



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 - 31 December 2008)

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: \$3 357

Actual: \$1 718

Paragraph 12009

1. Strengthening relations with Member States

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<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 strengthened, in particular on the occasion of official visits by the Director-General in Europe and North America (16) (Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Denmark, Israel, Italy, Former Republic of Macedonia, Greece, Liechtenstein, Norway, Russian Federation, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America), in the Arab States and Territories (4) (Jordan, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Palestinian Autonomous Territories), in the Asia and the Pacific region (15) (China, Cook Islands, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Malaysia, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu). • Cooperation with Member States strengthened in particular on the occasion of the Director-General's meetings with Ministers, Ambassadors, Permanent Delegates and Members of the Executive Board. During the first year of the biennium, the Director-General met with 88 Ministers and other authorities from Europe and North America, 33 from the Arab States, 70 from Asia and the Pacific and 32 from Latin America and the Caribbean region. • In addition, the Secretariat organized 20 information meetings for Permanent Delegates and observers. • Further steps have been taken to promote the universality of UNESCO, in particular on the occasion of the Director-General's first official visit to the Principality of Liechtenstein. • Cooperation with regional and interregional groups of Member States has been 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harnessing the inputs of the sectors and services concerned to the briefings of the Director-General in a comprehensive and timely manner remains challenging. The coordination of action among the various parties concerned in the preparation and organization of the Director-General's encounters with representatives of Member States is thus an area that needs further improvements. The proactive involvement of the field offices concerned proved to be an important prerequisite in the successful organization of the Director-General's visits to Member States. 			

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
	strengthened notably through meetings with the Director-General and technical support provided to G77 and regional groups (GRULAC/ASPAC).				
Extrabudgetary funds mobilized in support of programme priorities of selected countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extrabudgetary funds have been successfully mobilized through existing and expanded contacts to reach new potential donors. 				
Electronic databases on cooperation with Member States and Associate Members updated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country profile documents have been updated for 20 Member States, using the "briefings" prepared for the Director-General's official visits and the process is ongoing for all regions. The internal version of these documents, which present in a factual way the state of cooperation between UNESCO and its Member States, is available on the ERC Intranet website. ERC continued to participate with these documents in the updating of the geographical entry of the Portal, namely for the preparation of mini-profiles by country. The publication on the Portal of thematic information by country in the fields of Education, 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. Furthermore, ERC contributes to this geographical entry of the Portal by publishing data on official relations and National Commissions. This information is provided via ERC databases, which are regularly updated and also available for consultation on the ERC Intranet website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For certain countries, briefings need updating with contributions of sectors and field offices which are essential for reviewing and updating the draft documents available in ERC and prepare summaries on UNESCO's activities. The general information available in ERC databases is regularly updated and reliable. The quality and the level of updates of information regarding the cooperation activities with Member States necessitate further enhancement. 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 should be more closely associated in this data collection exercise on the precise level and status of cooperation with Member States. Some form of delegation to field units could be considered in the longer term. Link with UNESCO Country Programming Documents (UCPDs) could further enhance the scope of activities undertaken for the benefit of Member States. 	There are no real specific resources allocated to this project. ERC usually works with interns in order to collect necessary data.		

Paragraph 12016

2. Enhancing the role and capacity of National Commissions

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Effective contribution of National Commissions to the preparation, implementation and evaluation of UNESCO's programmes secured.</p>	<p>(1) 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 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 process and thus contributed to the formulation and evaluation of UNESCO's programmes for 2010-2011.</p> <p>(2) 27 cluster consultations were organized as one of the segments and parts of these regional consultations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These bottom-up consultations and quadrennial conferences constituted good opportunities for Commissions' reflection and debate on UNESCO's strategic programme objectives and priorities. Conducting consultations at country level with the authorities and the intellectual communities/partners concerned prior to the regional consultations could increase the effectiveness of Commissions' participation. This will necessitate: (1) strengthening their networking with local experts and partners; (2) receiving the relevant questionnaire sufficiently in advance. Increased preparation prior to the regional consultations would increase the impact of these meetings. • Cluster consultations held during the regional consultations, although useful, appeared sometimes too short with limited effect. Efficiency could be increased if National Commissions met within their clusters before the regional consultation. • New approach of the National Commissions meeting tested in Europe and North America region are generally welcomed by this region's Commissions and will need consolidation at future events. This experience will be shared with National Commissions from other regions allowing them to benefit and if needed review the organization of their future regional consultations. 			

