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CATEGORY 2 INSTITUTES AND CENTRES

FACT SHEETS ON ESTABLISHED INSTITUTES AND CENTRES

SUMMARY

This document contains a brief synopsis of the results of the mapping exercise that was undertaken of all category 2 institutes and centres that have been approved by the General Conference to date, as per the integrated comprehensive strategy (35 C/22) approved by the General Conference in 35 C/Resolution 103. It provides an update of information provided in 180 EX/INF.11 and 177 EX/INF.17. Information was provided by sectoral focal points in liaison with the directors and staff of category 2 institutes and centres. Specific details regarding the thematic specialization and geographic coverage of each institute and centre; information on their contribution to UNESCO's programme results at the MLA level; information on costs incurred as a result of interaction with category 2 centres and institutes; and information on best practices identified in promoting South-South Cooperation, North-South and triangular cooperation can be found in the fact sheets that are available online at: http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=47720&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html. A complete list of all approved category 2 institutes and centres, as well as a breakdown by "parent" sector and geographical location is included in the annex to this document.

1. As per the integrated comprehensive strategy for the category 2 institutes and centres (35 C/22) adopted by the General Conference in 35 C/Resolution 103, the Director-General undertook a mapping of all category 2 institutes and centres that have been approved by UNESCO's General Conference to date. A fact sheet was sent to all sector focal points for them to provide information, in liaison with the directors and staff of the institutes and centres, on the thematic specialization and geographic coverage of each institute and centre; information on their contribution to UNESCO's programme results at the MLA level; information on costs incurred as a result of interaction with category 2 centres and institutes; and information on best practices identified in promoting South-South Cooperation, North-South and triangular cooperation. All facts sheets are available online at:
http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=47720&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html.

2. From the mapping, it was found that a total of 81¹ category 2 institutes and centres have been approved by UNESCO's General Conference to date. Not all institutes and centres are fully operational. While it is recognized that some institutes and centres were only just approved during the last session of the General Conference, and have not had sufficient time to become fully operational, other institutes and centres have been in existence for some time and are still not fully operational. A more in-depth review is needed to determine why these institutes and centres are still not fully operational, and to provide additional guidance to sector focal points on what measures are needed to address non-performing or under-performing institutes/centres, as this poses a reputational risk to the Organization.

3. From the mapping, it was also found that some institutes and centres still need to be brought in line with the new integrated comprehensive strategy (35 C/22), particularly those that were approved before the adoption of the new strategy and model agreement. In addition, it was found that the administrative and financial costs associated with conducting feasibility studies of institutes and centres, participating in the governing boards, and liaising and engaging with a burgeoning number of institutes and centres also needs to be reviewed in light of the Organization's current financial situation. The mapping also found that a better operationalization is needed of the integrated comprehensive strategy for category 2 institutes and centres to fully optimize the contribution of the category 2 institutes and centres to UNESCO's work.

4. To better assess these risks and opportunities, and as envisaged in the integrated comprehensive strategy, a Review Committee will be established with all sector ADGs, led by BSP, to review and assess the contribution and impact of all category 2 institutes and centres to UNESCO's strategic programme objectives and to provide recommendations to the Director-General on how to improve the operationalization of the integrated comprehensive strategy. The Review Committee will also identify how, and under what conditions, an exit strategy should be applied to continue or discontinue association with a category 2 institute or centre. Information on the results of this review will be made available to UNESCO's governing bodies in due course.

5. IOS completed a review during 2011 of the management framework for category 2 institutes and centres. The main conclusions of the report are contained in document 189 EX/16 and the full report is available at: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002149/214958e.pdf>.

