



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture

Organización
de las Naciones Unidas
para la Educación,
la Ciencia y la Cultura

Организация
Объединенных Наций по
вопросам образования,
науки и культуры

منظمة الأمم المتحدة
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

联合国教育、
科学及文化组织

Report by the Director-General on the execution of the programme (34 C/5) (01 January 2008 – 31 December 2009)

External relations and cooperation

Part III – Support for Programme Execution and Administration

III.B – EXTERNAL RELATIONS AND COOPERATION

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$3 428	Actual: \$3 496

Paragraph 12009

1. Strengthening relations with Member States

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learned	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>Member States, particularly through their Permanent Delegations to UNESCO and the established groups of Member States at UNESCO, as well as the established subregional and regional organizations with which UNESCO has a legal relationship, better integrated into UNESCO's functioning and enabled to partake in decision-making.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relations with Member States were strengthened, in particular on the occasion of official visits by the Director-General in Europe and North America (29) in the Arab States and Territories (8), in the Asia and the Pacific region (19) and in Latin America and the Caribbean (7). • Cooperation with Member States was also strengthened through the Director-General's meetings with Ministers, Ambassadors, Permanent Delegates and Members of the Executive Board. During the last biennium, the Directors-General have met with 187 Ministers and other authorities from Europe and North America, 80 from the Arab States, 158 from Asia and the Pacific and 76 from Latin America and the Caribbean region. • The Secretariat also organized 37 information meetings for permanent delegates and observers on general or thematic issues. • Strengthening of cooperation between UNESCO and interregional groups of Member States, notably with (i) the Francophone Group, by UNESCO support and representation to the celebration of the <i>Journée internationale de la francophonie</i> 2008 (27 March), by participation in the XII Summit of the Francophonie held in Quebec City, Canada, (17-19 October), by the Director-General's attending the annual luncheon organized by the Francophonie Group at UNESCO (5 September 2008 and 27 May 2009); (ii) the Group of 77 and China which was received by the Director-General on several occasions, initially scheduled in UNESCO Headquarters; (iii) the Group of Non-Aligned Movement, by UNESCO representation in the XV Ministerial Conference of NAM (Tehran, 29-30 July). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased visibility of UNESCO's activities by: (i) its participation in the celebration of the <i>Journée internationale de la francophonie</i> 2008 organized by the Francophone Group. A message from the Director-General on the International Year of Languages was delivered by ADG/AFR; (ii) the Director-General's participation in the annual luncheon, which is the occasion to meet the Group members as well as the OIF Secretary-General. 		

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learned	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>Extrabudgetary funds mobilized in support of programme priorities of selected countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extrabudgetary funds have been successfully mobilized through existing and expanded contacts to reach new potential donors. For more information, kindly refer to the Expected Result: Volume of extrabudgetary resources increased with a more diversified resource base. 			
<p>Electronic databases on cooperation with Member States and Associate Members updated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country profile documents are regularly updated using the "briefings" prepared for the Director-General's official visits. The internal version of these documents, which present in a factual and uniform way the state of cooperation between UNESCO and its Member States, is available on the ERC intranet website. ERC continued to participate in the updating of the geographical entry of the Portal in collaboration with BPI, namely for the preparation of mini-profiles by country. The publication on the Portal of thematic information by country in the fields of Education, Natural Sciences, Culture and Communication and Information, allows a more regular updating and enrichment of the related data, thus offering a more detailed picture of UNESCO's activities in its Member States. ERC also contributes to the Portal by publishing data on official relations and National Commissions through ERC databases, which are regularly updated and also available for consultation on the ERC Intranet website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The general information available in ERC databases is regularly updated and reliable. Conversely, the quality and the level of updating of information regarding the cooperation activities with Member States are unequal. For certain countries, briefings need updating with contributions of Sectors and field offices which are essential to review and update the draft documents available in ERC and prepare summaries on UNESCO's activities. Improvement of communication and regular data inputs from the Sectors and field units are paramount for the successful implementation of this project. The field units, in consultation with relevant Sectors, could be more closely associated in this data collection exercise on precise level and status of cooperation with Member States. Some form of delegation to field units could be considered in the longer term. It could prove interesting to enhance the linkage to the preparation of the UNESCO Country Programming Documents (UCPDs). 	<p>ERC usually works with interns in order to collect necessary data.</p>	<p>The project can benefit from the development and improvement of information technologies. However, its sustainability can only be guaranteed by the proper and regular updating of relevant data by Sectors and field units, by means of putting into operation related workflows and defining related responsibilities.</p> <p>As well, the geographical entry of the Portal should be updated more frequently, and new processes should be established to this end.</p>

