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Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Sexual exploitation and abuse: implementing a zero-tolerance policy

Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

I. Introduction

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse ([A/75/754](#)). During its consideration of the report, the Committee received additional information and clarification, concluding with written responses dated 24 March 2021.

2. The report of the Secretary-General is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolutions [73/302](#), [72/312](#), [71/297](#) and [71/278](#) and provides updated information on measures to strengthen the United Nations response to sexual exploitation and abuse since the issuance of his previous report ([A/74/705](#)).

II. General observations

3. In his report, the Secretary-General discusses efforts to implement the strategy to combat sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations personnel ([A/71/818](#) and [A/71/818/Corr.1](#)) in the following areas: harmonizing action across the United Nations system ([A/75/754](#), sects. I and II); strengthening accountability and risk management (*ibid.*, sects. III and IV); prioritizing the rights and dignity of victims (*ibid.*, sect. V); facilitating accountability at the national level (*ibid.*, sect. VI); engaging with Member States and civil society (*ibid.*, sect. VII), and improving strategic communication (*ibid.*, sect. VIII). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the report has no financial implications. **The Advisory Committee notes that the report of the Secretary-General entails no additional budgetary implications.**



A system-wide matter requiring cross-pillar and cross-cutting efforts

4. The Secretary-General emphasizes throughout his report that preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse is a system-wide matter that requires coordinated and coherent efforts across the peace, development, humanitarian and human rights sectors, as well as across specialized areas of work, including human resources, risk management, investigations, medical, psychosocial, legal and other services for victims, fundraising and global communication. The Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that, from the fifty-eighth to the seventy-first sessions of the General Assembly, reports on special measures on sexual exploitation and abuse had been included under the agenda item “Human resources management”, and, in some instances, also under additional agenda items related to the administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations and the programme budget. Thereafter, these reports have been considered under the agenda item “Sexual exploitation and abuse: implementing a zero-tolerance policy” and, for the most part, concurrently assigned to the item “Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations”. The Committee notes that matters related to sexual exploitation and abuse have been included in multiple resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on reports of its Main Committees or without reference to a Main Committee.¹ **Given the system-wide, cross-pillar and cross-cutting nature of matters pertaining to sexual abuse and exploitation, the Advisory Committee reiterates its view that introducing the related reports of the Secretary-General in the main part of the session of the General Assembly could further underscore the holistic efforts required to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse (see [A/74/788](#), para. 5).**

Measuring and assessing progress

5. Since the adoption of the strategy to combat sexual exploitation and abuse, successive annual reports of the Secretary-General have outlined multiple measures, tools and policy instruments introduced and developed over time to strengthen governance frameworks, deepen system-wide coherence and cooperation, address the needs of victims, support risk mitigation, promote timely investigations, seek accountability and raise awareness. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that, notwithstanding these efforts, greater action is still required in the areas of victims’ rights, implementing partners, the consolidation of system-wide approaches and the strengthening of existing risk assessment and management measures, such as vetting, investigatory processes and training. The Committee was also informed that, in the context of the humanitarian sector, in 2021 an external review would be conducted to assess, for the first time since 2010, progress made and the overall effectiveness of the approach of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee with

¹ See, for instance, recent resolutions adopted at the seventy-fifth and seventy-fourth sessions of the General Assembly: (a) without reference to a Main Committee: para. 16 of resolutions [75/127](#) and [74/118](#) on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations; (b) on reports of the Second Committee: para. 113 of resolution [75/233](#), on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system; (c) on reports of the Third Committee: para. 27 of resolutions [75/163](#) and [74/130](#), on the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and para. 30 of resolution [74/134](#), on the girl child; (d) on reports of the Fourth Committee: para. 64 of resolution [74/92 B](#), on United Nations global communications policies and activities; (e) on reports of the Fifth Committee: paras. 16 and 17 of resolutions [75/247](#) and [74/256](#), on the report on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services, and para. 11 of resolution [74/257](#), on the review of the implementation of General Assembly resolutions [48/218 B](#), [54/244](#), [59/272](#), [64/263](#) and [69/253](#); see also the resolutions concerning peacekeeping operations (e.g. para. 20 of resolutions [74/283](#) and [74/284](#)); and (f) on reports of the Sixth Committee: resolutions [75/132](#) and [74/181](#), on the criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission.