6. Each programme sector is responsible for developing a programme sector strategy on how they engage with category 2 institutes and centres on specific themes. The breakdown by sector is as follows:

Programme Sector/Corporate Service	Number of approved institutes/centres
MP I: Education	7
MP II: Natural Sciences	39
MP III: Social and Human Sciences	5
MP IV: Culture	24
MP V: Communication and Information	4
Gender Equality Division/ODG	1
BSP	1
Total	81

¹ Although the 34th session of the General Conference approved the International Institute for a Partnership for Environmental Development (IPED), UNESCO and the Government of Italy decided not to sign the relevant agreement to establish this category 2 institute. Two category 2 institutes/centres that were approved by the General Conference, but which were later disassociated were not included in this list. This includes the Latin American Physics Centre (CLAF) in Brazil, and the Regional Water Centre for the Humid Tropics of Latin America and the Caribbean (CATHALAC) in Panama.

7. The geographical distribution of the centres/institutes is as follows:

Location of category 2 institute/ centre by region	Number of institutes/centres
Asia and the Pacific	27
Africa	10
Arab States	10
Europe and North America	23
LAC	11

ANNEX

LIST OF ALL APPROVED CATEGORY 2 INSTITUTES AND CENTRES

(Facts sheets for all category 2 institute and centres are available at: http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php?URL_ID=47720&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html)

1. International Research and Training Centre for Rural Education (INRULED), Beijing, China
2. Asia-Pacific Centre of Education for International Understanding (APCEIU), Seoul, Republic of Korea
3. Guidance, Counselling and Youth Development Centre for Africa (GCYDCA), Lilongwe, Malawi
4. Regional Centre for Educational Planning under the Auspices of UNESCO (RCEP), Sharjah, United Arab Emirates
5. International Centre for Girls' and Women's Education in Africa (CIEFFA), Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
6. The South-East Asian Centre for Lifelong Learning for Sustainable Development (SEACLLSD), Manila, Philippines
7. Regional Centre for Early Childhood Care and Education in the Arab States (RCECCE), Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic
8. International Sustainable Energy Development Centre, Moscow, Russian Federation
9. Regional Centre for Biotechnology Training and Education, Faridabad, India
10. International Training and Education Centre in Proteomics, Functional Genomics and Bioinformatics (BIOmics), Rehovot, Israel
11. International Centre for Pure and Applied Mathematics (ICPAM), Nice, France
12. International Groundwater Resources Assessment Centre (IGRAC), Delft, the Netherlands
13. Regional Centre for Shared Aquifer Resources Management (RCSARM), Tripoli, Libya
14. International Research and Training Centre on Erosion and Sedimentation (IRTCES), Beijing, China
15. International Research and Training Centre on Urban Drainage (IRTCUD), Belgrade, Serbia
16. Regional Centre on Urban Water Management (RCUWM), Tehran, Iran
17. International Centre on Qanats and Historic Hydraulic Structures (ICQHHS), Yazd, Iran
18. Regional Centre on Urban Water Management for Latin America and the Caribbean, Cali, Columbia
19. Water Centre for Arid and Semi-arid Zones of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAZALAC), La Serna, Chile
20. International Centre on Hydroinformatics for Integrated Water Resources Management, Parque Tecnológico Itaipú Binacional, Brazil and Paraguay
21. International Center for Integrated Water Resources Management (ICIWaRM), Alexandria, Virginia, USA
22. Centre for the Sustainable Management of Water Resources in the Caribbean Island States, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
23. HidroEx – International Centre for Education, Capacity Building and Applied Research in Water, Minas Gerais, Brazil
24. Regional Humid Tropics Hydrology and Water Resources Centre for South-East Asia and the Pacific, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
25. Regional Centre for Training and Water Studies of Arid and Semi-arid Zones, RCTWS, Sixth of October City, Egypt
26. European Regional Centre for Ecohydrology (ERCE), Lodz, Poland
27. IHP-HELP Centre for Water Law, Policy and Science, University of Dundee, Dundee, Scotland, UK
28. International Centre of Water for Food Security, Charles Sturt University, Wagga, Australia
29. Regional Centre for Water Management Research in Arid Zones, Pakistan
30. International Centre on Coastal Ecohydrology (ICCE), Faro, Portugal
31. Asia-Pacific Centre for Ecohydrology (APCE), Cibinong, Indonesia
32. International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM), Tsukuba, Japan

