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Technical assistance and capacity-building

Advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights

Report of the Secretary-General*

* Late submission.

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I. Introduction

1. The Secretary-General submitted to the Commission on Human Rights and subsequently the Human Rights Council an annual report on technical cooperation in the field of human rights, reflecting the discussions of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights. The Council, in its decision 2/102, requested the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue with the fulfilment of their activities, in accordance with all previous decisions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, and to update the relevant reports and studies. The present report is therefore submitted as an update of the previous report,¹ and focuses on the work of the Board of Trustees of the Voluntary Fund in 2009.

II. Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights

2. The members of the Board of Trustees are appointed by the Secretary-General to advise the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) on streamlining and rationalizing the working methods and procedures of its technical cooperation programme. Its current members are William Schabas (Canada), Chairperson; Monica Pinto (Argentina); Deepika Udagama (Sri Lanka); Fatima Mbaye (Mauritania); and Sozar Subari (Georgia). Ms. Mbaye and Mr. Subari were appointed by the Secretary-General in 2009 at the successful conclusion of the mandates of Mary Chinery-Hesse (Ghana) and Viacheslav Bakhmin (Russian Federation).

3. The work of the Board has evolved in recent years, from detailed revision of individual projects to advising OHCHR on policy orientation and providing global vision and strategy on technical cooperation at a broader programme level. The change in the role played by the Board has been appreciated by the Office, which has greatly benefited from the Board's experience and wisdom of the Board members, particularly following the recent reforms within the United Nations and OHCHR, including strengthened country engagement.

4. The Board holds its meetings twice a year in Geneva. Its thirtieth session was held from 20 to 23 April 2009 and its thirty-first session from 27 to 30 October 2009. During its sessions, the Board examined various components of the United Nations Human Rights Programme on Technical Cooperation funded by the Voluntary Fund and received regional updates and presentations on the development of the thematic areas of priority for implementation of the OHCHR strategic management plan 2010–2011.

5. The Board participated in interactive dialogues with the Deputy High Commissioner who expressed her and the High Commissioner's gratitude to the Board members for their guidance for the work of the Voluntary Fund and warmly welcomed the newly appointed members, Mr. Subari and Ms. Mbaye.

6. The Deputy High Commissioner noted that the Board members were present at a crucial time in the planning cycle of OHCHR work and expressed her confidence that the Board's engagement provided fruitful policy guidance, while acknowledging the important role played by external experts in analysing the evolution of the Office. The Board

¹ A/HRC/10/57 and Corr.1.

highlighted its appreciation for and satisfaction with the Office's technical cooperation activities.

III. Financial status of the Voluntary Fund

7. The Finance and Budget Section and the Donor and External Relations Section of OHCHR provided the Board of Trustees with an update on the status of donors, the 2009 financial situation of the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation and its functioning in the overall funding system. As at 30 September 2009, the total estimated income of the Voluntary Fund was \$19,800,317, which represented an encouraging increase. The following documents were provided to the Board and are contained as annexes to the present report: estimated statement of income and expenditure of the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights for the period from 1 January 2008 to 30 September 2009; list of donors to the Voluntary Fund; graph on income of the Voluntary Fund versus OHCHR other extrabudgetary resources 2000–2009; graph on expenditure of the Voluntary Fund versus OHCHR other extrabudgetary resources 2000–2009; and status of 2008–2009 expenditure by country.

8. The Board was pleased to note that the Voluntary Fund was in good health, and provided a very important source of financial support to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights. Despite the economic crisis, Member States and other contributors have generally maintained their levels of contribution. The Board expressed its gratitude and thanks for all donations to the Voluntary Fund, including the support from OHCHR and Member States, which manifests their confidence in the work of the Board of Trustees. It reiterated the importance of receiving funds from a wide range of donors, including from countries that benefit from the Fund, and encouraging even modest contributions as an important sign of support.

9. The Board reiterated its support of the continued policy set up by the High Commissioner to finance through the Fund human rights advisers within United Nations country teams, human rights components of United Nations peace missions and country/stand-alone offices with technical cooperation components. The Board underlined the general value of unearmarked funding for OHCHR.

