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Technical assistance and capacity-building

Report of the Chair of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights***

Summary

The present report is submitted pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 18/18, in which the Council invited the Chair of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights to present a comprehensive report on the Board's work on an annual basis, starting from the twentieth session of the Council. Pursuant to Council resolution 33/28, the present report is submitted to the Council at its fortieth session, in March 2019. It provides an update on the work of the Board of Trustees of the Fund since the previous report of the Chair of the Board (A/HRC/37/79).

* Agreement was reached to publish the present report after the standard publication date owing to circumstances beyond the submitter's control.

** The annexes to the present report are circulated as received.



I. Introduction

A. Background

1. The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, established by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1987/38, receives voluntary contributions from Governments, organizations and individuals. The objective of the Fund is to provide financial support for technical cooperation aimed at building and strengthening national and regional institutions, legal frameworks and infrastructures that will have positive long-term impacts on the implementation of international human rights standards.

2. The Board of Trustees has been operational since 1993 and its members are appointed by the Secretary-General for a three-year term, renewable once. The mandate of the Board is to assist the Secretary-General in rationalizing and improving the technical cooperation programme. It meets twice a year and reports on its work to the Secretary-General and the Human Rights Council. Its current members are Morten Kjaerum (Denmark), Lin Lim (Malaysia), Esi Sutherland-Addy (Ghana), Valeriya Lutkovska (Ukraine) and Carmen Rosa Villa (Peru). Ms. Villa was nominated in July 2018 to replace the seat vacated by Mariclaire Acosta (Mexico). At its forty-sixth session, the Board elected Morten Kjaerum as Chair and his mandate will run until 30 October 2019. The Board decided to extend the period of time each member will act as Chair on a rotational basis to cover at least two sessions of the Board and a Human Rights Council oral update.

B. Mandate

3. The refocused approach, agreed upon by the Board of Trustees and presented in 2011 to Member States in the annual report of the Secretary-General to the Human Rights Council (A/HRC/16/66), continues to be appreciated by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and its partners.

4. The visits to field presences through the organization of one of the Board's annual sessions in a country or region where OHCHR is present, and the discussions with all partners on the ground has continued to strengthen the capacity of the Board to provide strategic advice. Over the last six years the Board has visited at least one type of field presence in every region of the world and observed how OHCHR continues to maximize the impact of its relatively limited resources, which are constantly overstretched.

5. As members also of the Board of Trustees of the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review, the Board has continued to offer policy guidance in order to maximize the effectiveness of the technical assistance and financial support available to States in implementing the recommendations arising from the universal periodic review and other international mechanisms.

6. Following the advice of the Board, OHCHR continues to strengthen the strategic use of the resources under the two voluntary funds to maximize their impact, especially in the areas of capacity-building and advisory services on the ground. Its efforts to enhance the complementarities of the two voluntary funds in support of fuller and more effective integration of recommendations as an integral part of United Nations programme tools on the ground are very much encouraged by the Board and welcomed by all Resident Coordinators with whom the Board has met. The Board is of the view that the technical support provided over the last five years in establishing e-tools for systematizing recommendations and follow-up actions are crucial to ensuring sustained, coherent and effective in-country support for implementation of those recommendations.

7. Throughout 2018, the Board had a number of opportunities to continue engaging with OHCHR and its partners on the ground on the relevance of the technical cooperation programmes in the context of its new programme for the period 2018–2021. In particular,

the Board has started sharing with OHCHR the lessons learned and experiences gathered that could serve to advance its technical cooperation programmes around a number of themes identified as frontier issues in the new OHCHR programme.

8. In its resolution 39/18, the Human Rights Council noted again with appreciation the contribution of the Board through its annual reports, in particular to the components of technical cooperation. The Board very much welcomes this acknowledgement and in particular the appreciation expressed for its identification of good practices. The sharing of good practices continues to encourage States to approach and partner with OHCHR to receive advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights. The Board notes with appreciation that during the discussions in the Human Rights Council, there is now a wider understanding of technical cooperation and also public recognition by States of the important support they receive from OHCHR.

9. In line with its mandate, the Board has actively participated in a number of outreach events that were jointly organized during the period under review together with the OHCHR External Outreach Service.

II. Activities of the Voluntary Fund and the Board of Trustees

10. The Board held its forty-sixth session in Colombia from 9 to 13 April 2018 and its forty-seventh session in the regional office for South America in Santiago de Chile from 27 to 29 November 2018. The sessions were chaired by Mariclaire Acosta Urquidi and Morten Kjaerum respectively. The Board reviewed the status of implementation of the work and cost plan for the Voluntary Fund, reviewed in detail the programmes covered by the Fund and formally endorsed them.

11. The Chair of the Board met the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva in November.

A. Forty-sixth session (Colombia)

12. In accordance with its practice of holding one of its two meetings each year in a Member State where OHCHR has a field presence, the Board held its forty-sixth session in Colombia to observe in situ the role and comparative and collaborative advantages of OHCHR, to identify better the type of technical cooperation that OHCHR provides and to give relevant guidance. The Board also learned about specific and locally based OHCHR projects. It noted the importance of the complementary role of OHCHR vis-à-vis the mandate of the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia by keeping human rights at the forefront of the peace agenda. It also noted the excellent partnership forged with the Mission and the critical role that OHCHR is expected to keep playing through its solid monitoring and advocacy. Its monitoring and advocacy role was referred to as “a crucial foundation” for other actors to build on in their various programmes and support services.

13. The Board had an excellent opportunity to observe once again at first hand the type of technical cooperation that OHCHR is best placed to offer, starting with and based upon the results of its monitoring role. It uses its highly qualified technical expertise and close interactions and engagement with all actors on the ground to establish the necessary trust to gather evidence-based information and credible, validated data on the human rights situation and challenges affecting the daily lives of the people. It subsequently analyses the information and data from a prevention-based angle and advises the relevant State authorities and other key actors on effective policies, programmes and measures to promote and protect human rights.

14. The work of OHCHR in Colombia confirms the type of technical cooperation and advisory services that it is best placed to provide. It is solidly anchored in a sound understanding of the problems, capacity and behavioural challenges on the ground through sustained monitoring and daily presence across the country, with full access to and cooperation with all actors. The Board observed directly how OHCHR accompanied and practically supported the institutions and partners in their efforts to ensure integration of all

civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights in a very effective manner. The approach taken in Colombia, as the Board has been able to observe before in other OHCHR country presences should be more widely known, as it may encourage other States to approach OHCHR to support their efforts in regard to human rights. The lessons learned should be applied in the establishment and strengthening of the work of all human rights presences around the world and the Human Rights Council should serve as a channel to recognize and draw attention to the constructive impact of the support received by States.

