



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)

Major Programme IV – Culture

Part II – Programmes and programme related services

II.A – Programmes

MAJOR PROGRAMME IV – CULTURE

Biennial sectoral priority 1 (principal priority): Promoting cultural diversity through the safeguarding of the heritage in its various dimensions and the enhancement of cultural expressions

Para. 04016 - MLA 1: Protecting and conserving immovable cultural and natural properties, in particular through the effective implementation of the World Heritage Convention

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)

Planned: \$4 551

Actual: \$1 973

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Management of the World Heritage Centre improved to address rapidly and effectively the challenges in the implementation of the Convention.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of the World Heritage Centre improved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A DG Blue Note (DG/08/01, Jan. 08) clarified the Centre's structure; a memo (ADG/CLT/08/021, Feb. 08) has enabled a greater administrative flexibility for WHC. - Recruitment of 2 Heads of Unit (SPU and AFR) finalized (Oct/Dec. 08); recruitment of a D1 post of Deputy Director for Management and a P4 post for Head of LAC Unit) on going as of December 08. - A Steering Committee (ADG/CLT, ADG/SC, DIR/WHC and DIR/SC/EES) holds periodic meetings. • Effective support to the World Heritage Committee (documents and follow-up on decisions): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information meetings for Committee members (informal on Jan. 08, formal on May 08); 2 meetings of the open-ended Working Group for the reflection on the procedures of election of WH Committee members were held (Jan. & May 08); - 32nd session of the WH Committee (Quebec, July 2008): financing by the WH Fund of the participation of 12 Committee members from LDCs or LIEs; 37 working documents and 18 information documents prepared; Report of Decisions finalized on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenge: upon decision by the WH Committee about the financing of posts under WH Fund, an internal reorganization of WHC's staff took place (Aug.08) in order to assure smooth transition into new managing system. • Global challenge for WH Committee support: precarious contractual situation of half of POL staff. This situation was partially corrected by the transfer of 2 posts to POL Unit. • Other challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very tight production deadlines with few staff members. To overcome this, the length of documents has been reduced; - Number of decisions adopted during the WH Committee session (289 in 2008) becomes 			

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	<p>31 August 2008;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reactive monitoring missions requested by the WH Committee undertaken (WH Fund and EXB financing); - 10 meetings held in 2008 as a follow-up to a Committee's decision (WH Fund and EXB financing). 	<p>difficult to manage.</p>			
<p>A more representative, credible and balanced World Heritage List, with particular reference to the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific regions.</p>	<p>Ratifications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new ratifications in 2008, but discussions on going with Singapore and Brunei, and Cook Islands. • Quebec, July 2008: representativity and credibility of the WH List improved through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 successful nominations for non-represented countries: Papua New Guinea, San Marino, Saudi Arabia and Vanuatu; - 5 successful nominations for under-represented regions: 2 from Africa, 2 from the Pacific region, 1 from the Caribbean region; - 3 successful nominations for under-represented categories; - the submission of 2 nominations files from Africa in 2008; - the on-going preparation of 14 nomination files in Africa; - 15 World Heritage focal points of Arab region trained in drafting the retrospective statements of Outstanding Universal Value; - 17 professionals of 8 francophone countries trained during a 2-day workshop on nomination process for natural heritage, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso (May 2008); - 20 professionals of 9 anglophone countries trained during a 2-week workshop on WH nomination process in Sehlabathebe, Lesotho (Nov. 08) – Funded by the African World Heritage Fund. • Proper identification of sites for potential inscription of the WH List through the preparation or revision of Tentative Lists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 States Parties submitted their first 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenge: only 10 countries have not ratified the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> yet, which makes it difficult to get new ratifications. 			