regard to sexual exploitation and abuse. **Acknowledging the extensive measures implemented since the adoption of the strategy to combat sexual exploitation and abuse in 2017 and recognizing that it would be overly simplistic to measure progress in the combating of sexual exploitation and abuse solely based on the number of recorded allegations, the Advisory Committee reiterates its view that reports of the Secretary-General should incorporate a more analytical approach (A/74/788, para. 17). The Committee therefore recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to assess the impact of the efforts undertaken thus far and to identify more clearly their effectiveness as well as the shortcomings to be addressed, taking also into account the relevant findings from the review by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee of the initiatives adopted by the humanitarian sector. Additionally, the Committee considers that, to the extent possible, measurable parameters and benchmarks to monitor progress should be established and provided in future reports (see para. 21 below).**

Impact of the coronavirus disease pandemic

6. The Secretary-General indicates in his report that progress in eradicating sexual exploitation and abuse has continued notwithstanding the challenges associated with the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic (A/75/754, para. 1). The Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that while the provision of assistance to victims and the capacity to conduct investigations had been negatively affected, the implementation of mitigation measures had enabled the continuation of some activities, as follows: the community-based allegation reporting mechanisms offered viable reporting avenues for victims while movements of United Nations personnel were restricted; remote interviewing of victims and witnesses proved effective where in-person interviews were not possible and is expected to continue to be utilized, to some extent, after the pandemic; and specific guidance was developed and provided to United Nations entities on the ground. The full impact of the pandemic on the prevention of and response to sexual exploitation and abuse is, however, still unknown, and there is no clarity as to whether cases were undetected, victims unprotected or cases unreported. **The Advisory Committee looks forward to receiving, in the context of the next report of the Secretary-General, comprehensive information on the impact of COVID-19, as well as on emerging best practices and lessons learned.**

System-wide resources

7. The Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that 16 staff in the Secretariat continue to be fully dedicated to addressing sexual exploitation and abuse (A/74/705, para. 7; see also para. 16 below). As regards agencies, programmes and funds, the Committee was informed that it is difficult to identify accurately the number of dedicated staff and other costs, as related functions are often attributed to a larger set of programmes or operations, many staff are double-hatted and others are lent to inter-agency and coordination initiatives. Furthermore, resources may be wholly voluntarily funded. **The Advisory Committee notes the additional information provided and the challenges involved in identifying system-wide resources dedicated to sexual exploitation and abuse. The Committee considers, however, that the information conveyed is still not sufficiently detailed, and reiterates its recommendation that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chair of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to pursue further efforts to develop a full accounting of the resources across the United Nations system, in order to identify the optimum administrative arrangements and ensure adequate and sustainable funding for the continued and coordinated implementation of his strategy (see also A/74/788, para. 16, A/73/828, para. 18 and A/72/824, para. 29). The Committee considers**

that capturing full information on the human resources dedicated to and the financial resources expended in preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse in previous years may assist the Secretary-General in this endeavour and that such information should be provided in his next report.

III. Observations on specific aspects

System-wide coherence

8. In his report, the Secretary-General indicates that in 2020, the system-wide working group on sexual exploitation and abuse, chaired by the Special Coordinator on Improving the United Nations Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and with a membership expanded by nine additional members, continued to advance policies and initiatives (A/75/754, para. 8).² With respect to the development pillar, the internal protection from sexual exploitation and abuse architecture was strengthened by, inter alia, the appointment of regional prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse focal points, a more aligned country team approach and new reporting lines between country team members and resident coordinators (ibid., para. 10). Within the humanitarian pillar, harmonization efforts included the deployment of 20 dedicated inter-agency coordinators on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, for system-wide coordination at the country level (ibid., paras. 11, 13 and 14). The Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that the coordinator positions were funded by an agency on behalf of the Humanitarian Coordinator, or were jointly funded, and, in some instances, were filled by a consultant. Additional deployments and initiatives to provide sustainable funding are planned for 2021.³ Furthermore, an Inter-Agency Standing Committee mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the fourth quarter of 2020 supported the conclusion of a new strategic system-wide framework to reinforce the United Nations response to sexual exploitation and abuse. That Inter-Agency Standing Committee mission is seen as an example of the growing synergy across the peace, development and humanitarian pillars, and a similar mission is planned for the Central African Republic in 2021 (ibid., para. 11). **The Advisory Committee acknowledges the efforts undertaken to promote synergies and harmonization in the system-wide approach to combating sexual exploitation and abuse and trusts that further efforts will be made to further enhance consistency, and recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to report on the results of these efforts in his next report.**

Accountability and risk management

9. In his report, the Secretary-General provides examples of strengthened accountability measures across the system (ibid., paras. 15–21). For instance, the number of action plans related to sexual exploitation and abuse increased from 50 in 2019 to 207 in 2020, representing a 400 per cent increase in the number of plans submitted, partly owing to the new role of the Development Coordination Office (ibid., paras. 16 and 17). Furthermore, annual certifications on sexual exploitation and abuse

² The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Health Organization.