15. OHCHR in Colombia has been physically present and covered key areas of the country in a sustained manner for many years, even at very difficult moments. It has built trust through continuous provision of support and by being strategic (for example through its work in focused communities). All this has enabled it to enhance the value of its unique mandate and to engage actively with all partners in the country. The Board sees this as a good example of what the principle of “leaving no one behind” represents in practical programming terms on the ground. All the partners the Board met recognized the critical role that OHCHR plays as a main partner in supporting the State with its obligations for the promotion and protection of human rights. That was particularly evident in the space OHCHR provides for dialogue, cooperation and the search for durable solutions for long-standing human rights challenges. The Board was particularly impressed by the public recognition by all institutions of the role of OHCHR, particularly in assisting the victims of human rights violations. The Board met with representatives of many groups, including indigenous peoples, people of African descent, peasants, human rights defenders, journalists and representatives of key State institutions, all of whom expressed their deep appreciation for the role and support that OHCHR has provided through very difficult and challenging times. The role of OHCHR in the current peace process was consistently highlighted.

16. The Board was particularly impressed with the vision and foresight of the OHCHR office in Colombia, working in close cooperation with institutions across the country to redeploy human resources and technical capacity to areas where the situation might deteriorate. That has enabled it to obtain first-hand information, analyse it through its independent and professional lens for early warning of potential problems and provide key advice in a number of policy development processes. That means, as noted by one of the State representatives, that it is able to speak and provide advice with an authoritative voice. OHCHR has managed skilfully and effectively to maintain a delicate balance between advocacy on sensitive human rights issues and good, influential relations with the authorities at all levels. The cooperation and trust that it has managed to nurture have played and continue to play a key role in ensuring, in difficult times, the persistence and coherence of messages, in full conformity with the international obligations of the State.

17. The capacity of OHCHR to understand the situation, challenges and opportunities on the ground was recognized by all interlocutors of the Board as very important. Monitoring and reporting, combined with real-time information-sharing, provide national and departmental authorities with unfiltered information that they can use to intervene in moments of crisis and evaluate the impact of their policies on the ground. OHCHR reports and recommendations, including those from the international human rights mechanisms, are used as a diagnostic tool for advisory and cooperation activities. Its victim-centred approach and continuous support provided to the three mechanisms of the comprehensive transitional justice system is vital. For example, it has provided direct support to the regional liaison officers of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, thus improving the access and participation of victims in rural areas.

18. One of the many positive effects of the final peace accord has been the downscaling of fighting between the armed forces and the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia-Ejército del Pueblo (FARC) and Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN) groups. During the Board visits however, there were a number of new outbreaks of violence representing a huge challenge to the success of the peace process, a question that was stressed by all actors with whom the Board met. The peace process offers an important opportunity to implement international human rights standards in practice and it is critical that actions are in line with those standards, ensuring that the levels of impunity are substantially reduced and not reinforced. It is critical that all State institutions and actors are

supported through advocacy and technical cooperation, in order to ensure full recognition of the victims' rights and to implement transformative changes in the daily enjoyment of human rights. The areas vacated by FARC which have not yet been filled by State services (for example, clean water, health and education) represent important human rights challenges. It is expected that OHCHR will continue playing an important role in advocating for the provision of such basic human rights.

19. The Board noted the continuing worrying trend of aggression against the civic space and in particular against community leaders and human rights defenders. However, many actors reported that the Office was good at building bridges and facilitating dialogue between different actors, including capacity-building to ensure that those dialogues bear fruit. OHCHR has managed to ensure an understanding of its mandate among all stakeholders and has demonstrated a considerable capacity to operate and work in a highly polarized environment and challenging security situation within the context of the peace process without losing focus. That was particularly evident to the Board during its visit to Buenaventura. During the discussions with civil society actors and State institutions the role played by OHCHR during the civic strike (*paro civico*) was seen as instrumental in achieving a positive outcome.

20. The Board was informed by several United Nations agencies and programmes operating in the country that they relied on the information provided by the OHCHR country office and on its advice concerning international human rights standards. The role of OHCHR in United Nations country teams and particularly in developing and implementing the human rights-based United Nations programmatic tools is now more significant than ever in light of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In a country such as Colombia, where overcoming exclusion continues to feature prominently in all national and United Nations efforts, leaving no one behind while ensuring full respect for human rights is an inevitable responsibility for all.

21. The Board particularly welcomes the complementarity between the areas OHCHR has prioritized over the last four years in the area of technical cooperation and the expectations of the host country. They have been strategically and tactically developed in view of the specific challenges and opportunities to promote human rights-based change in the country. That has been particularly relevant in the work that OHCHR undertakes to support the State in bridging the considerable gap between its solid legal framework, combined with impressive institutions, on the one hand and poor implementation on the ground on the other hand. The collaboration with the Office of the Attorney General is a clear example of how trust in OHCHR could contribute to link the Office of the Attorney General with relevant victims.

22. The Board paid particular attention to the way in which OHCHR facilitates the engagement of a broad range of stakeholders with different human rights mechanisms and how it supports the follow-up to their work. For example, the follow-up to the recommendations made by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in 2016 is particularly interesting. Through its programmes, OHCHR continues to address obstacles in matters of access to economic, social and cultural rights, rights to land and territory, and to participation by groups that have been subject to discrimination. Law No. 1482 of 2011, which amended the Criminal Code to include measures against racism and discrimination, represented a significant positive step in addressing discrimination. However, it focuses only on sanctioning acts of discrimination, not on promoting prevention of and reparation for the impact of discriminatory acts. OHCHR continues to work on this issue and provide support through technical cooperation and, based on the recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, action in this regard.

23. The human rights impact and implications of business activities, and in particular the challenges involved in ensuring there are mechanisms for informed and meaningful consultations with affected local communities, in particular marginalized and disadvantaged persons, continue to represent an important challenge in all regions and countries where the Board has held its sessions. That is an area where systematic documentation and the sharing of good practices across countries, and even globally, continue to be of crucial importance in providing effective technical cooperation support on the ground. In Colombia, for example, during its visit to Buenaventura, it was very clear to

the Board the role that OHCHR could play, and is expected to play, in supporting meaningful action by the private sector.

B. Forty-seventh session (Santiago de Chile)

24. The second session of the Board in 2018 took place in Santiago de Chile where OHCHR has its Regional Office for South America. The Board decided to postpone the session in Geneva to March 2019 to coincide with the presentation of the annual report of the Chair to the Human Rights Council to optimize the use of resources. The main purpose of the session was to increase understanding and offer advice on the type of technical cooperation that OHCHR provides in a regional context.