33. International Centre on Water Resources and Global Change, Germany
34. International Centre on Space Technologies for Cultural and Natural Heritage, Beijing, China
35. International Research Centre on Karst, IRCK, Guilin, China
36. International Centre for South-South Cooperation in Science, Technology and Innovation, (ISTIC), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
37. Regional Centre for Science Park and Technology Incubator Development, Isfahan, Iran
38. International Research and Training Centre for Science and Technology Strategy, Beijing, China
39. International Centre for Advanced Training of Scientists from Portuguese-Speaking Countries in Areas of Basic Sciences, Lisbon, Portugal
40. Central Asian Regional Glaciological Centre, Almaty, Kazakhstan
41. Regional Centre for Integrated River Basin Management (RC-IRBM), Kaduna, Nigeria
42. Regional Centre on Groundwater Resources Education, Training and Research in East Africa, Nairobi, Kenya
43. International Centre for Biotechnology, Nsukka, Nigeria
44. Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, Marrakech, Morocco
45. International Centre for Advanced Training and Research in Physics, Bucharest, Romania
46. Regional Centre on Capacity Development and Research in Water Harvesting, Sudan
47. International Centre for Human Sciences (ICHHS), Byblos, Lebanon
48. Artek International Children Centre (Artek), Ukraine
49. Observatory on Women, Sport and Physical Education, Athens, Greece
50. International Centre for the advancement of Human Rights, Buenos Aires, Argentina
51. West Africa Institute for International Research on Regional Integration and Social Transformations, Praia, Cape Verde
52. Regional Research and documentation centre on women, gender and peace building in the Great Lakes region, Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo
53. Regional Centre for Book Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLALC), Bogota, Colombia
54. Regional Centre for the Living Arts in Africa, Bobo-Dioulasso, Burkina Faso
55. International Institute for Central Asian Studies (IICAS), Samarkand, Uzbekistan
56. International Institute for the Study of Nomadic Civilizations (IISNC), Ulan Bator, Mongolia
57. Institute for African culture and International Understanding, Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria
58. Nordic World Heritage Foundation (NWHF), Oslo, Norway
59. World Heritage and Research Institute for the Asia and the Pacific Region, China
60. Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage (ARC-WH), Bahrain
61. Regional World Heritage Institute, Zacatecas, Mexico
62. African World Heritage Fund (AWHF), South Africa
63. Regional Heritage Management Training Centre, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
64. International Training Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia and the Pacific Region, China
65. International Information and Networking Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region, Korea
66. International Research Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region, Japan
67. Regional Centre for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Heritage of Latin America (CRESPIAL), Cuzco, Peru
68. Regional Centre for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, Sofia, Bulgaria
69. Regional Research centre for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage in West and Central Asia, Tehran, Iran
70. Moscow Regional Museum Centre, Moscow, Russian Federation
71. International Centre for Underwater Archaeology, Zadar, Croatia (ICUA)
72. Vigdís International Centre for Multilingualism and Intercultural Understanding, Reykjavik, Iceland
73. International Museum for Women in the Arts (IMWA), Amman, Jordan
74. International Research Centre on the Economics of Culture and World Heritage Studies, Turin, Italy

75. Regional Centre for Contemporary Art, Doha, Qatar
76. International Centre for Rock Art and the World Heritage Convention, Spain
77. ISSN International Centre for the Registration of Serial Publications (ISSN), Paris, France
78. Regional Centre for the Information and Communication Technology, Manama, Bahrain
79. Regional Centre of Studies for the Development of the Information Society, Sao Paulo, Brazil
80. IZUM-Regional Centre for Library Information Systems and Current Research Information Systems, Maribor, Slovenia
81. International Institute for Peace at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, USA