³ In addition to the coordinators already in Afghanistan, Cameroon, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Iraq, Lebanon, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar, the Niger, Nigeria, the Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan, the Sudan, Uganda and Zimbabwe, deployments are planned to Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Ethiopia Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

by senior Secretariat officials were included in the 2020 compacts for heads of peace operations and special political missions, and similar elements will also be integrated into the compacts for heads of other Secretariat entities in 2021 (*ibid.*, para. 19).

10. The Secretary-General further indicates that, in 2020, the Organization continued to develop and enhance risk management tools, screen potential personnel, strengthen complaint mechanisms and increase transparency in reporting allegations (*ibid.*, paras. 22–26 and 29). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with information regarding specific tools, including the following:

(a) The misconduct risk management tool has been made available to all Secretariat entities, in all locations, with a view to integrating the approach to identifying, assessing, treating and monitoring risks of misconduct;

(b) All substantiated allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse have resulted in the end of the staff member's working relationship with the Secretariat. The ClearCheck tool has been used by 25 entities to prevent the rehiring of United Nations personnel who were dismissed following substantiated allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse or who have left with an open allegation. To date, no applicants have been screened out by ClearCheck. Prior to considering any expansion of the usage of this tool, the Secretary-General plans to assess its effectiveness, given other recently introduced recruitment screening processes;

(c) The Inter-Agency Misconduct Disclosure Scheme, launched in 2019, is aimed at precluding known offenders from moving within humanitarian and development entities. As at 1 March 2021, it had been adopted by 73 implementing organizations or affiliates. Although implementation was not yet systematic, 41 applicants were rejected in 2020 based on negative or absent misconduct data;

(d) An electronic version of the incident reporting form has been developed and will be launched in 2021 to improve consistency in collecting and exchanging information on allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, irrespective of the affiliation of the alleged perpetrator. It will also enable victims to share initial information about an incident only once, thereby minimizing trauma. The development cost of the incident reporting form, estimated at \$90,000, was funded through the support account for peacekeeping operations. **The Advisory Committee notes that, while the electronic incident reporting form tool is to be shared system-wide, it is funded solely from peacekeeping resources.**

11. **The Advisory Committee notes the efforts undertaken to strengthen accountability and develop risk management tools. The Committee considers, nonetheless, that, at this stage of the implementation of the strategy, a thorough review of the impact and efficiency of these tools should be conducted and should inform their further refinement, consolidation and expanded usage, as necessary, in order to reduce fragmentation, enhance system-wide coherence and, ultimately, strengthen the system's response to sexual exploitation and abuse.** The Committee discusses related matters in its report on the practice of the Secretary-General in disciplinary matters and cases of possible criminal behaviour from 1 January to 31 December 2019 ([A/75/776](#), paras. 13–15, 20 and 21).

Implementing partners

12. The Secretary-General indicates in his report that 2020 saw a further increase in the number of reported allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse related to implementing partners in the context of United Nations activities. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with the table below on allegations involving implementing partners and non-United Nations forces.

Allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse involving implementing partners and non-United Nations forces, 2017–2020

	<i>Incident reported in year of occurrence</i>	<i>Incident reported in a subsequent year</i>	<i>Year of incident to be determined</i>	<i>Year of incident unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
2017	5	5	0	16	26
2018	39	16	0	60	115
2019	37	27	0	111	175
2020	45	42	0	143	230

13. Implementing partners are not under the authority of the Organization, they often operate in remote or high-risk environments, and many have capacity, investigative and training gaps with regard to sexual exploitation and abuse (A/74/788, para. 10). The Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that risk mitigation activities undertaken in 2020 to operationalize the United Nations protocol on allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse involving implementing partners of 2018 included training, the development of a tool to assess the capacities of implementing partners, shared by United Nations entities, and measures to address the accountability of implementing partners and the entities which engage them. Furthermore, implementing partners are required to investigate allegations and report the outcomes to the contracting United Nations agency, which may, in turn, conduct its own investigation, if necessary. The Committee was also informed that a comprehensive analysis of the mitigation measures set out in the 2018 protocol had not been conducted.