25. The Board also took the opportunity of the session and the recently launched OHCHR four-year plan, to explore with OHCHR and its partners in the region the advisory services and technical cooperation experience in areas identified as frontier issues. The Board welcomes the initiative to enhance the work, knowledge and support for the relations between human rights and the frontier issues, such as corruption, climate change, inequality and the displacement and movement of people, and the impact on human rights of those issues. Those are all critical issues where, in the view of the Board, the expertise and experience of OHCHR is essential to supporting a wider and better understanding of their human rights dimensions and implications. For that reason, the Board, starting from its forty-seventh session, decided to gather experiences and discuss the technical cooperation components that could serve to support States in advancing in these important areas. The Board decided to begin with the human rights dimensions of corruption, with particular emphasis on the impact of corruption on the State duty to respect, protect and fulfil economic, civil, social, political and cultural rights. OHCHR technical support is very much needed to help explain how human rights can support efforts to combat corruption.

26. The data collected and analysis conducted by OHCHR following extensive consultations across the world in the preparation of its new programme confirmed the undeniable spread and corrosive effect of corruption on State institutions and on the capacity to effectively protect and fulfil human rights. Public confidence in institutions and governance is negatively affected as a result, while indices of social and economic inequality have increased in a majority of countries. Corruption also severely reduces the amount of public funds available for the provision of basic services, such as education and health, and therefore adversely affects the basic human rights of millions of people.

27. In the Americas region, the two OHCHR Regional Offices for Central and South America have been working closely with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights on the impact of corruption on human rights. In December 2017 a workshop on corruption and human rights was organized, which contributed to the development and further adoption of Inter-American Commission resolution 1/18 on corruption and human rights. The resolution is the first comprehensive approach of the inter-American human rights system to establish the link between corruption and human rights and to determine specific measures and recommendations to combat corruption, putting victims at the centre of those efforts. In the resolution, the Commission stated that corruption was a complex phenomenon that affected human rights in their entirety, undermined democracy and the rule of law, promoted impunity and exacerbated inequality. The Commission also highlighted the importance of independent and impartial justice, citizen oversight over procurement practices and budget management, transparency and freedom of expression, and adequate protection of justice operators, human rights defenders, journalists and whistle-blowers, and international cooperation, among other measures. The Commission committed to developing further the links between corruption and human rights abuse and its mechanisms and reports.

28. Corruption and impunity have become central issues in the current public debate in many countries of the Americas region. The Board discussed with experts and a number of partners, including State representatives, the challenges that corruption poses for human rights at all levels and the type of interventions through research, advocacy, advisory services and technical cooperation that could be useful to support States. The Chair of the

Board facilitated exchanges between the members of the Board on the nexus between corruption and human rights. A human rights-based approach emphasizing the role of principles, standards and mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights can be a valuable and complementary tool in the fight against corruption. Corruption is often perceived as a victimless crime, with the result that it is not as stigmatized and visible as other criminal activities, but it has very insidious and damaging effects.

29. A change in the way corruption is perceived and dealt with is crucial. A bottom-up approach to the fight against corruption based on human rights must be developed to strengthen popular support in this endeavour and to empower victims and make them visible. The link between the fight against corruption and human rights should be more systematically included in human rights education at all levels. Technology-based solutions can play an important role in this respect. Promoting gender equality is key, given the correlation showing that countries with higher levels of gender equality tend to have lower levels of corruption and considering how corruption impacts on women. The Chair of the Board stressed that from a human rights perspective, there is currently no need for additional standards for the fight against corruption; the focus should be to maximize the use of existing standards, including the human rights standards and mechanisms.

30. MariClaire Acosta, a former member of the Board, participated in the discussions in her capacity as Chair of the National System against Corruption (Sistema Nacional Anticorrupción) in Mexico and shared her experience. Ms. Acosta stressed that corruption and the de facto impunity enjoyed by its perpetrators had caused huge damage, with many victims. It was a major factor in the weak rate of economic growth that many countries had experienced in the past decades. It had also affected and even distorted and thwarted democratic developments, producing a widespread lack of trust and confidence in government institutions at national, state and municipal levels.

31. Ms. Acosta described the efforts made in Mexico to establish a national anti-corruption system as a means of preventing, detecting, investigating and punishing acts of corruption and strengthening the institutions charged with that task in the three branches of government, at both the federal and state levels. It was a State institution operated by the Government with direct civil society participation in its management. Ms. Acosta noted as a good practice that the system was presided over by a member of a special Citizen's Committee composed of five citizen representatives. They were selected by a committee of leaders from academia, business and civil society and appointed by the Senate, and their periods in power were staggered in such a way that one member of the five was regularly replaced. In addition to setting policy, the Committee had an oversight function. It had the power to introduce issues relating to corruption to the Coordinating Committee (the principal component of the anti-corruption system) and to propose the main tenets of a national corruption policy and the instruments with which to measure its enforcement. Despite the important obstacles it still faced, the system had succeeded in integrating civil society into its structure and had provided it with a leadership role, and it was this feature that made it unique.

32. Carmen Rosa Villa referred to the differences in the impact of corruption between women and men, linked also to the unequal distribution of power. Corruption further reduced opportunities for all to access public resources, but for women the challenges were even greater, in view of the structural barriers that already existed, including in terms of access to information and decision-making positions and power. Lin Lim also highlighted the impact of corruption on impeding the growth of small and medium-sized businesses in various regions and in particular at the initial stages of fragile income-generation activities for women.

33. Corruption is a barrier both to development and to the full achievement of gender equality. Steps toward preventing corruption or promoting gender equality are therefore mutually beneficial. Issues such as education and the strengthening of national and international judicial systems, increasing equal political participation and continuing research represent areas where both fighting corruption and promoting equality can be mainstreamed and leveraged. The links between gender equality and corruption need to be central to the search for policies and practices to eradicate endemic corruption. Attacking

corruption means adopting an interdisciplinary, holistic approach that incorporates a gender perspective.

34. The Board also learned from other national experiences in discussions, for example with the Attorney General for combating corruption in Guatemala and in the context of the meetings held with State partners during its session in Colombia. Through the discussions, it became evident that current efforts to address corruption are framed in the context of a new economic global paradigm where the human rights dimensions are more relevant than ever. Destabilization of democracy gains in the region is one of the impacts being raised. The concept of social accountability is also gaining terrain when exploring ways to tackle corruption more efficiently.