IV. High Commissioner for Human Rights: Strategic Management Plan (2010–2011)

10. The Board was updated on the High Commissioner's Strategic Management Plan 2010–2011 and policies, operational framework and programmatic trends, including the process of implementing the OHCHR performance monitoring system at national, regional and global levels. The Board was briefed about the main challenges and expected accomplishments outlined in the Strategic Management Plan, which covers planning tools, indicators of achievements and the management process.

11. The Board was informed that the strategic management planning and the development of priorities entailed a consultative and participatory process using, for the first time, a bottom-up approach to planning. The importance for OHCHR of partnerships in the field was underlined, given that they enabled the field presences to accomplish activities with limited financial resources.

12. This process involved organizing workshops with staff to provide further guidance on how to develop the Office-wide expected accomplishments and indicators and thematic

strategies, which were presented to the OHCHR senior management team for review and recommendation to the High Commissioner for Human Rights for approval.

13. The six thematic priorities approved were as follows: “Protecting human rights in the context of migration”; “Countering discrimination, in particular racial discrimination, discrimination on the grounds of sex, religion and against others who are marginalized”; “Pursuing economic, social and cultural rights and combating inequalities and poverty, including in the context of the economic, food and climate crises”; “Protecting human rights in situations of armed conflict, violence and insecurity”; “Combating impunity and strengthening accountability, the rule of law and democratic society”; and “Strengthening human rights mechanisms and the progressive development of international human rights law”.

14. Noting the complex and challenging nature of the development of the priorities and recognizing their rich potential to improve the Office’s activities in the field of technical cooperation, the Board pointed out that OHCHR needs to keep in mind its portfolio and the budget on which it can rely. The importance of partnerships for OHCHR in the field, i.e., within the United Nations system, was underlined, enabling the field presences to accomplish activities with limited financial resources.

15. The Board was also informed of the 11 Office-wide expected accomplishments for the 2010–2011 biennium,² which place emphasis on ensuring management efficiency in the operations of the Office, in line with the recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services report to the General Assembly.³ The Board further received a presentation on the detailed process that OHCHR undertook to develop the six thematic priorities at the country, regional and global levels, and noted the complex and challenging nature of the process and recognized its rich potential to improve the Office’s activities in the field of technical cooperation.

16. The Board was briefed on the thematic strategy on “Protecting human rights in the context of migration” and noted that the challenge posed by the theme would be how to take into consideration the human rights dimension in migration and the different roles played by both developed and developing countries. The Board highlighted the OHCHR comparative advantage and the High Commissioner’s advocacy role, i.e., in dealing directly with human rights issues in migration vis-à-vis other organizations working in the field of migration.

17. The Board was informed about the thematic strategy on “Countering discrimination, in particular racial discrimination, discrimination on the grounds of sex, religion and against others who are marginalized” which provides a global orientation to the Office’s work and thus permits the participation of all field presences. The recommended categories of persons to be included in the definition of marginalized groups were outlined, as were the development of expected results and indicators of achievement. The Board noted the challenge in implementing the strategy, underlining the importance of including all stakeholders — particularly the private sector — in legislation reforms.

18. The Board was briefed on key elements in the process of formulating the thematic strategy on “Pursuing economic, social and cultural rights and combating inequalities and poverty, including in the context of the economic, food and climate crises”, including the challenge of articulating the strategy so that it encompasses not only those human rights

² The 11 expected accomplishments were defined by small task forces with guidance provided by the Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Section of OHCHR during a workshop held on 15 July 2009.

³ A/64/203.

related to poverty but also a broader spectrum of human rights issues. Considering the challenge the Office would be facing in implementing the broad theme, the Board recommended that OHCHR take the lead in setting minimum standards with clear guidelines to be attained by all States in achieving human rights.

19. The Board was further briefed on the work done by the Office to strengthen its capacities on economic, social and cultural rights, including the priority areas of work, the achievements made by special procedures, standard-setting, research and conceptualization, as well as the development of tools such as workshops, CD-ROMs, training sessions, reports and assessment missions. The Board congratulated the Office on the work done and encouraged it to work more in the areas of policymaking and advocacy.