Paragraph 12016

2. Enhancing the role and capacity of National Commissions

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learned	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>Effective contribution of National Commissions to the preparation, implementation and evaluation of UNESCO's programmes secured.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional consultations on the draft 35 C/5 document and quadrennial conferences of National Commissions were held in Manila, Philippines (19-23 May 2008), Kuwait City, Kuwait (27-29 May 2008), The Hague, Netherlands and Antwerp, Belgium (31 May-4 June 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Careful preparation for the regional consultations is an essential requirement to increase the impact of the consultations. The quality of debates and the Commissions' interventions are visibly higher when they 	<p>Efforts were made to improve the cost-effectiveness of the regional consultations, by reducing the travel, accommodation and organizational costs of the meetings, and seeking</p>	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learned	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>2008), Panama City, Panama (24-28 June 2008) and Cotonou, Benin (7-9 July 2008). 163 out of 195 National Commissions took part in this global planning process and thus contributed to the formulation of UNESCO's programme for 2010-2011. These events represented good opportunities for Commissions to debate on UNESCO's strategic objectives and to make future-oriented proposals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 27 cluster consultations were organized as integral parts of these regional consultations, allowing better focus on strategic discussions within regional and subregional settings, thus increasing their relevance. • National Commissions met at the sessions of the Executive Board (179th, 180th and 181st) and of the General Conference (35th) to advocate their role and enhance their contribution to UNESCO's programme. 	<p>conduct nationwide consultation with the government on the one hand and the intellectual communities/partners on the other prior to the regional consultations. In order to do so, they need to: (i) strengthen their outreach to line ministries, local experts and partners; (ii) be guided by a quality reference document summarizing future challenges and possible actions of UNESCO; and (iii) receive the relevant questionnaire from UNESCO well in advance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cluster consultations parallel to the regional consultations proved to be useful. However, they would be more effective if National Commissions meet within their clusters for 1-2 days or have their virtual discussions via Internet prior to the regional consultations. • A <i>new approach</i> called <i>World Café</i> was introduced in the Europe and North America consultation. This more interactive and participatory methodology was well received in the region. While it needs further improvements, National Commissions in other regions can learn from this experience to improve efficiency of these meetings. 	<p>the patronage and partnership (in Arab and Europe/North America regions) while increasing the effectiveness of discussions.</p>	
<p>Cooperation between National Commissions and UNESCO field offices strengthened within the framework of the decentralization strategy and the United Nations reform arrangements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Commissions' representatives participated in and contributed to the work of the UNESCO Decentralization Review Task Force (DRTF) (Paris, 25-27 February 2008 and 20-23 January 2009), with regard to the positioning of National Commissions in this process. • A special meeting was organized in Hanoi from 11 to 13 November 2008 for National Commissions from United Nations pilots and UNDAF roll-out countries to (i) analyse past experiences on the involvement of National Commissions in this process, and (ii) develop strategies for their future participation. The recommendations were adopted requesting both 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smooth communication between National Commissions and field offices is indispensable to enhancing their cooperation in the United Nations Delivering as One context. This interface needs to be improved. Advocacy and awareness-raising is a key to address this challenge. A review of the Guidelines for Interface and Cooperation between field offices and National Commissions could also be envisaged, taking into account new developments with regard to the United Nations Delivering as One. • The inadequate status/structure, weak operational capacities and frequent change of the Commission's personnel remain a paramount challenge. They negatively affect their credibility and effective participation in the decentralization process and reduce the impact of investments in training. UNESCO 	<p>Cost-effectiveness of the training programmes is negatively affected by high turnover of the staff of National Commissions – 30% of Secretaries-General change their jobs every biennium. As a solution, UNESCO has to advocate for the stability of the National Commissions, so that the Secretary-General stays in office for at least four years, as stated in the Director-General's Circular Letter (CL 3870) addressed to governments on 24 March 2009.</p>	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learned	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>Member States and the Secretariat to ensure an effective role of the Commissions in the UNDAF process, as recognized by the MoU between UNDP and UNESCO on their strategic partnership (October 2008).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A meeting of National Commissions from developed and well-resourced countries was held at Headquarters on 20 January 2009 to discuss how National Commissions can better contribute to the decentralization and UNESCO's engagement in the One United Nations process and how to promote North-South and South-South partnerships among the Commissions. • Using regular budget, the PP and extrabudgetary resources, including Funds-in-Trust with Germany, Spain and Bulgaria, a series of training workshops were held in Africa (Rwanda, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mali, Cameroon, Ethiopia and Uganda), Asia-Pacific (Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Fiji and Sri Lanka), Arab States (Tunisia and Egypt), Latin America and the Caribbean (Dominican Republic and Dominica) and Europe (Albania), as well as at UNESCO Headquarters, in which over 300 officials were trained and to which field office directors actively contributed. • For the purpose of knowledge sharing and promoting best practices, several new publications were produced, including Newsletters <i>National Commissions in Action</i>; new edition of <i>Architecture of National Commissions</i>, booklet <i>Involving National Commissions in United Nations Common Country Programming</i>, brochure <i>A Partnership Programme with Africa</i>; the Website and Database on National Commissions were renovated and updated. 	<p>should continue to advocate on this issue among the governments. The overall assessment of capacity-building programmes could be undertaken in order to elaborate field-oriented, subject-focused and cost-effective approaches. In this connection, UNESCO should encourage and promote North-South and South-South cooperation among the Commissions, so that the experienced and strong ones can better assist the less experienced and weaker ones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The capacity-building of National Commissions through training is essential to update the knowledge and skills of new Secretaries-General and other staff members of the Commissions. Innovative approaches were used to improve such training, including by using the expertise of experienced National Commissions, in response to their needs and in enhancing their long-term performance. 		