35. The Board acknowledged the value of devoting part of the session to share these experiences and views, with the aim of supporting OHCHR through technical cooperation and advisory services under the various frontier issues that had been identified. The first pilot discussion on how, on the one hand, corruption negatively impacts on economic, social and cultural rights and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and on the other hand how a human rights approach and human rights instruments and measures can fight corruption, served to identify some examples of good practices in the region that could serve to encourage replication in other parts of the world, including through supporting institution-building and strengthening for enhanced accountability and participation. Supporting policy cohesion using the existing international human rights framework was another key area where the role of OHCHR was raised by partners. The Board finds that the human rights-based approach to budgets continues to be an important domain where OHCHR could play an active role in enhancing national capacities and provide guidance to relevant State institutions. National human rights institutions could be supported to better track the impact of budget allocations on the enjoyment of human rights and in support of relevant policies and programmes.

36. The Board devoted two days of the session to learning and sharing experiences of the work of OHCHR in the region through its Regional Office in Santiago de Chile. The Board found the timing of the session very relevant, as OHCHR was moving ahead with implementation of its new programme.

37. The Board held discussions with various State partners in the region, including representatives of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights in Peru and the Ministry of Human Rights in Chile, the Secretary of State for persons with disabilities in Paraguay and representatives of the national human rights institutions of Argentina, Chile, Ecuador and Paraguay. The Board also held discussions with United Nations representatives from the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and at national level in various countries of the region, including the Resident Coordinators in Chile and Uruguay and human rights advisers in Argentina, Chile and Uruguay.

38. In Chile, the Board visited the Centre for Mental Health and Human Rights, a civil society organization working on the rehabilitation of victims of violence and torture that has been a recipient of financial support from the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture. In addition to the financial support from OHCHR and cooperation with the OHCHR Regional Office for South America, the Board discussed the various types of cooperation in which the organization was involved. The Board was very pleased to observe how the full OHCHR toolbox completed and supported efforts on the ground that have an impact on the daily lives and realities of many individuals. It also visited the Museum for Memory and Human Rights in Santiago.

39. Its physical presence in the region has enabled OHCHR to enhance the value of its unique mandate and to engage actively with key partners in the region. That comparative and collaborative advantage is particularly evident, for example, in the spaces for dialogue and cooperation that it has been able to establish, responding in a timely fashion to challenges through the proposal of sound technical cooperation programmes and accompanying national efforts to investigate and provide reparation for human rights violations in very difficult circumstances and with limited resources. Those efforts have built the base for the solid trust enjoyed by OHCHR across the region, not only by victims and civil society organizations but also by Governments and State institutions. The Board

was very pleased to learn how partners greatly relied on OHCHR expertise and advice, for example when strengthening their national protection systems. Particularly relevant was the efficient OHCHR strategy aimed at enhancing the capacities of the United Nations country teams in the region to better support national efforts for the promotion and protection of human rights.

40. OHCHR is regarded by partners in the region as a key reference organization when legal advice on legislation is required, ensuring alignment with international standards, or when developing statutory frameworks for the establishment and strengthening of national protection systems and institutions. The Board learned about the technical support provided by OHCHR in Paraguay on the bill on minimum wages for domestic workers and in Ecuador regarding the legislation establishing the Office of the Ombudsman. Ongoing projects are also aimed at supporting the regulation of the legal capacity of persons with disabilities in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Peru and on the constitutional recognition of people of African descent in Chile.

41. OHCHR is also approached to provide direction on the human rights dimensions of numerous thematic areas, for example regarding economic, social and cultural rights, including access to land and the enjoyment of the right to education, the situation of the rights of persons with disabilities, the rights of elderly persons, and women's rights and gender equality in regard to the prevention and investigation of femicide. It has provided technical advice on the efforts to establish an independent mechanism for the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities in Paraguay and on standards for migration laws and the rights of indigenous peoples in Chile.

42. The Board was very pleased to note that women's rights and gender inclusiveness were fully integrated in all OHCHR programmes in the region through the leadership of the Regional Office and also through the network of its human rights advisers. For example, the Board was very interested in and appreciated the technical support being provided in the region to national efforts to address the impact of stereotyping in cases of gender-based violence.

43. The Board observed once again how the thematic technical expertise and policy advice provided by the Women's Human Rights and Gender Section at headquarters, the regional gender adviser and the experts in the Regional Office for South America work in a complementary way to maximize the use of the scarce available resources around a key priority issue. For example, in June 2018 the Regional Office, together with the women's office of the court of justice of Salta, Argentina, and the magistrate's school in Argentina organized a workshop with judges in the region to promote and strengthen the role that the judiciary in Salta could play in defending women's rights by addressing harmful gender stereotypes, reflecting on the impact of stereotyping in cases of gender-based violence, sexual rights and reproductive health. In coordination with the United Nations country team and the Centre for Judicial Studies of Uruguay, OHCHR also supported the organization of a seminar with judges addressing judicial gender stereotyping. Twenty-five judges from around the country discussed how the judiciary could address harmful stereotypes in relation to cases of gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health and rights, in order to more effectively defend and fulfil women's rights in the context of the implementation of the newly approved law on gender-based violence. The exchanges of good practices, as facilitated by OHCHR, as well as the technical advice within the international human rights framework were highlighted as a key means of promoting and replicating efforts to address gender stereotyping.

44. The Board also learned about the different avenues of engagement with the authorities in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. The Board was informed that neither the Regional Office for South America nor the High Commissioner had been granted access to the country since 2014. In June 2017, in the light of reports of serious human rights violations committed in the context of anti-government protests, OHCHR strengthened its capacity to monitor and report on the situation. It continues to follow the situation closely and is exploring avenues for cooperation.

45. During its discussions with the Resident Coordinators for Chile and Uruguay and other representatives of the United Nations in the region, the Board discussed cooperation

with OHCHR, the support being provided by the United Nations country teams to States in the region through technical cooperation and the ongoing efforts under the initiative of the Secretary-General for the reform of the United Nations development system. The Board always takes the opportunity of its sessions in countries where OHCHR has a presence to hold discussions with the relevant agencies and programmes to gather information on the synergies and cooperation on the ground supporting national efforts in any critical area with relevance for the promotion and protection of all economic, civil, cultural, political and social rights.

46. The Board was particularly interested in the ongoing work and plans in the context of support for the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular regarding the path for graduation in many countries from middle-income to high-income status. The presence of human rights advisers in the United Nations settings was highlighted by all teams as a critical component for their ability to support States adequately with their human rights commitments, pledges and obligations, in particular where OHCHR does not have a fully-fledged presence.

47. The Board found very innovative the way in which the Regional Office had further enhanced engagement with countries in the region through complementary use of the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation, the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review and the treaty body capacity-building programme. That provided the opportunity to strengthen the human rights capacities of United Nations country teams to better support countries in the region in their engagement with the human rights mechanisms, including leveraging synergies with the human rights-based implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In view of the results and good practices, the sustainability of this effort has now been supported by the United Nations Sustainable Development Group, which is assisting with the maintenance of the national human rights advisers in the country teams.