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Cooperation between National Commissions and UNESCO field offices strengthened within the framework of the decentralization strategy and the United Nations reform arrangements.</p>	<p>(1) National Commissions' representatives participated in and contributed to the work of UNESCO Decentralization Review Task Force (DRTF) (Paris, 3-4 December 2007, 25-27 February 2008 and 20-23 January 2009), notably with regard to the positioning of National Commissions in this process.</p> <p>(2) Thematic sessions on United Nations "Delivering as One" and involvement of National Commissions in this process were arranged during the regional consultations to raise Commissions' awareness of and prepare them to participate in the United Nations reform.</p> <p>(3) Training workshops were held in the Pacific (Marshall and Solomon Islands) and in Africa (Rwanda, Lesotho and Madagascar) within the framework of the UNESCO and Germany Funds-in-Trust agreement;</p> <p>(4) A meeting was organized in Hanoi in November 2008 for National Commissions from United Nations pilots and UNDAF roll-out countries to analyze past experiences and best practices about the involvement of National Commissions in country programming processes, and to develop strategies for their future participation in upcoming exercises and their implementation.</p> <p>(5) A meeting of National Commissions from developed and well-resourced countries was held at Headquarters on 20 January 2009 to discuss how Commissions from developed countries could better contribute to the decentralization and UNESCO's engagement in "One UN" as well as helping the capacity-building of Commissions from developing countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Commissions and field offices should communicate with each other on a more regular basis and enhance their interface and cooperation in the "Delivering as One" context. Throughout 2008, Commissions and field offices had many opportunities to exchange views and information on this aspect. More effort will be needed in this regard in 2009. With the new UNESCO-UNDP MoU and Hanoi Recommendations on United Nations country programming and National Commissions' involvement, changes in working habits should occur and best practices will be developed. There might be a need to review and update the Guidelines for Interface and Cooperation between field offices and National Commissions, taking into account new developments with regard to "Delivering as One". It is necessary for Headquarters and field offices to further advocate for and enhance the capacities of National Commissions through different means and different occasions. The extrabudgetary funding sources made available to the Secretariat in the current biennium (German, Spanish and Bulgarian funds) and the cooperation with some experienced Commissions open new prospects and momentum to promote North-South and South-South cooperation and partnerships among the Commissions. 			

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	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Greater degree of involvement and contribution to United Nations system mechanisms ensured.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO participated in the 2008 sessions of the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) held in Bern (28-29 April) and in New York (24-25 October). Two reports on the CEB discussions and actions to be taken were disseminated within the Secretariat. Main achievements of UNESCO: (1) UNESCO has been designated as one of the permanent members of the newly established UNDG Advisory Group. The Group, which is composed of 10 permanent and three rotational members (for a period of one year), shall provide assistance and guidance to the UNDG Chair; (2) within the framework of 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. Furthermore, UNESCO is actively preparing for the 2009 spring session of CEB which is scheduled to be held in Paris in April 2009 (the regular session of the CEB will be held at UNESCO Headquarters). • UNESCO participated in the 2008 substantive session of ECOSOC held in New York (30 June-25 July). A report was prepared and disseminated within the Secretariat for appropriate follow-up to sectors/services concerned. A summary of the report was also sent to the Permanent Delegations for their information. UNESCO was represented in ECOSOC session at the highest level, with the Director-General attending the high-level policy debate and chairing a ministerial breakfast roundtable which raised its profile in Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) policy. In addition, UNESCO participated in other segments and made statements on numerous occasions. • UNESCO participated actively in the debates of the 63rd session of the General Assembly. This participation had a high-level representation: the Director-General attended the high-level meetings on the Millennium Development Goals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great sense of teamwork prevailed between ERC, BSP, ODG and programme sectors for the preparation of the briefing of the Director-General for CEB sessions. • Effective in-house information sharing and coordination. • UNESCO's active participation in the 2008 ECOSOC session 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 a panellist, in many roundtable discussions which are organized during the forthcoming sessions of ECOSOC 2009, 2010 and 2011, and, most importantly, by organizing and leading such roundtables when their themes are relevant to UNESCO's mandate. 			