20. The Board was updated on the planning process undertaken by OHCHR to develop the thematic strategy on “Protecting human rights in situations of armed conflict, violence and insecurity” and the strategic actions to be undertaken by the Peace Missions Support and Rapid Response Section. The Board noted the importance of strong partnerships in the field following an update on the humanitarian action work undertaken by OHCHR, including the cluster coordination by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee.⁴ The Board was further informed about the planned workshop (December 2009) on enhancing the Office’s engagement in humanitarian action through increased involvement in humanitarian planning and access to funding for humanitarian action, in coordination with United Nations country teams and donors.

21. The Board was updated on the development of the thematic priority on “Combating impunity and strengthening accountability, the rule of law and democratic society”. The Board was informed that combating impunity and strengthening the rule of law would continue to be a priority for the Office in all regions. OHCHR will work to strengthen the conditions of accountability for violations of all rights – civil, political, economic, social and cultural. The Board was informed of a public information campaign thereon and the issuing of a best practices study that examines available accountability mechanisms for human rights violations and lessons learned. The Board noted the complementary roles of OHCHR and the International Criminal Court in combating impunity.

22. The Board was given information on the thematic strategy on “Strengthening human rights mechanisms and the progressive development of international human rights law”, including the important role it played in all other thematic priorities and the challenges faced when focusing on the development of human rights law and the follow-up procedures for the recommendations of treaty bodies. It was also informed of the challenges faced in developing realistic and measurable indicators of achievement in relation to the expected accomplishments and harmonizing working methods in the field. The Board acknowledged that, although some traditional elements needed to be adhered to in ensuring reporting compliance with treaty body requirements, OHCHR played a leading role in the progressive development of human rights law where new instruments are elaborated.

V. OHCHR technical cooperation: capacity- and institution-building activities

23. The Board members acknowledged the improved cooperation in the field between OHCHR and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as well as other United

⁴ The Inter-Agency Standing Committee is the funding mechanism for inter-agency coordination of humanitarian assistance, involving key United Nations and non-United Nations humanitarian partners.

Nations agencies, and stressed that the strengthening of relations with United Nations country teams represented good progress towards achieving OHCHR objectives at the ground level.

A. Africa region

24. The Board was updated on the situation of field presences in the Africa region. It learned about the situation of these countries, the projects and activities funded by the Voluntary Fund, as well as strategies, partners, budget constraints, regional priorities and areas of work within the context of technical cooperation. The Board acknowledged that almost all of the OHCHR thematic priority areas would be addressed in the Africa region.

25. The Board was briefed on the situation of human rights components of United Nations peace missions in Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Sudan; on the situation of human rights advisers in Guinea, Kenya, Niger, Rwanda and Somalia; and on the situation of country offices in Togo and Uganda. The Board acknowledged the challenges faced in the different subregions and welcomed the achievements realized. It highlighted the importance of working to develop justice and accountability mechanisms in the region and emphasized the coordination role to be played by human rights advisers in United Nations country teams, including relations with Governments. The Board expressed concern about the capacity-building in the region to deal with all the challenges of migration, discrimination, pursuit of economic, social and cultural rights, conflict, violence and insecurity, and combating impunity.

26. The Board took note of the successful cooperation with regional mechanisms, in particular the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States. The Board was also informed of the creation of the Africa Branch within the OHCHR Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division, which was a positive development and would increase the Office's capacity to engage with Governments and United Nations counterparts in senior-level policy discussions.

B. Middle East and North Africa region

27. The Board received an overview of the situation of human rights field presences in the Middle East and North Africa region. It learned about the projects and activities funded by the Voluntary Fund, including strategies and challenges within the context of technical cooperation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories.

28. The Board was updated on the negotiations on establishing a regional office in North Africa, as well as the opening of the United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region in Qatar in May 2009. The Board welcomed the establishment of the OHCHR office in Mauritania and noted the challenge OHCHR technical cooperation would face in upgrading the judiciary, given that graduates from religious schools are serving as judges in the country. The Board was also updated on emerging human rights mechanisms by the Arab League and the Organization of the Islamic Conference. The Board was further interested in the issue of impunity, freedom of expression and association and information in the region, welcoming the efforts made despite the challenges faced.