14. In his report, the Secretary-General urges donors to assess humanitarian agencies and implementing partners against their willingness to address capacity gaps and take corrective action, rather than on the number of complaints or allegations, given the need to balance the impact on beneficiaries of removing the assistance with the capacity and will of the partner to meet required standards (A/75/754, para. 28).

15. In view of the need to assess and address more fully the considerable risks associated with the engagement of implementing partners and taking also into account the increased number of related allegations, the Advisory Committee again recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to provide analytical information regarding the implementation and effectiveness of the measures related to implementing partners in his future reports (see A/74/788, para. 10). The Committee also stresses that the number and nature of allegations of misconduct should remain an important factor in the engagement and funding of implementing partners.

Prioritizing victims' rights and dignity

16. In section V of his report, the Secretary-General discusses the activities of the Victims' Rights Advocate and other efforts to integrate a victim-centred approach into system-wide efforts on sexual exploitation and abuse. In paragraphs 37 to 41, he describes activities in support of victim undertaken by the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). The Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that the three P-5 posts of Senior Victims' Rights Officer, included in the budgets of MINUSCA, MONUSCO and BINUH, have been vacant since 2019, owing to liquidity issues and delays in recruitment related to the COVID-19 pandemic. In the interim, the functions of the Senior Victims' Rights Officers have been performed by other staff members along

with their regular duties. **The Advisory Committee notes with concern that the protracted vacancy of three of the four Senior Victims' Rights Officer posts could undermine the strategy's goal to prioritize victim's rights, and trusts that the Secretary-General will provide updated information on their recruitment to the General Assembly at the time of its consideration of the present report.**

17. A pilot mapping of victims' services, capacities and approaches completed in May 2020 found that support to victims, including medical, psychosocial, shelter, protection and legal services, was generally provided through existing gender-based violence pathways, and that it varied in terms of availability, accessibility, quality, capacity and resourcing. The mapping also noted that there was no system-wide tool to track victims, the assistance that they received and available service providers, although such a system had been operational in peace operations and special political missions since 2019. The results and recommendations of the mapping will be updated in 2021 ([A/75/754](#), para. 32). **The Advisory Committee encourages the Secretary-General to analyse shortcomings that have emerged from the mapping exercise and identify possible solutions, including through strengthened coordination with gender-based violence service actors and mechanisms, where appropriate. The Committee also sees merit in a system-wide tool to track victims' services (see para. 11 above).**

18. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that, pursuant to the United Nations Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Staff and Related Personnel (resolution [62/214](#), annex), victims should receive assistance and support in accordance with their individual needs directly arising from having been subjected to sexual exploitation and abuse, which should be extended to the needs of children born of such wrongs. It is therefore expected that the provision of support and assistance by the United Nations may be long-lasting. Furthermore, where children born of sexual exploitation are concerned, the United Nations should work with Member States to facilitate, within their competence, the pursuit of claims related to paternity and child support (*ibid.*, para. 8). The Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that victims seeking to enforce paternity and child support claims often face complex logistical and legal challenges that require facilitation by the Secretariat and action by the concerned Member States, which may, at times, not be responsive to requests from the Secretariat. **The Advisory Committee encourages further efforts and collaboration among all stakeholders involved in providing support for victims' needs, including but not limited to paternity claims, in line with the United Nations Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Staff and Related Personnel.**

19. The Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that, since its inception in 2016, the trust fund in support of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse (see [A/70/729](#)) has been financed through contributions from 22 Member States, in the amount of \$2,183,000 (see annex), and payments withheld from United Nations personnel with substantiated allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, amounting to \$600,000. The trust fund has provided assistance to victims in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti and Liberia, and an appeal has been sent to all Member States with the aim of raising \$3 million in the next two years. **The Advisory Committee notes with appreciation the voluntary contributions to the trust fund and encourages additional commitments in the context of the latest appeal.**

IV. Overview of data on allegations

Reported allegations

20. The Secretary-General provides an overview of the allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse across the United Nations system in 2020. In peacekeeping

operations and special political missions, 66 allegations involving civilian, military and police or other government-provided personnel were reported, compared with 80 allegations reported in 2019; 91 allegations involved United Nations staff and related personnel of agencies, funds and programmes, compared with 107 reported in 2019; and 227 allegations related to personnel of implementing partners, compared with 174 reported in 2019 (A/75/754, paras. 60–69). In addition, the United Nations received three allegations of sexual exploitation involving three members of non-United Nations security forces in the Central African Republic (ibid., para. 70). **The Advisory Committee again expresses concern regarding the overall increased number of allegations (see A/74/788, para. 17) and recalls the collective and unanimous position of the General Assembly that one substantiated case of sexual exploitation and abuse is one case too many (resolution 71/297, para. 4) and the Assembly’s commitment to the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse throughout the United Nations system (resolution 73/302, para. 1). Furthermore, the Committee recommends that the Assembly request the Secretary-General to undertake a detailed analysis of the factors underpinning the increase in the allegations related to implementing partners, and to provide information on any discernible patterns and trends in his next report.**

21. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that allegations reported in 2020 may refer to events that occurred in previous years, and an increase in their number does not necessarily mean that the strategy is unsuccessful, as it could reflect better reporting mechanisms and greater trust in the system. **The Advisory Committee stresses the importance of the Secretary-General determining adequate parameters to gauge the impact of his strategy, and is of the view that providing disaggregated data of the year of occurrence of an alleged incident and the reporting year, along with an analysis, might assist in this endeavour (see also para. 5 above).**

Investigations and implementation of accountability measures

22. Regarding the status of investigation of allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse and the implementation of accountability measures, the Advisory Committee notes the following:

(a) Information provided to the Committee shows that, of 157 allegations received in 2020 involving United Nations staff and related personnel as at 30 December 2020, 10 were found to be substantiated, 12 were found to be unsubstantiated and 90 investigations were ongoing. The Committee recalls that the target time to complete an investigation is six months (A/74/788, para. 18) and that the Office of Internal Oversight Services treats sexual exploitation and abuse investigations as a priority (A/75/776, para. 14);⁴

(b) Between 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2020, 19 credible allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse against United Nations officials and experts on mission that may amount to crimes were referred to their States of nationality. In all cases, the United Nations provided cooperation when requested by the relevant national authorities (A/75/754, para. 45; see also A/75/776, para. 22);

(c) The Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that information on accountability measures involving military or police personnel for 51 substantiated allegations of incidents that occurred between 2010 and 2019 had not been received from 21 Member States. Of those 21 Member States, five had both signed the

⁴ For the period July 2019–June 2020, for peacekeeping, only 16 of 45 investigations (36 per cent) were completed within the target six-month period for investigations concerning sexual exploitation and abuse (A/75/656, p. 77, indicator of achievement (v)).

Secretary-General's voluntary compact and joined his circle of leadership initiative (see also [A/75/754](#), para. 49);

(d) Information provided to the Committee indicates that, of the 277 allegations reported in 2020 involving implementing partners as at 31 December 2020, 33 were found to be substantiated and 22 were unsubstantiated. The majority of investigations was still under way, with 22 investigations being carried out by implementing partners and 110 referred to the entities that had engaged the implementing partners. Upon enquiry, the Committee was also informed that allegations reported from 2017 to 2020 involved implementing partners contracted by a number of United Nations entities;⁵

(e) As the leading entity regarding allegations against non-United Nations security forces operating under a Security Council mandate, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights continued to follow up with relevant Member States and was not aware of national proceedings leading to sanctions against perpetrators in cases documented in reports of the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, para. 47).

23. The Advisory Committee emphasizes the importance that each stakeholder, in its respective role, pursue greater efforts to ensure the timely completion of investigations and the implementation of effective accountability measures (see also [A/74/788](#), para. 18). The Committee recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to provide information on the results of these efforts in his next report.

V. Conclusion

24. The General Assembly is recommended to take note of the report of the Secretary-General ([A/75/754](#), para. 73). Subject to its recommendations and observations above, the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly take note of the report of the Secretary-General.

⁵ According to the information received from the Secretariat, allegations recorded from 2017 to 2020 involved implementing partners engaged by the following entities: International Organization for Migration, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Office for Project Services, United Nations Population Fund, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and World Food Programme.

Annex**Contributions to the trust fund in support of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse**

(in United States dollars)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Amount received</i>
Albania	2 000
Australia	150 954
Bangladesh	100 000
Bhutan	10 000
Canada	232 132
Cyprus	17 900
Ecuador	1 000
Finland	60 045
Germany	120 000
India	100 000
Italy	578 816
Japan	200 000
Luxembourg	50 000
Nigeria	100 000
Norway	123 337
Pakistan	10 000
Portugal	49 503
Slovakia	35 352
Sri Lanka	10 000
Switzerland	52 000
Uganda	10 000
United States of America	170 000
Total	2 183 039