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
	<p>and on Africa's development needs, as well as several side events organized on this occasion in New York. UNESCO also participated in the General Assembly sub-Committee meetings which examine matters of relevance to UNESCO's work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO participated in 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. Participation in the following meetings should be noted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commission for Social Development (New York, 6-15 February 2008); - Thirty-ninth session of the Statistical Commission (New York, 26-29 February 2008); - Inter-Agency Consultative Group meeting on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries (United Nations Headquarters, 15 February 2008); - Eleventh session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (Geneva, 26-30 May 2008); - Sixteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (New York, 5-16 May 2008); - Special meeting of ECOSOC on the global food crisis (New York, 20 May 2008); - 303rd session of the Governing Body of ILO (Geneva, 18-21 Nov 2008). • The Director-General met with Mr Francisco Galmido-Velez, Representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on 24 April 2008 and with Mr Kiyotaka Akasaka, Under-Secretary-General for Communications and Public Information and United Nations Coordinator for Multilingualism, on 18 June 2008. • UNESCO participated in the first technical meeting organized by ILO in the framework of the ILO Toolkit for Mainstreaming Employment and Decent Work Knowledge Sharing Platform 				

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	<p>(Geneva, 26 May 2008).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2010-2011 (35 C/5), a consultation letter transmitting the said document was sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the organizations of the United Nations system for comments. 				
<p>Efficient online system of information and coordination on United Nations-related issues maintained.</p>	<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, an efficient online system of information maintained and improved in order to make it a tool for house-wide information and coordination. 				
<p>Substantive input to United Nations documents and reports, and to inter-agency and intergovernmental meetings arranged.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO contributed to the United Nations Secretary-General's reports to the substantive session of ECOSOC for 2008 and to the 63rd session (2008) of the General Assembly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to sustainable development (ECOSOC); The role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16 (ECOSOC); Promoting an integrated approach to rural development in developing countries for poverty eradication and sustainable development, taking into account current challenges (ECOSOC); Genetic privacy and non-discrimination (ECOSOC); Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control (ECOSOC); Information concerning the economic and social issues in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and activities undertaken by UNESCO in those Territories (GA); Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations (GA); 				

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by USA against Cuba (GA); - Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy (GA); - Report to the 17th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development • UNESCO submitted the following full reports to the General Assembly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of the International Plan of Action for the United Nations Literacy Decade (GA); - Communication for Development Programmes in the United Nations system (GA); - Interim Report of the activities carried out during the initial months of the International Year of Languages (GA); - Report on International Decade for Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010 (GA). • A report was 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. • Contributions regarding countries' positions within the United Nations system were prepared for the briefings of the Director-General's visits to Member States. 				
<p>Greater synergies and improved cooperation between intergovernmental organizations and UNESCO ensured.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation strengthened with ISESCO through the holding of the 10th UNESCO/ISESCO Joint Committee Meeting held at UNESCO Headquarters from 25 to 27 March 2008 to discuss cooperation programme proposals for 2008-2009. It concluded with the signature, on 21 April 2008 in Paris, of a new programme of cooperation for 2008-2009. This agreement includes 128 projects totalling some US \$5 million, covering education, natural sciences, social and human sciences, culture, communication and information and external relations. A follow-up and coordination meeting is scheduled to be held in Rabat, in February 2009, in order to evaluate the activities implemented in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visibility of UNESCO increased on the cooperation with IGOs thanks to the active participation of UNESCO in the meetings of their governing bodies. The commitment of programme sectors and field offices in the preparation of the UNESCO/ISESCO programme of cooperation for 2008-2009 has once again strengthened the Organization's cooperation with ISESCO which has become a solid partner for UNESCO. The 128 jointly financed activities bear 			