C. Asia-Pacific region

29. The Board was updated on human rights developments in the region, especially the situation of the field presences, projects and technical cooperation activities funded by the

Voluntary Fund, including the challenges to be addressed. It was briefed on the situation of human rights components of United Nations peace missions in Afghanistan and Timor-Leste and on the situation of human rights advisers in Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka. OHCHR highlighted the successes achieved in Timor-Leste and Papua New Guinea. The Board was also updated on the challenges faced in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Indonesia. The Board reiterated its support and expressed its satisfaction for the effective human rights field presences in the region, highlighting the need for OHCHR to further develop specific intervention strategies and the importance of improving relations with United Nations country teams and UNDP representatives.

30. The Board was also informed of the process and thematic priorities developed by the Asia-Pacific region for the 2010–2011 biennium. The Board welcomed the continued support by the OHCHR Regional Office for South-East Asia (Bangkok) for the efforts of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to establish a human rights body in accordance with the Association's Charter, adopted in 2007.

D. Europe and Central Asia region

31. The Board noted the recent developments in the field presences in the Europe and Central Asia region, as well as the challenges — including political, human, financial and administrative constraints — to the implementation of priorities in the region. With regard to the financial situation, the Board was informed that work across this richly diverse region had been designed to fit the constraints.

32. The Board was briefed on the situation of human rights advisers in Georgia, Moldova and the Russian Federation and on the situation of the field presence in Kosovo. It learned about daily contact with counterparts in the field and the new projects that were implemented in 2009. In the Russian Federation, OHCHR had facilitated establishment of a human rights masters programme at leading Russian universities and the OHCHR fellowship programme for indigenous people in the Russian language. The Board was further informed of the recently opened Regional Office for Europe in Brussels and noted that it was a positive development for the Office's work in the region on important thematic issues. The Board supported the work on national human rights action plans in the context of follow-up to universal periodic review (UPR), so long as those plans were dynamic documents whose implementation OHCHR could help realize.

E. Americas region

33. The Board was updated on field presences, projects, activities, strategies, partners and regional priorities within the context of technical cooperation in the Americas, as funded by the Voluntary Fund. It was briefed on the situation of the human rights component of United Nations peace missions in Haiti, human rights advisers in Ecuador and Nicaragua and country offices in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala and Mexico, as well as regional offices in Chile and Panama. The Board was also informed of the successes achieved in Nicaragua and the steps taken to establish a human rights adviser in Honduras together with UNDP. The Board acknowledged the challenges faced and welcomed achievements realized.

34. The Board was also briefed on the objective for the next biennium to engage more with the English-speaking Caribbean in order to increase the level of ratification of international instruments in these countries, improve reporting status, increase open invitations to special procedures and enhance knowledge of the UPR mechanism. The Board was informed of the conditions of the national human rights institutions and the state

of the justice systems; it advised that the challenge would be to find the best strategy for impact in strengthening national institutions through international standards reinforcing the accountability mechanisms. The Board acknowledged the important efforts conducted in the region in establishing relations with Governments and local authorities.

F. Human rights components of United Nations peace operations

35. The Board received an overview of human rights components in peace missions, their functions, activities, challenges and their relationship with other United Nations partners, in particular with regard to the mainstreaming of human rights. The Board was briefed on capacity- and institution-building in United Nations peace missions. It was updated on the OHCHR Peace Missions Support and Rapid Response Section in the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division. The aim of the section is to have sufficient funds for emergency situations, establish a roster of voluntary staff to be deployed in conflict areas and support the work of humanitarian agencies in the field.

G. National human rights institutions and regional mechanisms

36. The Board was updated on the issues related to national human rights institutions (NHRIs), including the technical assistance provided to NHRIs, and recent developments within the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and its Accreditation Committee, including regional trends. The Board noted the importance of ensuring the effective independence of NHRIs and the strategic value of developing and investing in NHRIs as part of broader United Nations efforts to strengthen national human rights protection systems. The Board recognized and emphasized the strategic importance of cooperation between OHCHR and UNDP at the country level by all types of field presences and stressed the value of partnership with regional human rights mechanisms.

37. The Board was kept abreast of the new structure of the OHCHR National Institutions and Regional Mechanisms Section in the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division, which would, as mandated by the Human Rights Council, enhance and further systematize its relations with regional human rights organizations and mechanisms, including by regularly organizing workshops on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights. These workshops are intended to be used for further sharing of information and elaboration of practical proposals on how to strengthen cooperation between the United Nations and regional human rights arrangements.