Paragraph 12021

3. Reaffirming the profile, presence and impact of UNESCO in the United Nations family, in cooperation with intergovernmental organizations

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learned	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>Greater degree of involvement and contribution to United Nations system mechanisms ensured.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO participated actively in the four sessions of the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) during the 34 C/5 biennium. UNESCO hosted the spring session for 2009 of the CEB on 4 and 5 April 2009. Under the chairmanship of the United Nations Secretary-General, the Executive Heads of all United Nations organizations met at UNESCO Headquarters to discuss United Nations system staff security and safety as well as the CEB High-Level Committees' reports. A retreat on the global financial and economic crisis, followed by a private session to discuss current political and socio-economic developments, was also held. • The main achievements of UNESCO: (i) UNESCO has been designated as one of the permanent members of the newly established undg Advisory Group; (ii) Within the framework of the United Nations system response to the challenge of climate change, UNESCO has been entrusted to act as co-convenor with WMO regarding Science, Assessment, Monitoring and Early warning, one of the cross-cutting areas of United Nations activity on climate change; (iii) UNESCO is already involved in the work of four of the nine initiatives aimed at helping countries and the global community to counter the financial and economic crisis, to accelerate recovery and build a fair and inclusive globalization, in particular with regard to the social protection floor; the green economy initiative; humanitarian, security and social stability; and monitoring and analysis, and provides input as well to other joint initiatives. • UNESCO participated in the substantive sessions of ECOSOC: in 2008 held in New York (30 June-25 July) and 2009 held in Geneva (6-31 July). Two reports were prepared and disseminated within the Secretariat for appropriate follow-up to Sectors/Services concerned. Two summaries of the reports were also sent to the Permanent Delegations for their information. UNESCO was represented in ECOSOC sessions at the highest level, with the Director-General attending the High-level policy debate and chairing a Ministerial Breakfast Round Table which raised its profile in Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) policy, during the 2008 session. In addition, UNESCO participated in other segments and made statements on numerous occasions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The in-house collaboration for the preparation of the briefing of the Director-General for CEB sessions was very successful and is a good example of intersectoral cooperation. • UNESCO's active participation in 2008 and 2009 ECOSOC sessions helped raise its general profile among Member States and in the United Nations family. This active involvement of UNESCO should continue in the future by taking part, as panellist, in many round table discussions which are organized during the forthcoming sessions of ECOSOC 2010 and 2011 and, most important, by organizing and leading such round tables, as their themes are relevant to UNESCO's mandate. 		