48. The Board was particularly impressed by the strategies designed by the Regional Office to support initiatives in countries across such a vast and diverse region. The experiences and practices shared by all partners highlighted how closely OHCHR works with them. The OHCHR presence in Santiago de Chile is known across the region and that is clearly the result of intense and tireless efforts to follow closely and respond in a timely and efficient manner to requests for technical cooperation, but also to anticipate challenges and identify through early warning and preventive work the actions needed. That has been done in a situation of scarce financial and human resources.

III. Technical cooperation

A. Need for technical cooperation in the field of human rights to be mainstreamed throughout the work of all United Nations programmes and operations in each country and region

49. Since 2012, the Board has brought to the attention of the Human Rights Council a number of components for effective technical cooperation that have become evident in its experience of overseeing the Voluntary Fund. The Board has already commented in previous reports on the importance of six out of seven components.

50. The seventh component highlighted by the Board relates to the critical importance of human rights integration across the work of all United Nations programmes on the ground as an effective means of better supporting national efforts for the promotion and protection of human rights. This component is regarded by the Board as particularly critical at this stage, in view of the current changes under way as a result of the reform of the United Nations development system aimed at supporting States in their efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals is imperative if “human rights for all” is to be made a reality. An empowered Resident Coordinator and reinvigorated United Nations country team should make every effort to enhance policy coherence in the delivery of technical cooperation to ensure the enjoyment

of human rights of all, which are solidly anchored in the 2030 Agenda and in each of the Sustainable Development Goals.

51. As the United Nations development system embarks on these changes, achieving the Sustainable Development Goals everywhere and for everyone without leaving any one behind and reaching the furthest behind first requires a consolidated effort to ensure that human rights are at the forefront. Throughout its sessions, the Board observed that commitments under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development have enhanced the opportunities for the United Nations on the ground to support efforts to promote and protect human rights, building on the progress achieved in the past 10 years of integrating human rights across the work of the Organization. The recommendations from the international human rights mechanisms are indeed being increasingly used to support policy coherence in integrating human rights in development.

52. In discussions in Santiago de Chile with the Resident Coordinators for Chile and Uruguay it was clearly stressed that the landmark resolution agreed to by all 193 countries on 31 May 2018 on the repositioning of the United Nations development system provided the mandate required for the Secretary-General and the United Nations system to take forward their collective responsibilities to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. That would include ensuring that the United Nations was better positioned to prevent crises and deliver effectively on all the mandates given to the Organization, including the promotion and protection of human rights for all.

53. The Board particularly appreciated the stress that the Resident Coordinator for Uruguay put on the fundamental transformation that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development could bring, first and foremost by asking difficult questions and more importantly being frank and honest about the uncomfortable answers requiring prompt action. While the Sustainable Development Goals were the most visible manifestation of the 2030 Agenda, it involved a fundamental transformation, including the need to address the realities of exclusion and conversely the prevalent culture of privileges. It was imperative to rethink social protection policies as a way of not only getting out of poverty but staying out of it and offering support in a life-cycle approach. Further, it was essential to reinvigorate the legitimacy and efficiency of public institutions and policies. These were some of the critical changes with important human rights dimensions that the framework of the 2030 Agenda would have to deliver while addressing inequalities and dismantling discrimination.

54. The Board agreed with the Resident Coordinator and stressed that within that context, the critical question was how to ensure a full human rights based-approach in which those left behind, in particular those who had been discriminated against and excluded, were fully recognized, based on the normative frameworks. As stated by the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, was a manifesto for human rights and thus to deliver on the Agenda, it would be critical to ensure that the United Nations teams on the ground were fully equipped to ensure that the normative framework, in particular human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, guided and informed the transformation of the United Nations system.

55. The Board has observed how strong United Nations leadership on the ground is critical for supporting States in their efforts to achieve sustained human rights results. In many of the countries visited, where good examples of results were shown, the United Nations leadership counted upon the support of human rights expertise in the form of a human rights adviser. The Resident Coordinators had effectively used this capacity to be able to engage at country level ensuring better support on the ground. The Board has observed how in many cases United Nations personnel on the ground have been able to engage on critical issues with important human rights dimensions thanks to this expertise, for example on the issue of femicide, access to services for minorities or the legal rights of persons with mental disabilities.

56. The level of resources, both of personnel and funding, available for technical cooperation and advisory services remains regrettably very modest and it is therefore imperative that the resources available are used to best effect.

57. The Board can certainly state that OHCHR with its expertise and experience is the strongest possible reference organization to continue supporting the United Nations system on the ground, asserting the key normative role of the Organization and enhancing ways and means of more explicitly integrating human rights into programming and strategies.

B. Measuring the results of technical cooperation and the response of the Office of the High Commissioner

58. The Board continues to benefit from the reports and information provided and facilitated through the OHCHR performance monitoring system. The information being provided by the Secretariat is substantially improving the basis for providing advice and assessing the relevance of programmes. The Board would therefore like to encourage OHCHR to continue investing in the maintenance and expansion of the system.

59. The Board learned that OHCHR plans to continue investing in transforming and enhancing the way in which it operates, in line with its trajectory as a fully results-based organization.

60. The Board notes with appreciation how OHCHR has been able to strengthen its evaluation capacity substantially, ensuring that evaluation increasingly forms part of the results-based management cycle. The Board has observed the considerable achievements in terms of the perceptions and institutionalization of an evaluation function and culture within OHCHR to fully enhance its capacities to improve the quality of support on the ground.

IV. Status of funding and donors

61. The Board was updated on the overall financial status of the Voluntary Fund, discussed and analysed the status of implementation of the workplans for 2018 and 2019, and endorsed them. An analysis of funding trends between 2008 and 2018 (see annex I) shows a slight increase in 2018 against a background of a steadily decreasing tendency in voluntary contributions to the Fund over the last six years. The Board is very pleased with the increase in voluntary contributions in 2018. It is a good reflection of the strategic vision and enhanced capacity to communicate, as well as the crucial results achieved in supporting States in the effective promotion and protection of human rights. The Board has been able to corroborate those efforts in situ and would like to congratulate OHCHR and the Member States concerned. All the partners with whom the Board met confirmed the need for increased financial resources to expand human rights presences and programmes on the ground.