VI. Translation of human rights themes into the OHCHR Technical Cooperation Programme and Policy recommendations

38. The Board received an update on the status of UPR follow-up at the country level, including experiences drawn from the annual meeting with OHCHR heads of field presences. The Board welcomed the positive developments regarding the UPR. It also inquired about the status of existing and new donor contributions to the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance and noted that discussion on the criteria for using the funds were still under consideration. The Board suggested that the experience of the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation should be taken into account when administering the UPR funds and reaffirmed that the activities under the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance to assist countries implementing recommendations

emanating from the UPR should remain complementary to the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation.

39. The Board noted that, with limited funds, there was need for an articulated follow-up and standard approach on the UPR recommendations. The Board acknowledged the successful acceptance of the UPR process by a large number of countries and welcomed the strategic partnerships with UNDP and other stakeholders in the field. It highlighted the challenges but also the potential of the UPR mechanism, pointing out that the review by the Human Rights Council of the UPR mechanism in 2012 could be an appropriate occasion to analyse and discuss the positive as well as the negative developments in the process in its first cycle.

40. The Board was kept abreast on the Durban Review Conference, its outcome and follow-up. It noted the challenges posed to OHCHR in bringing consensus to assist States and civil society in their endeavour to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, exclusion and related intolerance. The Board noted that OHCHR would continue in the next biennium to service the Durban mechanisms, undertake research aimed at developing a database on racism and intolerance, help States and other stakeholders to develop national action plans as required by the Durban documents and promote strategic partnerships.

41. The Board was updated on the outcome of the sixtieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and related communication strategy. It was informed that this had been the largest media campaign undertaken by OHCHR and had been largely successful in its global outreach to promote the Office's work. The Board also acknowledged the usefulness of the materials that had been produced for promoting the work of OHCHR to a wide audience and urged the Office to explore the latest technology and media in promoting its work.

42. The Civil Society Unit of OHCHR expressed its gratitude at being given an opportunity to meet with the Board members, who were informed of work by OHCHR to involve the broadest possible cross section of civil society elements in the work of OHCHR and the United Nations human rights system. The Board was updated on the production of *Working with the United Nations Human Rights Programme: A Handbook for Civil Society*, which would be available in all official United Nations and other languages and was to be disseminated broadly. The Board acknowledged the important role played by civil society in promoting human rights and the new opportunities provided by the UPR mechanism for civil society engagement.

43. The Board was briefed on the collaboration that the Millennium Development Goals Unit of OHCHR had developed with the United Nations system as a whole in mainstreaming human rights within the framework of the inter-agency programme. The Board was heartened to learn about the work of the system-wide United Nations Development Group joint task forces and acknowledged that partnerships and cooperation were integral to the advancement and effectiveness in the work of OHCHR. It hoped that the human rights capacity of United Nations country teams would be further expanded and strengthened, including through the follow-up to the Action 2 Global Programme and the "delivering as one" process. This will include providing substantive advice to United Nations country teams, backstopping and deploying human rights advisers, and contributing to the work of relevant inter-agency mechanisms in Geneva and New York.

44. The Board also received an update from the OHCHR Methodology, Education and Training Unit on working with the thematic priorities of the OHCHR headquarters and regional offices to provide training, human rights assessment tools, guidance on human rights monitoring and investigations, and advice to Governments on national development action plans. The Board was also interested to hear about the new area of work on knowledge management for the Organization in improving its effectiveness.

VII. Conclusion

45. At the conclusion of the sessions, the Board members had the opportunity to brief the Member States on their discussions with OHCHR. The Chairperson of the Board provided an overview of the new Board members, the financial status and use of the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation, the 2010–2011 strategic planning exercise undertaken by the Office and the presentations that had been made by the different divisions and sections of OHCHR.

46. The next session of the Board of Trustees of the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation is planned for end February 2010 to coincide with the annual consultations of the OHCHR heads of field presences.

