are required for an editor, a publications assistant and a publications distribution clerk. Funds from the regular budget cover translation, design and printing services rendered by UNOG's Conference Services Division. Due to a lack of resources, UNOG is often not in a position to meet all our demands for these services; additional funds are therefore required through voluntary funds.

BUDGET IN US\$ PUBLICATIONS

	US\$
Staff costs	331,200
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	70,400
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	0
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	202,000
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	603,600
Programme support costs	78,468
Total	682,068

TRAINING AND METHODOLOGY

BACKGROUND

OHCHR is revising its training methods: the traditional stand-alone workshop is being replaced by a blended approach, incorporating e-learning methods and training packages that include interactive CD-ROMs, self-paced study, learning portal-management and hands-on participatory workshops. These state-of-the-art methods will be evaluated to gauge their impact at all levels.

OBJECTIVES

- Strengthen OHCHR's organizational capacity in human rights training, including its methodology.
- Ensure availability of practical and effective manuals and other training materials for use by OHCHR and other agencies.
- Integrate human rights into humanitarian work.

- Enhance the capacity of United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) to set up or strengthen national human rights promotion and protection systems.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

◆ ORGANIZE HUMAN RIGHTS TRAINING

- Identify priority training areas and steps needed to expand OHCHR training capacity in these areas.
- Identify staff members and external resource persons with expertise and skills in priority areas.
- Establish a pool of resource persons that OHCHR can draw from.
- Elaborate a policy for a consistent, Office-wide approach to training and develop the necessary materials.
- Design an induction package for all incoming staff and conduct four induction workshops per year, in coordination with the administrative section of OHCHR and with the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG).
- Design and conduct, with UNOG's Staff Development Unit, three training-of-trainers workshops.
- Design and organize a qualified OHCHR trainer assessment and certification programme.

◆ REVIEW AND PRODUCE HUMAN RIGHTS MANUALS AND MATERIALS

- Collect and analyze human rights training materials developed by field offices and other partners.
- Update the list of training materials, identify the need for new manuals, and draft a new methodology on the preparation of manuals and training materials.
- Finalize manuscripts of manuals (*Human Rights and the Military*) and training materials and develop, pilot and translate a new manual.

◆ INTEGRATE HUMAN RIGHTS INTO HUMANITARIAN WORK

- In close cooperation with the Capacity Building and Field Operations Branch and the field, elaborate a policy that identifies humanitarian actors as important protection partners for OHCHR, to ensure credible reporting, better coverage and more effective advocacy for protection.

- Conduct training sessions for United Nations and NGO staff members on the integration of human rights in humanitarian action.
- Develop a training kit on human rights and humanitarian action for use by colleagues in the field working in UNCTs.
- Coordinate OHCHR's engagement with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) to ensure that human rights are integrated into the humanitarian response of all crises.

◆ DEVELOP A REFERENCE GUIDE FOR UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAMS

- Prepare a prototype module which will be the blueprint for the remaining 13 modules, that will comprise the reference guide. This guide will assist UNCTs in setting up or strengthening particular elements of the national protection system.
- Hold inter-branch discussions and endorse the prototype.
- Contract consultants for necessary administrative procedures.
- Draft the texts of the remaining modules.
- Hold inter-branch consultations as the modules are developed.
- Pilot the modules at the UNCT level, evaluate and revise the draft texts on the basis of the results from pilot activities, and finalize the texts of the module.
- Develop an interactive CD-ROM and Internet version of the modules.
- Consult with UNCTs about the use of the reference guide and evaluate the effectiveness of the guide.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

- Human rights training products will be improved.
- Field colleagues, including those working with UNCTs and NGOs, will have access to tools that will help them to integrate human rights in humanitarian work, including information and examples on how to include human rights in country programming, how to implement and evaluate programmes with a rights-based approach, and how to strengthen protection through more effective and creative monitoring mechanisms.
- The development of a reference guide on Action 2 to strengthen the capacity of UNCTs to assist countries in developing sustainable national systems to promote and protect human rights.

BENEFICIARIES

The direct beneficiaries of the project are OHCHR staff, other United Nations agencies, including UNCTs, and outside partners, such as governmental departments, regional organizations, NGOs and academic institutions.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

The Methodology, Education and Training Unit within the Research and Right to Development Branch is mainly responsible for the implementation of the above activities in consultation with the other Branches, including the Executive Office. The Unit will cooperate closely with the Inter-Branch Task Force on training, other United Nations departments and agencies, such as OCHA, UNHCR, ICRC, IASC and UNCTs, and other international organizations, particularly human rights training institutions and organizations involved in humanitarian work.