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learned	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO participated actively in the debates of the 63rd and 64th sessions of the General Assembly. This participation had a high-level representation: the Director-General attended the high-level meetings on the Millennium Development Goals and on Africa's development needs as well as several side events organized on this occasion in New York. UNESCO also participated in General Assembly Subcommittees meetings which examine matters of relevance to UNESCO's work. • UNESCO participated in several meetings held in New York and Geneva (ensured by New York and Geneva Offices), as well as in other countries, with a view to strengthening cooperation with the organizations, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and ensuring UNESCO's effective participation in United Nations system-wide efforts. • The Director-General met with Mr Ban Ki-moon, United Nations Secretary-General, on 3 April 2009 at UNESCO Headquarters on the occasion of the CEB meeting hosted by UNESCO. The same day, both held an information meeting with UNESCO Permanent Delegations and staff. • Furthermore, the Director-General met with Mr Francisco Galmido-Velez, Representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on 24 April 2008; with Mr Kiyotaka Akasaka, Under-Secretary-General for Communications and Public Information and United Nations Coordinator for Multilingualism, on 18 June 2008; with Mr Francis Gurry, Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), on 5 April 2009; and with Ms Flavia Pansieri, Executive Coordinator of UNV, on 18 May 2009. • Furthermore, the Director-General met with Ms Karen Koning AbuZayd, Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), on 27 November 2009. • UNESCO signed a new Memorandum of Understanding with UNDP on 24 October 2008 and with UNEP on 4 April 2009 (see BSP for additional information). • UNESCO participated in the First Technical Meeting organized by ILO in the framework of the ILO Toolkit for Mainstreaming Employment and Decent Work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The in-house collaboration for the ILO Toolkit self-assessment exercise of its implementation needs to be strengthened. 		

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learned	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
	Knowledge Sharing Platform (Geneva, 26 May 2008).			
Efficient online system of information and coordination on United Nations-related issues maintained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO has continued to update the website containing information on the overall cooperation between UNESCO and the United Nations system. Concerning the database of IGOs maintaining relations with UNESCO, efficient online system of information maintained and improved in order to make it a tool for house-wide information and coordination. 			
Substantive input to United Nations documents and reports, and to inter-agency and intergovernmental meetings arranged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO contributed to the United Nations Secretary-General's reports to the substantive sessions of ECOSOC for 2008 and 2009 and to the 63rd session (2008) and 64th session (2009) of the General Assembly in its fields of competence. Two reports were prepared on Recent Decisions and Activities of the Organizations of the United Nations System of Relevance to the Work of UNESCO in order to inform the Executive Board on the outcomes of activities in 2007 and 2008. Contributions on relevant information regarding countries' positions and standing in the United Nations system were prepared for the briefings of the Director-General's visits to Member States. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For timely preparation of UNESCO contributions to the Secretary-General's reports to the General Assembly and ECOSOC, as well as to other governing bodies of the United Nations system, the following lessons learned have been retained: (i) improve and focus inputs in order to meet the United Nations requirements; (ii) respect internal submission and visa deadlines; (iii) ERC may organize a meeting with EOs in order to increase awareness on this issue. In order to address the lessons learned, ERC/RPO organized a meeting with Sectors' EOs and Directors of Central Services on 30 June 2009 in order to review and improve current cooperation on United Nations matters. 		
Greater synergies and improved cooperation between intergovernmental organizations and UNESCO ensured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation strengthened with ISESCO through the signature of a new programme of cooperation for 2008-2009 including 128 projects for a value of some \$5 million, covering education, natural sciences, social and human sciences, culture, communication and external relations. UNESCO actively participated and contributed to the preparation of United Nations general meetings with the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) (Geneva, 1-3 July and 8-10 July 2008) through the preparation of two reports summarizing the cooperation of UNESCO with these organizations. UNESCO also participated in several IGO meetings: the 11th session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Dakar, 13-14 March 2008); the 47th annual session of Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (New Delhi, 30 June-4 July); the 10th session of the General 			