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	<p>2008 and to agree on the details of the activities to be implemented in 2009.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO actively participated in and contributed to the preparation of the 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) through the preparation of two reports synthesizing the cooperation of UNESCO with these organizations. • 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 increased collaboration between both organizations for the benefit of Member States in fields of common interest such as education, communication, environmental protection and natural disaster risk reduction. • UNESCO also participated in several meetings of IGOs: 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). • For the preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2010-2011 (35 C/5), a consultation letter was sent to IGOs maintaining relations with UNESCO for comments. Their input was analysed by BSP and ERC. 	<p>testimony to a very successful and sustainable partnership between UNESCO and ISESCO since 1984, allowing achievement of the common goals of development, peace and dialogue in the Arab, African and Asian regions.</p>			

Paragraph 12027

4. Developing a culture of partnerships with civil society

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>UNESCO-NGO cooperation framework rationalized and expanded.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of statutory relations with NGOs and foundations resulted in the admission of 10 NGOs to operational relations, the reclassification of one NGO to formal associate relations, and the renewal of formal relations with 15 NGOs and four foundations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater rationalization and expansion of relations with NGOs continues to be pursued. 			

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Sectors were consulted on NGOs who do not have official relations with whom they work, with a view to establishing official relations with them. • Participation in NGLS annual CSO-focal points meeting. 				
<p>Parliamentarians and civil society involved in programme planning and implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO Committee of the Executive Board continued to be revitalized by organizing participative 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 UNESCO Reform; human rights in an era of globalization, strengthening partnerships. • 2008 DPI-NGO conference was successfully organized at UNESCO in coordination with United Nations/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 different regions. • Active cooperation with the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee in organizing the sessions of the NGO Committee of the Executive Board and the DPI-NGO conference on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the UDHR; Secretariat's participation in the various meetings of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee and Joint Programmatic Commissions; participation in the International Day meeting of UNESCO NGOs, organized by the Liaison Committee on the theme of Human Rights. • Questionnaires on document 35 C/5 addressed to all NGOs with official relations status; NGOs participation in the regional consultation meetings of document 35 C/5. Their responses were analysed by BSP and ERC. • Raising partners' awareness of UNESCO's priority programmes by organizing inter-parliamentary meetings in order to encourage the designation of focal points and secure support for UNESCO priorities. <p>Participation by parliamentarians in the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need to enhance the participation of NGOs from developing countries in the international meetings and events. For this purpose, means and resources to help such NGOs need to be identified. <p>• The establishment of a standing</p>			

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	<p>implementation of the Organization's programmes consolidated, in particular through the establishment of a standing committee for cooperation with UNESCO in the Romanian Parliament. UNESCO's 92 parliamentary focal points and partner inter-parliamentary organizations have actively drawn their parliaments' attention to the ratification of UNESCO international conventions, notably those which have not yet entered into force.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the activities of regional federations of clubs. Development of the Movement's regional coordinating bodies. <p>UNESCO organized the Congress of the UNESCO Clubs Movement of the Latin America and the Caribbean Region, held in Panama City in June 2008, with a view to establishing a regional federation of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations for the only region that has no such federation. The Congress focused on themes identified on the basis of the fields of activity of the region's clubs, in particular EFA, cultural diversity and the promotion of human rights and democracy. At the end of the Congress, the Federation of Clubs for UNESCO of the Latin American and the Caribbean Region was established.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO supported and participated actively in the second Congress of the European Federation of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations held at its Headquarters in December 2008. • Revitalization of the Forum of African Parliamentarians for Education (FAPED), particularly in regard to institutional matters, through increased support for FAPED and the Forum of Arab Parliamentarians for Education (FARPED) training seminars. <p>At the request of the Executive Board of FARPED, UNESCO organized the second session of the Forum, 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), which was held in Beirut in July 2008. The second session aimed to strengthen action by parliamentarians in the Arab</p>	<p>committee for cooperation with UNESCO in the Romanian Parliament should be emulated by other parliaments. At the time of writing, it is the only such body.</p>			