BUDGET IN US\$ TRAINING AND METHODOLOGY

	US\$
Staff costs	274,600
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	63,000
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	82,700
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	40,000
Contractual services	155,000
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	6,500
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	12,200
Sub-total	634,000
Programme support costs	82,420
Total	716,420

STAFF SECURITY

BACKGROUND

The recent spate of terrorist attacks around the world, including the attacks on New York and Washington, D.C. on 11 September 2001, the Bali and Madrid bombings and the attack on the United Nations headquarters in Baghdad last year, highlights the urgent need for robust new measures to ensure the safety and security of the staff and assets of OHCHR.

The United Nations has responded to these new threats by implementing a number of security measures. The Framework for Accountability (57/365), a number of new security directives and procedures, the introduction of Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) and the soon-to-be-announced security reform project all require that OHCHR accepts greater responsibility for the security of its staff.

OBJECTIVES

OHCHR's security unit will work to implement the following new United Nations system-wide programmes, as required of all United Nations organizations: the Security Incident Reporting System (SIRS), the staff-tracking system (SIMON/SCRIPT), integration with the United Nations risk- and threat-assessment system, connection with the Security Information and Operations Centres (SIOC), the Flightsafe air-safety system, the security-clearance system, the Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) protocols, the E-MOSS, when there is threat of terrorism, the H-MOSS, for Headquarters, the MORSS, for residential security, and the new emergency telecommunications programme known as MITS.

ACTIVITIES IN 2005

- The High Commissioner and Deputy High Commissioners will be briefed on the security situation within OHCHR.
- OHCHR will comply with the provisions of the Accountability document and the appended United Nations security policy.
- All staff will be trained and cleared by security, and briefed before embarking on field missions.
- All staff and field offices will be in compliance with MOSS.

- OHCHR will comply fully with all United Nations security directives and participate in all new United Nations security systems.
- OHCHR will be represented in the inter-agency Security Management Network and all of its related work.

BENEFICIARIES

OHCHR's staff and assets will benefit from these activities. Providing staff with the tools, knowledge, equipment and assistance to minimize risk will facilitate the implementation of OHCHR's human rights programme. Keeping property and information safe will also help to protect donors' investments in OHCHR's programmes.

RISK ASSESSMENT

If adequate resources are not provided for the safety and security of OHCHR's field activities, OHCHR staff may be exposed to risks or the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) will ask the Office to close its field offices and suspend all field missions.

IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

OHCHR operates within a strengthened and enhanced security-management system, led by UNSECOORD, in which approximately 60 other United Nations entities participate. OHCHR's Security Unit is responsible for all security related issues and oversees all aspects of security management for OHCHR including day-to-day security oversight of all OHCHR field offices and missions, and missions to hazardous locations. A security assistant manages the security clearance and travel advisory programme for OHCHR and undertakes missions when necessary. The Unit is located in the Administrative Service.

BUDGET IN US\$ STAFF SECURITY

	US\$
Staff costs	538,700
Experts/consultants' fees and travel	0
Travel:	
OHCHR staff	36,500
Commission members	0
Representatives and other participants	0
Contractual services	0
General operating expenses	0
Supplies and acquisitions	0
Grants, contributions, fellowships and seminars	0
Sub-total	575,200
Programme support costs	74,776
Total	649,976

CONTINGENCY FUND

The ability to deploy qualified staff quickly and at short notice is essential if OHCHR is to help resolve human rights crises at their earliest stages. Since the Office has no financial resources available with which to respond to emergencies and unforeseen needs, the High Commissioner plans to establish a contingency fund that will cover the costs of urgent activities. The fund, which will have a target level of **US\$ 500,000** and will be financed by voluntary contributions, is designed to be a cash-flow mechanism: advances will be reimbursed as soon as income for the activity or project is received. If there are insufficient resources to reimburse the fund one year after the advance was given, the Chief of Administration and the Resource Mobilization Unit will initiate measures to restore the balance of the Contingency Fund.

The contingency fund will be established and managed under the direct authority of the High Commissioner. Spending authority will be delegated by the Chief of Administration to the relevant chief of Branch. Contributions that are specifically earmarked and/or unearmarked will be allocated to the fund, according to decisions taken by OHCHR's Management Board.

Article 23 ◀

Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 30 ◀

Nothing in this Declaration
may be interpreted
as implying for any State,
group or person any right
to engage in any activity
or to perform any act
aimed at the destruction
of any of the rights
and freedoms set forth herein.



OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Prepared by the Resource Mobilization Unit of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

Editorial Consultant: Marilyn Achiron

Design and Desktop Publishing by Latitudesign, Genève

Printed by Imprimerie Genevoise SA

Photographs (cover page): UNICEF/HQ 99-0342/Jeremy Horner; UN Photo 152047c; UN Photo 161035c; UN Photo 153445c; UN Photo 158588c; UNICEF/HQ 02-0261/Nicole Toutounji; UNICEF/HQ 98-0181/Jeremy Hartley; UNICEF/HQ 01-0375/Laurence Squire;

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.