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learned	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>Conference of ISESCO (Tunis, 2-4 July 2009).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation established with the Eurasian Economic Community (EURASEC) through the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding on 8 December 2008, which was authorized by the Executive Board (180 EX/Decision 42) at its 180th session. This Memorandum opens ways for collaborative efforts between both organizations in fields of common interest for the benefit of Member States in such areas as education, communication, environmental protection and natural disaster risk reduction. This cooperation is being implemented in the area of science and technology. • Cooperation strengthened with the Commonwealth Secretariat through the holding of several meetings with (a) the Commonwealth Secretariat staff (a joint meeting at UNESCO Headquarters took place on 28 May 2009 between the Education Sector of UNESCO and the Commonwealth Secretariat Social Transformation Programmes Division to identify areas of potential collaboration and establish a general framework for moving forward in order to update the Agreement between UNESCO and the Commonwealth Secretariat of 1980). The updated Agreement was signed on 30 October 2009, in the field of education, and (b) the Commonwealth Group of UNESCO (the Director-General met on 20 February 2009 with Mr Kenneth J. Luis (Malaysia), President of the Commonwealth Group; furthermore, a Presentation to the Commonwealth Group on UNESCO's cooperation with the Commonwealth Secretariat and Commonwealth of Learning, as well as the updating of the 1980 Agreement UNESCO/Commonwealth Secretariat, took place on 10 June 2009). • Cooperation strengthened with the Latin Union (LU) through the holding of a joint meeting held at LU Headquarters on 12 February 2009 in view of the updating of the Agreement signed in 1985, as mandated by the Director-General after his meeting with Mr José Luis Dicenta, Secretary-General of LU, on 4 February 2009. A Plan of Action is currently in preparation to be signed in early 2010. • The Director-General met with Mr Bernard Vallat, Director-General of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) on 26 November 2009. As a result of this meeting a joint meeting between experts of both 			

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learned	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
	organizations is currently in preparation.			

Paragraph 12027

4. Developing a culture of partnership with civil society

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learned	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
UNESCO-NGO cooperation framework rationalized and expanded.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of statutory relations with NGOs and foundations resulted in the admission of 29 NGOs to operational relations, the admission of 2 NGOs to formal associate relations, the reclassification of 2 NGOs to formal associate relations, and the renewal of formal relations with 63 NGOs and 6 foundations. • Development of the database of NGOs (including mapping of national branches) in official relations with UNESCO finalized. • Participation in United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (UN-NGLS) annual CSO-focal point meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visibility interaction and partnership could be optimized by targeting specialized knowledge and expertise of NGOs. 		
Parliamentarians and civil society involved in programme planning and implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO Committee of the Executive Board continued to be revitalized by organizing participatory fora on the contribution of NGOs to the work of UNESCO on the following topics: Alliance of Civilizations; Role of the media in fostering dialogue and mutual understanding; Partnership with NGOs in the framework of the United Nations Reform; Human Rights in an era of globalization; The role of NGOs in the normative process in the Culture Sector; UNESCO and NGOs facing a multiple crisis: threats and opportunities; Assessment and prospects for the NGO Committee; UNESCO's action to address Climate Change: NGOs' participation and civic engagement. • 2008 Department of Public Information – Non-Governmental Organizations (DPI-NGO) conference successfully organized at UNESCO in coordination with UN/DPI in September 2008 on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) with more than 1,100 participants representing 65 countries from 461 NGOs. • Active cooperation with the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee in organizing the sessions of the NGO Committee of the Executive Board and the DPI-NGO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of NGOs from developing countries in the international meetings and events should be enhanced. For this purpose, means and resources to help such participation will need to be mobilized. 		

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learned	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>conference; the Secretariat's participation in the various meetings of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee and Joint Programmatic Commissions; Participation in the organization of annual International Day meeting of UNESCO's NGOs (2008) on the theme of Human Rights, and the International Conference of NGOs (2009) on the theme of "What Ethics for a World in crisis? The Answers of NGOs", both organized by the Liaison Committee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliamentarians were informed about UNESCO's priority programmes through meetings held to develop the network of UNESCO's parliamentary focal points and support its priorities. Our 107 parliamentary focal points for UNESCO and our interparliamentary organizations have actively drawn their parliaments' attention to the ratification of UNESCO international conventions, notably those which have not yet entered into force. • ERC organized, in cooperation with the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), the Arab Bureau of Education for the Gulf States (ABEGS) and the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), the second and third sessions of the Forum of Arab Parliamentarians for Education (FARPED) in Beirut and Cairo respectively. The purpose of those meetings was to strengthen action by parliamentarians in the Arab world in support of the goals of Education for All (EFA). • After the successful establishment of FARPED in June 2007, UNESCO, with support from the Governments of Indonesia and Japan, held a regional parliamentary conference for education in Asia and the Pacific in October 2008, in Jakarta. Some 50 parliamentarians, representatives of ministries of education in Asia and the Pacific and UNESCO education specialists participated in the conference. At the end of the meeting, the Forum of Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians for Education (FASPPED) was established in order to involve parliamentarians closely in planning and implementing EFA goals. • ERC held the Second Forum of African Parliamentarians for Education (FAPED II) in Dakar in May 2009. The primary aim of that session was to revitalize the institutional framework of FAPED and mobilize parliamentarians for the attainment of the six EFA goals in the Africa region. Eighty-five participants, including 52 parliamentarians, representing 40 countries 			