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
	<p>world in support of the EFA goals. One working meeting was devoted to the submission by FARPED members of parliamentary activity reports on EFA. Those reports therefore show that the six EFA goals have been taken into account in the parliamentary agendas of FARPED members. At the end of the meeting, the participants adopted a declaration aimed at having a direct impact on the preparation of legislation and the adoption of national budgets, and in order to give practical effect to EFA programmes. The term of office of the members of the Executive Board of FARPED was renewed for one more year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building of operational capacities of FASPPED and establishment of other parliamentary forums. <p>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 followed the work of 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. The statutes of FASPPED (including its objectives) and the Jakarta Declaration (including its plan of action and strategy) were adopted by the participants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalization of the African Confederation of Clubs through support for the activities of the regional federations of clubs and through the development of the Movement's regional coordinating bodies. <p>In the context of the implementation of the Medium-Term Strategy, in which Africa is a global priority and the 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. The</p>				

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
	<p>conference was opened by the President of the Republic of Mali and was attended by some 800 participants, including five ministers in the Government of Mali, local politicians (Governor and Mayor of Bamako), parliamentarians and club members. 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"> • Support for the World Federation of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations (WFUCA) and for the building of its operational capacities. • UNESCO participated in and facilitated the meeting of the Executive Board of WFUCA in August 2008 in Yekaterinburg, which ended with the adoption of a WFUCA revitalization plan of action that provided for the appointment of an acting Secretary-General and for a permanent WFUCA Bureau. • <i>The Practical Guide for UNESCO Clubs</i>, the brochure <i>UNESCO and cities partners</i> and <i>L'UNESCO et la société civile</i> have been published and broadly disseminated in several languages to UNESCO's partners. <p>Updating of the International Directory of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations.</p>		<p>A UNESCO Clubs database is being compiled in order to improve the dissemination of information to UNESCO communities and other potential partners.</p>		
<p>Triangular partnership at the country level between UNESCO, NGOs and National Commissions strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract finalized for the development of a database of NGOs including mapping of national branches of NGOs with official relations status with UNESCO. • Consultations with all the stakeholders for the preparation of a guide to strengthen the cooperation with NGOs. • Following the proposition of the Director-General, the Executive Board requested the participation of UNESCO in the Partnership for Progress Programme elaborated by UNDG for better definition of means of cooperation between NGOs and UNCTs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation with NGOs at national level should be further strengthened with the full cooperation of the field offices and National Commissions in their role of outreach. • Funds to be identified to support the Partnership for Progress Programme. 			
<p>Broader support base for UNESCO created as a result of cooperation with</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network of parliamentary focal points developed. The number of focal points rose from 72 to 92. 				

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>parliamentarians, municipal and local authorities, as well as UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO participation in the 119th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), held in Geneva in October 2008. • 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. • For the first time, participation of a dozen clubs from English-speaking Africa in the "Mandela Challenge" regional seminar of African clubs, were held in Bamako, in November 2008. Good use of the name and logo of UNESCO by clubs. • Local synergy between local authorities and UNESCO clubs is being initiated, 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 programmes. • The main cities-related activities will be carried out in 2009. • Publication of information tools for cities and local authorities, on UNESCO's partnerships with cities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of the logo in accordance with the guidelines. The guidelines are not always properly received by the clubs. More information sessions should be held for clubs, and cooperation between clubs and National Commissions should be improved in some countries. • Further mobilize local authorities and United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) in support of UNESCO action. 			