62. The total expenditure of the Fund at 31 December 2018 was \$13,301,063. The cost plan increase in 2018, as well as the slightly increased contributions, is due to the increase in voluntary contributions received by OHCHR in 2018. Last year saw expansion in the coverage of the human rights advisers deployed, for consistency purposes, through the Voluntary Fund, as well as the newly established country presences also covered under the Fund. That change means that the financial contributions from the various financial instruments (for example, the United Nations Development Group 2012 Strategy for the deployment of human rights advisers) are also being channelled by OHCHR through the Fund. As at 31 December 2018, the Fund had received a total of \$17,893,744 in pledges and contributions. That meant that for the first time the Fund made good the deficit that needed previously to be covered by its reserves (according to the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, trust funds must ensure they carry a reserve of 15 per cent of projected expenditure). Some of the increase in funds arrived late in the year and will be carried over to 2019.

63. The Fund provided resources for technical cooperation programmes designed to build strong human rights frameworks at the national level in 40 regions, countries and territories through 28 human rights advisers/human rights mainstreaming projects (in Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, the Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay,

Peru, Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Uruguay, Zimbabwe and the South Caucasus region (Georgia)); 7 human rights components of peace missions (in Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Libya, Somalia and the Sudan (Darfur)); and 5 country/stand-alone offices in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chad, Mauritania, Mexico and the State of Palestine.

64. Through the Fund, OHCHR has continued to facilitate national efforts to incorporate international human rights standards into national laws, policies and practices, with particular emphasis on the follow-up to recommendations made by international human rights mechanisms and the development of online mechanisms to facilitate such follow-up. It has also contributed to the establishment and strengthening of national structures, institutions and capacities to ensure adherence to those standards. Resident Coordinators and country teams have continued to see their human rights capacity strengthened. Detailed information on income and expenditure under the Voluntary Fund, its financial status in 2018 and a list of donors and contributors are annexed to the present report (see annexes II–IV).

V. Main findings and recommendations

65. The Board has welcomed the new management programme for the period 2018–2021 and in particular the vision of OHCHR to continue maximizing its impact through a clear definition of the foreseeable results in the next four years. The shifts in the programme and in particular the engagement and investment in the so-called frontier issues is welcomed and reflects the capability of OHCHR to adapt to new challenges. It is open to exploring, analysing and providing advice in critical new spheres with clear human rights dimensions. The interest and engagement with youth is another key feature that the Board and the partners with whom the Board has met have stressed as critically important.

66. The discussions with all partners have continued to highlight how the monitoring work undertaken by OHCHR informs the programmes of its partners. Further, the monitoring role contributes positively to the tangible results achieved in the development of the national protection frameworks, including in the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights, as well as ensuring the interdependency and interrelatedness of all rights. From its most recent sessions in Latin America, the Board would like to highlight the promising practices it has observed in the support to national efforts for the prevention of all forms of discrimination, marginalization and exclusion. For example, the advice provided by the Regional Office for Central America in Panama on the development of legislation and policy regarding sexual and reproductive health and the prevention role through mediation support in the context of social protest played by OHCHR in Colombia demonstrate the direct impact on the lives of people on the ground. Those examples illustrate the multifaceted efforts and innovative approaches of OHCHR in its support to the State and institutions on the ground. Its expertise has enabled it to get an accurate picture of the challenges that need to be addressed and of the relevant institutions to work with on the design and implementation of appropriate programmes.

67. The Board is impressed by the commitment, knowledge and capacity of OHCHR staff but most importantly by how it uses those capacities strategically to build trust, offer space for dialogue and support positive change. On every single visit, the Board has heard positive stories of the changes in lives and realities directly from victims and from State partners. For that reason, the Board is very pleased to see the plans for further investment by OHCHR to ensure that those stories are better known and communicated.

68. The Board very much welcomes the identification by OHCHR of corruption as a critical front-line issue requiring particular focus and attention in the coming years. It is very encouraged that OHCHR appreciates its advice and views on continuing to develop the work and conceptual frameworks on the links between human rights and the fight against corruption. In particular OHCHR is well positioned to explore how it can be included in different aspects of technical assistance and in training programmes. It appreciates the view expressed by many interlocutors that there is an important link

between low levels of corruption and a high level of gender equality, which is an aspect to be explored further. The Board appreciates the connection between human rights, the fight against corruption and Sustainable Development Goal 16 and would like to continue to support OHCHR in identifying good practices and cooperation in this field.

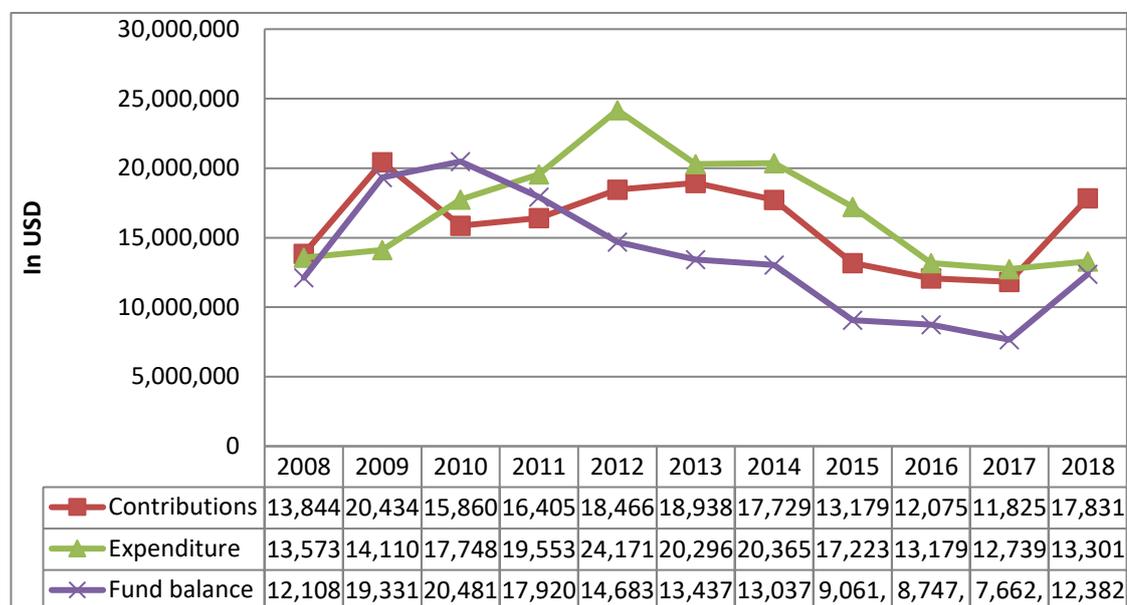
69. To meet the imperatives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals must be consistent with human rights. It is critical that the ongoing efforts to reform the United Nations development system strengthen its human rights capacities on the ground. The Board welcomes the efforts to ensure that Resident Coordinators are well equipped with knowledge, experience and expertise on human rights to better support States and that all United Nations programming processes are rooted in human rights to reflect the vision of the 2030 Agenda. The Board would like to encourage OHCHR and the Resident Coordinators to document the good practices of the integration of human rights into the work of the Resident Coordinators and United Nations country teams, which have been shared with the Board. In the view of the Board, they could serve as an inspiration to other teams to demonstrate the positive gains that can be achieved in advancing the promotion and protection of human rights, including in the context of the current reform.