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learned	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>of sub-Saharan Africa, accepted UNESCO's invitation. The major stakeholders active in the field of education also participated in that important parliamentary meeting, including representatives of United Nations agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA), technical and financial partners (the African Development Bank (ADB) and the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA)), civil society organizations (the Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE), the Africa Network Campaign on Education for All (ANCEFA) and the President of the Forum of Arab Parliamentarians for Education (FARPEd). The national and international press were also present. At the end of the proceedings, the parliamentarians adopted the final report of the Conference, together with the plan of action for 2010-2011 aimed primarily at mobilizing the parliamentary members of FAPED in order to put policies into place, increase national budgets in order to achieve the six EFA goals and raise private funds as a way to contribute actively to the EFA goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the eve of the 35th session of the General Conference, ERC convened a Conference of Parliamentarians for UNESCO, bringing together the parliamentary focal points for UNESCO (107) and representatives of parliamentary organizations' partners of the Organization (the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)), the Latin American Parliament (PARLATINO), the Parliamentary Assembly of the Francophonie (APF), the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE), the European Parliament, the Pan-African Parliament (PAP), the Arab Inter-Parliamentary Union (AIPU), the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). The day of meetings facilitated discussions on ways and means of strengthening UNESCO's cooperation with parliamentarians in order, in particular, to promote the Organization's goals through the national laws and budgets adopted in its fields of competence. • UNESCO held the Congress of the UNESCO Clubs Movement of the Latin America and the Caribbean Region, in Panama City in June 2008. At the end of the Congress, the Federation of Clubs for UNESCO of the Latin America and the Caribbean Region was established. • In the context of the implementation of the Medium-Term Strategy, giving priority to Africa and the 			

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learned	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, UNESCO staged a regional seminar of UNESCO Clubs in Bamako in November 2008. The seminar focused on human rights, EFA, HIV/AIDS prevention education and the fight against racism and discrimination. Some 800 participants, including five ministers in the Government of Mali, local politicians (Governor and Mayor of Bamako), parliamentarians and Club members, attended. More than 50 participants, representatives of UNESCO Clubs from 30 African countries, discussed ways and means of helping to promote human rights on the ground. A three-year action plan was adopted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ERC actively supported and participated in the National Assembly of the Italian Federation of UNESCO Clubs and Centres in Bologna in April 2008, in the Second Congress of the European Federation of Clubs at its Headquarters in December 2008, in the 30th anniversary of the Centre for UNESCO in Troyes, in the 17th International Meeting on Plastic Arts for Young People in Troyes in May 2009, and in the Celebration of the 40th anniversary of the UNESCO Club in Valletta in May 2009. • Participation by the UNESCO Centre of Catalonia and the UNESCO Centre of the Basque Country in the work of the second phase of the Decentralization Review Task Force (DRTF) in February 2009. • ERC participated in and facilitated the meeting of the Executive Board of WFUCA in August 2008 and in July 2009 in Yekaterinburg and in Alexandria respectively. At the end of those meetings, a WFUCA revitalization plan of action was adopted that provided for the appointment of an acting Secretary-General and for a permanent WFUCA Bureau. • United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), the largest international organization of cities, with which UNESCO signed a cooperation agreement in 2005, took part in the work on the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, on the Coalitions of Cities against Racism and on urban development, thereby promoting those programmes with its city networks. • “The Practical Guide for UNESCO Clubs” and two brochures “UNESCO and cities partners” and “UNESCO and civil society” were published and widely disseminated in the Organization’s official languages to 			