Annexes

I. Estimated statement of income and expenditure of the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights for the period from 1 January 2008 to 30 September 2009

	<i>US\$</i>
I. Income	
Voluntary contributions received in 2008	13 844 212
Voluntary contributions received in 2009	17 490 565
Miscellaneous and interest income	1 548 157
Total income	32 882 934
II. Expenditure */	
Staff costs	12 504 185
Experts' and consultants' fees and travel	1 207 361
Travel of staff	966 681
Travel of representatives	46 153
Contractual services	1 157 667
General operating expenses	1 187 817
Supplies and materials	873 098
Grants, contributions and seminars	3 333 713
Programme support costs	2 765 906
Total expenditure	24 042 581
Net excess/(shortfall) of income over expenditures for the period	8 840 353
Fund balance end of period 31 December 2007	8 729 209
Prior period adjustments/savings	2 259 735
Transfer/refund to donors	(28 980)
Total estimated fund balance as at 30 September 2009	19 800 317

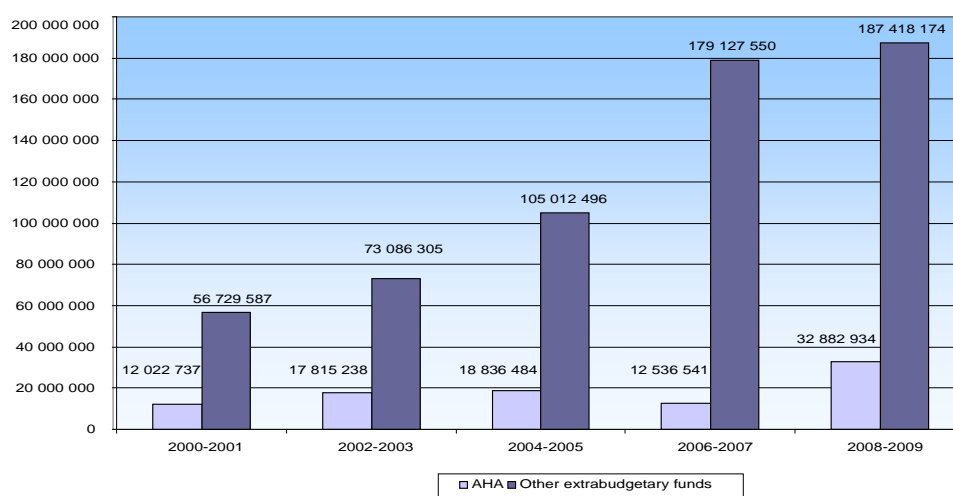
(*/) Includes disbursements and obligations.

II. List of donors to the Voluntary Fund (AHA) (as at 30 September 2009)

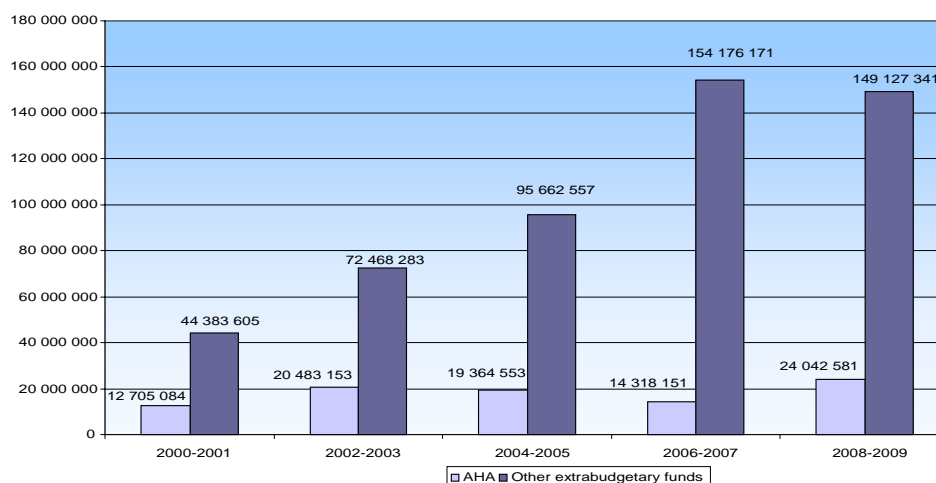
	<i>2000</i> <i>US\$</i>	<i>2009</i> <i>US\$</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>US\$</i>
Austria	141 955.84	66 137.57	208 093.41
Colombia	7 432.00	-	7 432.00
European Commission	696 322.53	1 430 615.16	2 126 937.69
Finland	339 035.77	1 259 937.97	1 598 973.74
Germany	946 372.24	1 534 170.15	2 480 542.39