Paragraph 12029*

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

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<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	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Volume of extrabudgetary resources increased with a more diversified resource base.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately US \$190 million has been mobilized for the complementary Additional Programme with reference to the first nine months of 2008, which seems to be comparable to the previous years. While governmental sources continue to remain the bedrock of UNESCO's extrabudgetary contributions, diversification of funding sources is continuing smoothly, particularly with new contributions coming from private sector partners and the increased support of emerging bilateral funding partners such as Russian Federation, China, and countries from Eastern Europe. Resources mobilized in the context of joint United Nations Programming and operations financed from grants from the World Bank are also increasing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved coherence and complementarity of these extrabudgetary contributions with regular programme ensured with the implementation and update of the complementary Additional Programme. Need to ensure reinforced staff capacities on extrabudgetary modalities, including fundraising, implementation and monitoring. Given the recent world financial crisis, to maintain the same level of extrabudgetary contributions received during the previous biennium is also a new challenge. 	<p>Participation in joint United Nations programming may be more cost effective than stand-alone United Nations agency projects at country level.</p>		
<p>Resource mobilization strategic plan implemented involving regular, participatory consultations with current and potential funding sources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Extrabudgetary Resource Mobilization strategy was elaborated and presented to the Executive Board at its 180th session (180 EX/INF.5). The strategy is currently implemented in collaboration with programme sectors and the UNESCO field offices, which are playing the leading role in resource mobilization, particularly in the context of joint United Nations Programming. Several meetings with donors' representatives (including during review meetings) were undertaken in order to continue to advocate for the content of the complementary Additional Programme and to seek donors' particular interest in the proposed programmes and projects. In parallel, as foreseen in the Extrabudgetary Action Plan, the semestrial update of the complementary Additional Programme for projected/targeted extrabudgetary activities was launched in August 2008. The consolidation of the updated complementary Additional Programme is currently ongoing and should be finalized by the end of January 2009. The database containing the first version of the complementary Additional Programme has been regularly updated in order to reflect the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given the comments expressed by several Members States during the autumn session of the Executive Board, the complementary Additional Programme may attract more resources if it is updated and revised in order to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> better reflect the links of the proposed activities with the expected results of the UNESCO Regular Programme; give priority to the Programme approach instead of the project approach, which has been criticized by some donors; take further into account the ownership of the proposed activities by the beneficiary countries. 	<p>Efforts to develop a more coordinated approach to resource mobilization with the active participation of field offices and sectors, and to factor resource mobilization into meetings, and missions planned by the Programme Sectors.</p>		

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
	<p>contributions received from the donors to support the planned activities.</p>				
<p>Staff capacities for effective programming and implementation of extrabudgetary activities improved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to improve the implementation and monitoring of extrabudgetary activities, specific guidance for the establishment of Sector Alert systems were given to sectors and field offices. The basic architecture of the Sector Alert systems based on quarterly information issued by BB on under-performing projects, and quarterly reviews of extrabudgetary projects by sectors, is now in place and being refined with the continued assistance of ERC/CFS. • An information meeting on the complementary Additional Programme of targeted/projected extrabudgetary activities was organized in June 2008 for all staff of the UNESCO Secretariat. • In addition, several training sessions were implemented with UNESCO field offices including in Manila, Panama, Bangkok, Jakarta, Moscow, Dakar, Teheran, Dhaka, Maputo and Beijing. The purpose of these sessions was to sensitize and train UNESCO staff on the new procedures and tools linked to the complementary Additional Programme and the related resource mobilization strategy. • Resources mobilized in the context of joint United Nations programming including the Spain UNDP MDG Achievement Fund have increased. ERC/CFS continues to work closely with BSP and Programme Sectors to advise field offices on opportunities and modalities for participation, and monitor approved programmes. • Furthermore, the Sector has been entrusted with the Secretariat of the Implementation Agreement Review Committee (Item 513 of the Manual on Implementation Partners). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the main challenges is the establishment of strong monitoring systems at the level of individual field offices. 	<p>The opportunity is taken to organize training of field office and Headquarter staff in the context of programmed missions and meetings for other purposes and deliver combined training with other central services.</p>		