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learned	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>its partners. The 2009 list of UNESCO Clubs is being compiled and will be the subject of the next edition of the International Directory of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations.</p>			
<p>Triangular partnership at the country level between UNESCO, NGOs and National Commissions strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preparation of a practical guide for cooperation with NGOs is in progress. • Adoption by the Executive Board of UNESCO's participation in the Partnership for Progress Programme elaborated by UNDG for better definition of means of cooperation between NGOs and UNCTs. An MoU for the creation of the United Nations Civil Society Trust Fund has been signed between UNESCO and UNDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation with NGOs at national level could be further strengthened with the full cooperation of the field offices and National Commissions in their role of outreach. • Funds to be mobilized to support the Partnership for Progress Programme. 		
<p>Broader support base for UNESCO created as a result of cooperation with parliamentarians, municipal and local authorities as well as UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The network of parliamentary focal points was developed. There are now 107 such points. • Participation by UNESCO in the 119th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) in Geneva in October 2008 and in the Parliamentary Conference on the Global Economic Crisis at IPU in Geneva in May 2009. • The UNESCO Clubs Network has also spread, in particular in the English-speaking countries of the Africa region. Furthermore, the rules on the use of UNESCO's name and logo have been widely and regularly disseminated to the Clubs. There were many information meetings on 34 C/Resolution 86 relating to the Directives concerning the use of the name, acronym, logo and Internet domain names of UNESCO. • For the first time, participation of a dozen Clubs from English-speaking Africa in the "Mandela Challenge" regional seminar of African Clubs in Bamako in November 2008. • Local synergy between local authorities and UNESCO Clubs is being created, in particular in the Africa, Arab States and Europe regions. • UNESCO took an active part in the fourth session of the UN-HABITAT World Urban Forum from 3 to 6 November 2008, in Nanjing, China. UNESCO publications on cities were presented and distributed and several municipalities were thus informed about UNESCO's urban programme. • The coordination of UNESCO's participation in international urban events, in particular the fourth UN-HABITAT World Urban Forum and the CGLU World 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UNESCO Partners' Forum was attended by all external actors who support and defend the ideals of UNESCO. The Forum has been strengthened because it has now superseded the simple framework of the first International Forum of Civil Society, convened on the occasion of the 34th session of the General Conference. • This Forum has mainly demonstrated how important the various partners are to UNESCO's viability, vitality and visibility. The event has also drawn attention to the need for UNESCO to be more open to its various partners and to new prospects for cooperation. It will therefore be able to rely on new support for its action in its fields of competence. 		

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learned	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>Congress, is being pursued.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information tools for cities and local authorities on UNESCO's partnerships with cities were published and the databases for parliamentarians and UNESCO Clubs were developed in order to increase the dissemination of information to UNESCO communities and other potential partners. 			

Paragraph 12029*

5. Improving the visibility and image of UNESCO through efficient administration of UNESCO Prizes

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learned	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>Visibility and impact of UNESCO strengthened through UNESCO Prizes.</p>				

* Transferred to BPI as per DG/Note/08/18 of 21/05/2008

Paragraph 12036

6. Strengthening and diversifying extrabudgetary resources in support of programme priorities and in further pursuance of the related Action Plan

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
<p>Volume of extrabudgetary resources increased with a more diversified resource base.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extrabudgetary contributions received by UNESCO in 2008 amounted to \$307.7 million compared to \$367 million in 2007. The decline in the receipt of voluntary contributions was almost entirely due to a managed process of rationalization of self-benefiting programmes in Brazil and therefore does not represent a risk for the programmatic coherence and impact of the Organization. Figures for 2009 were not available at the time of reporting. UNESCO's extrabudgetary resource base has been diversified over the reporting period. Contributions have been received from new funding sources including a number of emerging donors like China, for South-South cooperation activities, private individuals (Sheikha Fatima Bint Mubarak of UAE), several foundations (including major contributions for Iraq and Gaza from Her Highness Sheikha Mozah's Office, First Lady of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the 2008 decrease in voluntary contributions represents no risk to the programmatic coherence and impact of the Organization, UNESCO must actively seek out new partnerships and new funding opportunities to stabilize the overall volume of resources mobilized. Since the launch of the first Complementary Additional Programme in 2008, the main lessons learned point to the need for much sharper focus on the top priorities for resource mobilization, and more programmatic concentration around larger-scale programmes. A dedicated resource mobilization strategy should be developed with ERC/CFS by each 		