70. The Board welcomes the increasing appreciation by the Human Rights Council of the usefulness of its contributions and views, as well as the positive sharing of experiences and engagement under its agenda item. It is also encouraged by the increasing number of States publicly recognizing what has been achieved and stressing the difference that it makes having an OHCHR presence on the ground with adequate financial and human resources and operating in line with the mandate of the High Commissioner.

71. The Board welcomes the increase in contributions through the various financial instruments managed by OHCHR, including the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights and the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review. It emphasizes the importance of ensuring not only an increase in resources, but also the sustainability and predictability of those contributions.

Annex I

Contributions to the Voluntary Fund and expenditure trends (2008–2018)



Annex II



Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation (AHA)

Project Number	Field Operations & Technical Cooperation Division	Number of staff	Summary of Expenditure 2018			Total as at 31.12.2018 USD
			Staff costs USD	Activities USD	PSC USD	
	(a) Human Rights Advisers in UNCT (27):					
	- Activities implemented by OHCHR HRAs to the UNCT in:					
	<u>Europe and Central Asia (5)</u>					
SB-009371.05	- Belarus */	1	249,002	-	17,430	266,432
SB-010245	- Belarus (National Action Plan)	1	11,500	51,300	8,164	70,964
SB-002067.01	- Russian Federation	6	264,173	399,783	84,117	748,073
SB-002065	- Southern Caucasus, Georgia	6	427,909	187,405	79,929	695,243
SB-002068	- Moldova	4	155,765	101,939	33,498	291,202
SB-002365	- Serbia	2	261,141	131,798	57,184	450,123
	<u>Africa (7)</u>					
SB-002085	- Rwanda	3	219,940	88,096	39,913	347,950
SB-002063	- Kenya	5	498,378	259,998	98,313	856,689
SB-009734.04	- Malawi */	1	156,192	-	10,934	167,126
SB-002066	- Niger	1	44,833	29,784	9,236	83,853
SB-009734.01	- Nigeria */	1	251,905	-	17,633	269,539
SB-002077	- Madagascar	4	200,871	58,739	33,749	293,360
SB-009371.02	- Zimbabwe */	1	155,464	-	10,882	166,346
	<u>MENA (1)</u>					
SB-009371.04	- Jordan */	1	154,658	985	10,851	166,494
	<u>Americas (8)</u>					
SB-009575	- Argentina, Barbados, Brasil, Peru, Ecuador, Uruguay national officers (MPTF funding)	6	371,880	-	26,032	397,911
SB-9734.03	- Dominican republic */ (closed in June 2018)	n/a	71,192	0	4,983	76,175
SB-9734.02	- Jamaica */	1	280,018	7,027	20,093	307,138
SB-002072	- Paraguay	3	122,105	41,619	21,284	185,008
	<u>Asia & Pacific region (6)</u>					
SB-009371.03	- Bangladesh */	1	160,914	0	11,264	172,178
SB-009558.01	- Malaysia national officer */	1	40,489	-	2,834	43,324
SB-002064	- Papua New Guinea	3	325,747	160,113	64,913	550,774
SB-009371.06	- Philippines */	1	194,559	-	13,619	208,178
SB-002083	- Sri Lanka	4	349,030	59,075	53,054	461,158
SB-009371.07	- Timor Leste */	1	216,028	4,483	15,436	235,947
SB-002099	- Timor Leste	3	114,112	67,619	22,789	204,520
	sub-total HR Advisers:	61	5,297,804	1,649,764	768,137	7,715,705
	(b) Human Rights Components of UN Peace Missions (7)					
	- Activities implemented by UN Peace Missions Human Rights Units in:					
SB-007116	- Haiti (MINUJUSTH)	-	-	22,307	2,900	25,207
SB-006018	- Afghanistan (UNAMA)	-	3,891	185,751	25,949	215,591
SB-007199	- Somalia (UNSOM)	-	-	208,999	24,400	233,400
SB-007197	- Sudan Darfur (UNAMID) **/	-	-	12,193	(14,133)	(1,941)
SB-006152	- Guinea Bissau (UNIOGBIS)	1	14,160	73,288	11,368	98,816
SB-007195	- Central African Republic (MINUSCA)	-	-	-	-	-
SB-002092	- Libya	-	-	76,821	9,987	86,808
	sub-total Peace Missions:	1	18,051	579,359	60,471	657,882
	(c) Country/Standalone Offices (4)					
SB-002089	- Chad	3	431,266	162,283	74,974	668,523
SB-002069	- Mauritania	11	528,489	403,987	121,204	1,053,680
SB-007868	- Mauritania - Hodh Ech-Chargui (IOM)	n/a	14,626	29,934	3,119	47,680
SB-002062	- State of Palestine	10	480,649	332,551	105,639	918,839
SB-002071	- Bolivia (closed in June 2018)	n/a	77,813	(17,504)	7,840	68,148
SB-008426	- Mexico (MacArthur Foundation funding)	n/a	45,907	22,644	8,922	77,472
SB-009658	- Mexico (Ford Foundation funding)	n/a	151,988	4,611	20,358	176,957
SB-002059	- Mexico	24	1,328,260	392,792	222,680	1,943,732
	sub-total Country /Standalone Offices:	48	3,058,998	1,331,298	564,735	4,955,031
	<i>Adjustments related to closed projects</i>		<i>(14,261)</i>	<i>(9,100)</i>	<i>(4,194)</i>	<i>(27,555)</i>
	Total (including programme support costs)	110	8,360,592	3,551,322	1,389,149	13,301,063
	<small>PSC = 13% except for funding from UNDP/MPTF/DTF with PSC 7%</small>					

Footnotes: */ Funding from MPTF-UNDP-DTF; **/ Including prior year adjustments

Annex III

Financial status of the Voluntary Fund (2018)