	2000 US\$	2009 US\$	Total US\$
Greece	7 153.08	160 567.06	167 720.14
India	50 000.00	50 000.00	100 000.00
Ireland	529 500.76	983 146.07	1 512 646.83
Italy	490 963.13	272 108.84	763 071.97
Japan	100 000.00	300 000.00	400 000.00
Liechtenstein	19 138.76	8 450.18	37 588.94
Mexico	-	100 000.00	100 000.00
New Zealand (NZ Aid)	-	1 000 000.00	1 000 000.00
Norway	2 169 625.25	4 283 139.08	6 452 764.33
Organisation internationale de la Francophonie	88 781.31	28 297.80	117 079.11
Panama	1 500.00	-	1 500.00
Republic of Korea	280 000.00	250 000.00	530 000.00
Russian Federation	300 000.00	-	300 000.00
Spain	134 770.89	-	134 770.89
South Africa	18 213.34	14 979.90	33 193.24
Sweden International Development Cooperation Agency	1 340 700.00	2 714 388.74	4 055 088.74
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	1 315 789.47	1 373 626.37	2 689 415.84
United States of America	4 713 458.00	1 400 000.00	6 113 458.00
The MacArthur Foundation	100 000.00	-	100 000.00
UNDP Papua New Guinea	-	251 000.00	251 000.00
UNDP Uganda	53 500.00	-	53 500.00
Total	13 844 212.37	17 490 564.89	31 334 777.26

III. Graph on income of the Voluntary Fund versus OHCHR other extrabudgetary resources 2000–2009 (as at 30 September 2009)



IV. Graph on expenditure of the Voluntary Fund versus OHCHR other extrabudgetary resources 2000–2009 (as at 30 September 2009)



V. Status of 2008–2009 expenditure by country (as at 30 September 2009)

<i>Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division</i>	<i>1 January to 31 December 2008 US\$</i>	<i>1 January to 30 September 2009 US\$</i>	<i>Total 2008–2009 US\$</i>
I. Human rights advisers			
<i>Activities implemented by OHCHR advisers placed in United Nations country teams</i>			
Ecuador	401 647	208 526	610 173
Georgia	750 966	580 523	1 331 489
Guinea	408 371	382 503	790 874
Guyana	147 335	-	147 335
Indonesia	114 653	200 261	314 914
Kenya	359 164	227 037	586 201
Moldova	-	98 571	98 571
Nicaragua	129 179	159 425	288 604
Niger	-	123 291	123 291
Pakistan	233 411	4 333	237 744
Papua New Guinea	-	306 267	306 267
Russian Federation	633 005	481 799	1 114 804
Rwanda	98 223	238 323	336 546
Somalia	142 758	125 283	268 041
Sri Lanka	113 433	177 433	290 866
Subtotal	3 532 145	3 313 576	6 845 721

<i>Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division</i>	<i>1 January to 31 December 2008 US\$</i>	<i>1 January to 30 September 2009 US\$</i>	<i>Total 2008–2009 US\$</i>
2. Human rights components of United Nations peace missions			
<i>Activities implemented by human rights units of peace missions</i>			
Afghanistan	764 642	553 847	1 318 489
Côte d'Ivoire	130 515	88 818	219 333
Eritrea/Ethiopia	75 864	-	75 864
Haiti	318 041	(99 151)	218 890
Liberia	54 336	24 467	78 803
Sierra Leone	364 374	186 565	550 939
Sudan	912 840	195 931	1 108 771
Timor-Leste	418 799	139 539	558 338
Subtotal	3 039 411	1 090 015	4 129 426
3. OHCHR country/stand-alone offices			
<i>Activities implemented by OHCHR field presences</i>			
Kosovo	826 127	523 514	1 349 641
Mexico	1 586 913	1 516 954	3 103 867
Occupied Palestinian Territories	1 832 165	1 785 034	3 617 199
Plurinational State of Bolivia	1 124 041	1 216 624	2 340 665
Togo	1 267 724	1 024 166	2 291 890
Uganda	364 810	(638)	364 172
Subtotal	7 001 780	6 065 653	13 067 433
Total expenditures (including 13% PSC)	13 573 336	10 469 244	24 042 580

(*/) Includes disbursements and obligations.