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
	<p>Qatar and UNESCO Special Envoy on Basic and Higher Education, the Hewlett Foundation, the Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahayan Humanitarian Foundation, the Packard Foundation, the Moore Foundation and the Virginio Bruni-Tedeschi Foundation), from the United Nations Central Emergency Fund, and the British Council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mobilization of resources by UNESCO through joint United Nations programming is expanding considerably. Globally, UNESCO is currently participating in more than 82 Joint Programmes out of which 51 are funded by the Spanish MDG-Fund and 19 within the context of the One United Nations Pilot. 	<p>Programme Sector to take forward the resource mobilization effort. These Programme Sector strategies should take into account the distinct donor and partner landscape in each region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure the updating and implementation of the resource mobilization strategy on a sustainable basis, the revised draft strategy will be submitted as an input to Director-General's Task Force IV set up to explore new ideas for partnership and the mobilization of extrabudgetary resources, and shared with staff throughout the house for comment, to capture the knowledge and insights of staff in the field and at Headquarters, and to strengthen their ownership of the strategy and their active involvement in the implementation of the strategy. To obtain feedback from UNESCO's Member States, it will be presented as an Information document at the 185th session of the Executive Board (autumn 2010). 		
<p>Resource mobilization strategic plan implemented involving regular, participatory consultations with actual and potential funding sources;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A resource mobilization strategic plan was drawn up and issued as an INF document at the 180th session of the Executive Board in autumn 2008 (180 EX/37 and 180 EX/INF.5), and is under implementation. Consultations with bilateral donors, multilateral funding sources and private sector partners were organized by ERC/CFS throughout the biennium to review ongoing cooperation and identify opportunities for cooperation in the future. The main priorities and opportunities for the further refinement of the strategy were identified, and will be issued at the beginning of 2010. Cooperation with the private sector was identified as an area with strong potential for additional resource mobilization. In the last quarter of 2009, ERC/CFS undertook a study on UNESCO's cooperation with the private sector to identify best practice and build UNESCO's capacity house-wide to engage with private sector partners. The results of the study will be available in January 2010 and will be incorporated into UNESCO's revised resource mobilization strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The resource mobilization plan is the subject of continuous reflection and revision. Since the issue of the first house-wide strategy in September 2008, the following areas are the subject of specific analysis: ways of increasing UNESCO's participation in joint programming, stocktaking of UNESCO's cooperation with the private sector, building a stronger dimension to UNESCO's resource mobilization efforts, further exploiting the self-benefiting modality for addressing development challenges, especially within middle-income countries; encouraging UNESCO's regional and cluster offices to develop and implement regional and subregional resource mobilization strategies; exploring the value of a more extensive use of fully fledged thematic extrabudgetary programmes, and future-oriented resource management modalities. Through training, staff members will be empowered to participate more fully in the programming and implementation of 	<p>Wherever possible training was combined with other missions and meetings, and organized with other UNESCO services, to achieve cost-effectiveness.</p>	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievement(s)	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability
		extrabudgetary projects, and the mobilization of resources.		
<p>Staff capacities for effective programming and implementation of extrabudgetary activities improved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The introduction at the end of 2007 of new procedures linked to the Complementary Additional Programme required accompanying measures to raise awareness of the new framework, and build capacity for the management and mobilization of extrabudgetary resources. • Over the reporting period training was given collectively to the Heads of field offices in Asia and the Pacific, and the Heads of field offices of the Latin America and Caribbean region. Regional Training was conducted for Programme Specialists in the Africa, Central Asia and LAC regions, and training was given to the following individual field offices: Addis Ababa, Amman, Bangkok, Beijing, Bujumbura, Dakar, Dar es Salaam, Dhaka, Doha, Harare, Iraq, Maputo, Montevideo, Moscow, New Delhi, Santiago, Tehran, Windhoek • In response to demand from certain Sectors, training was also delivered to Headquarter-based staff. Evaluation of a cross section of the above training activities confirmed the relevance of such training and high user satisfaction. • To support staff in the programming of extrabudgetary projects and programmes for 35 C/5 CAP, detailed guidelines were prepared in close consultation with BSP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first experience of preparing a Complementary Additional Programme of targeted/projected extrabudgetary activities (CAP) revealed that staff at Headquarters and in the field require more guidance and support in the preparatory phase. For this reason, detailed guidelines were prepared with BSP on how to prepare outlines under the CAP relating to document 35 C/5. • For the future, it will be important to supplement existing training material on extrabudgetary activities with guidelines for staff in Headquarters and the field to help them engage more effectively in communication related to resource mobilization. • Drawing on the preliminary findings of the study on UNESCO's engagement with the private sector, specific guidelines and training material will be developed for staff members on cooperation with the private sector. 		