		PSMS/FBS/Reporting Trust Fund: AHA Prepared on: 24/01/2019
United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation (AHA)		
Interim Statement of Income and Expenditure for the period 01 January - 31 December 2018		
I - Income		USD
Contributions received		
- Voluntary Contributions earmarked to the VFTC		8,009,043.82
- Voluntary Contributions earmarked to specific VFTC projects		3,906,877.40
- Voluntary Contributions UNDP/MPTF/DTF earmarked to specific HRAs projects		3,519,088.00
- Gain/loss on exchange		(25,390.66)
Pledges received		
- Voluntary Contributions earmarked to specific VFTC projects for 2018	un-paid	199,358.31
Interest and miscellaneous income		117,262.22
Unearmarked funds allocated to the VFTC by OHCHR		2,222,762.49
Total Income (I)		17,949,001.58
II - Expenditure */		USD
Category		
CL010 - Staff costs		8,071,530.40
CL010 - Other Personnel costs (consultants' fees and travel)		289,061.81
CL160 - Travel of Staff		366,470.90
CL160 - Travel of Representatives/Participants to meetings/seminars		448,343.73
CL120 - Contractual Services		347,441.60
CL125 - General Operating & Other Direct Costs		1,942,017.59
CL130 - Supplies, Commodities & Materials		39,388.33
CL135 - Equipment, Vehicle & Furniture		226,247.39
CL140 - Transfers and Grants to Implementing Partners (>\$50,000)		105,325.00
CL145 - Grants out (<\$50,000) & Fellowships		80,616.66
CL155 - Programme Support (Indirect) Costs		1,384,619.39
Total Expenditure (II)		13,301,062.80
<i>*/ Includes expenditures and commitments</i>		
Net excess/(shortfall) of income over expenditure (I-II)		4,647,938.78
III - Opening balance		7,662,246.21
Opening balance (01.01.2018) <i>with unpaid pledges 2017</i>	7,662,246.21	
IV - Other adjustments		72,435.65
Miscellaneous adjustments (prior period) - Russia funding for NAP in Belarus	200,000.00	
Write off - Unpaid pledges (2017)	(56,370.00)	
Write off - Unpaid pledge (2018) UNDP/MPTF	(22,558.31)	
Refunds to donors	(48,636.04)	
Funds balance available (I+III+IV-II) with unpaid pledges		12,382,620.64

Annex IV

Donors and contributors (2018)

UN Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation (VFTC)					
Voluntary contributions in 2018					
Donor	Pledge USD\$	Paid USD\$	Gain/loss on exchange	Unpaid pledge USD\$	Earmarking
Azerbaijan	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	VFTC
Denmark	4,394,703.38	4,394,703.38	0.00	0.00	VFTC
Finland	752,314.81	752,314.81	0.00	0.00	VFTC
	170,648.46	171,232.88	584.42	0.00	VFTC
Germany	434,782.61	429,447.85	-5,334.76	0.00	VFTC
	221,843.00	221,843.00	0.00	0.00	VFTC
	734,265.73	734,265.73	0.00	0.00	VFTC
India	100,000.00	99,982.00	-18.00	0.00	VFTC
Liechtenstein	40,485.83	40,609.14	123.31	0.00	VFTC
United States of America	1,150,000.00	1,150,000.00	0.00	0.00	VFTC
(a) total contributions earmarked to VFTC	8,009,043.82	8,004,398.79	-4,645.03	0.00	
Australia	188,394.88	181,313.22	-7,081.66	0.00	HRA in Philippines
Ford Fondation	197,850.00	197,850.00	0.00	0.00	Mexico (Strengthen capacities of victims of forced disappearances to defend their rights)
France	58,072.01	61,349.69	3,277.68	0.00	Chad
	81,300.81	85,889.57	4,588.76	0.00	Mauritania
Germany	110,227.27	110,352.67	125.40	0.00	Mexico
International Organization for Migration	60,000.00	33,200.00	0.00	26,800.00	Mauritania
Ireland	398,179.75	398,179.75	0.00	0.00	OPT
Lithuania	5,681.82	5,688.28	6.46	0.00	Georgia/South Caucasus
Mac Arthur Foundation	150,000.00	150,000.00	0.00	0.00	Mexico
Netherlands	28,780.00	28,780.00	0.00	0.00	Kenya
	202,546.29	202,546.29	-0.00	0.00	Kenya/Democratic Space
NHRC of Qatar	150,000.00	0.00	0.00	150,000.00	OPT
Norway	167,202.57	164,815.18	-2,387.39	0.00	HRA Niger
	518,161.25	510,420.81	-7,740.44	0.00	Chad
	288,198.17	284,083.15	-4,115.02	0.00	Co in Mauritania
	357,270.45	351,858.13	-5,412.32	0.00	Haiti
	119,090.15	117,049.74	-2,040.41	0.00	OPT
Saudi Arabia	220,000.00	220,000.00	0.00	0.00	Opt
United States	278,200.00	278,200.00	0.00	0.00	Sri Lanka
	67,500.00	67,500.00	0.00	0.00	Sudan
	186,100.00	186,100.00	0.00	0.00	Somalia
	102,700.00	102,700.00	0.00	0.00	Libya
	113,800.00	113,800.00	0.00	0.00	Haiti
	46,200.00	46,200.00	0.00	0.00	Central African Republic
Université de Genève	10,780.29	10,813.60	33.31	0.00	OPT (workshop)
UNDP/MPTF & DTF	22,558.31	0.00	0.00	22,558.31	HR Advisers pool funds collector
	296,738.46	296,738.46	0.00	0.00	HRA Zimbabwe
	285,308.88	285,308.88	0.00	0.00	HRA Bangladesh
	302,777.88	302,777.88	0.00	0.00	HRA Jordan
	327,448.47	327,448.47	0.00	0.00	HRA Belarus
	277,300.00	277,300.00	0.00	0.00	HRA Philippines
	228,065.00	228,065.00	0.00	0.00	HRA Timor Leste
	84,242.00	84,242.00	0.00	0.00	National HR Advisers in Asia
	619,257.00	619,257.00	0.00	0.00	National HR Advisers in Americas
	77,500.00	77,500.00	0.00	0.00	HRA in Rwanda
	85,093.00	85,093.00	0.00	0.00	HRA in Papua New Guinea
	75,234.00	75,234.00	0.00	0.00	HRA in Madagascar
	UNDP	160,000.00	160,000.00	0.00	0.00
UNDP/DOCO	67,378.00	67,378.00	0.00	0.00	HRA Dominican Republic
	174,986.00	174,986.00	0.00	0.00	HRA Jamaica
	111,603.00	111,603.00	0.00	0.00	HRA Malawi
	323,598.00	323,598.00	0.00	0.00	HRA Nigeria
(b) total contributions earmarked to specific projects	7,625,323.71	7,405,219.77	-20,745.63	199,358.31	
Unearmarked funds allocated to VFTC					
Sweden	2,259,376.41	2,222,762.49	-36,613.92	0.00	Unearmarked
(c) total unearmarked funds	2,259,376.41	2,222,762.49	-36,613.92	0.00	
TOTAL (a) + (b) + (c)	17,893,743.94	17,632,381.05	-62,004.58	199,358.31	