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	<p>Tentative List in 2008;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 24 States Parties revised their Tentative Lists in 2008; - the identification of potential WH sites for forests in Congo basin (expert meeting, Brazzaville, March 08 – EXB funding). <p>• Trans-national serial nominations in progress, entailing a strong cooperation between States Parties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 trans-national nominations are being assessed for submission to the World Heritage Committee at its 33rd session (Sevilla, 2009); - trans-national serial nominations projects ongoing in Asia (Silk Roads, Altai Mountains, Tien Shan, Central Asian Petroglyphs, Hirkanian Forest), Europe and North America (11 projects, such as Mid Atlantic Ridge, Viking Culture and Alpine Region) and Latin America (Qhapaq Ñan); 	<p>• Global challenge: ensuring that trans-national serial nominations meet the standards of OUV (including authenticity and integrity) and are workable in achieving effective protection and management. An expert meeting was hosted by Germany to discuss and address this challenge.</p>			
<p>World Heritage information, education and knowledge management tools developed and the network of partners expanded.</p>	<p>• Integrated knowledge management system developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International Assistance request format online and launch of the Periodic Reporting online form for the Arab region; both formats are linked together and to the WH List, enriching the information on WH properties; - start integration of the UNESDOC data into search and publications sections of WHC's website. <p>• Educational projects and awareness-raising activities developed for a better knowledge of the WH Convention worldwide through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 educational activities currently carried out, including the 3rd cycle of the WH Fellowships and 6 activities in the framework of the "World Heritage in Young Hands" Programme; - Production of promotional material: WH Maps 2007-2008 and 2008-2009, InfoKit on WH and WH Brochure (updated versions), World Heritage Desk Diary 2009, World 	<p>• Challenge: necessity to secure long term funding to create a permanent position of web master for the development and maintenance of the web site.</p>	<p>Additional funding has been leveraged from EXB sources (including WHF), to reinforce the impact and effectiveness of activities.</p>		

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	<p>Heritage Calendar 2009;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publication in French, English and Spanish of 4 issues of the WH Magazine and of 25 bimonthly online issues of Forum UNESCO University and Heritage Newsletter; - Aksum visibility: press meeting, press conference; 60 minutes/UNESCO HQs; special WH magazine issue on Aksum; - awareness-raising activities currently undertaken by UNESCO Field Offices: Dar-Es-Salaam, Ramallah, New Delhi. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network of partnerships expanded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 partnerships signed in 2008; - 14 partnerships currently under discussion. 				
<p>National capacities for the conservation and management of heritage properties strengthened, including for World Heritage in Danger and, in particular, in post-conflict and post-disaster countries and, in the African context, in cooperation with the African World Heritage Fund.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 300 officials and different stakeholders trained in 2008 in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean, in the field of site management or management plan (for cultural or natural sites), interpretation (guides training), risk preparedness, in order to develop capacities in States Parties for a better management of sites. • Terra 2008 Conference to launch Earthen Architecture Programme 2007-2017 (funding: WH Fund) in Bamako, Mali, attended by 450 international participants of 65 countries (Feb. 2008). • Launching of the 2nd cycle of Periodic Reporting (Arab region) to provide an assessment of the application of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> by the Arab State Parties. • Operational projects involving women were implemented in post-conflict or post disaster situations: in Sudan (preparation of a management plan for Meroe), Afghanistan (for Jam, Herat and Bamiyan), Palestinian Territories (activities of Ramallah Office on cultural landscapes), China (post-earthquake assistance for 2 WH sites), Montenegro, Bosnia (Mostar) and Macedonia (Ohrid). 		<p>Additional funding has been leveraged from EXB sources (including WHF), to reinforce the impact and effectiveness of the activities.</p> <p>The development and introduction of on-line training tools would be another way of ensuring the effectiveness of training courses.</p>		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings of the ICCs (RP financing) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Iraq: Sub-Committee Babylon held on June 2008; - The 17th Technical session and 15th Plenary Session of the ICC Angkor were held (200 participants each); - ICC Afghanistan could not be held due to security reasons. • List of World Heritage in Danger <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no property removed from this List in Quebec, July 2008, but no one added; - activities on going in sites on the Danger List in Ethiopia (Simien NP), Senegal (Niokolo Koba NP), in DR Congo (5 sites), Tanzania (Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara), Yemen (Zabid), Kosovo (Dečani and Peć), Azerbaijan (Baku), Ecuador (Galápagos), Chile (Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpetre works); - In Ethiopia, Aksum Re-erection of the Obelisk Project (Italian FIT) successfully carried out; completion of the restoration works expected for December 2008; multidisciplinary conservation studies in view of restoring the Lalibela churches (funding: Norway FIT). 				
Assistance provided for the future establishment of the Pacific World Heritage Fund.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress made towards the establishment of the Pacific WH Fund. • A Pacific Islands World Heritage Workshop was organized (Australia, October 2008), financed through WH Fund and the newly established Australian FIT. During the workshop, representatives from the Pacific Islands countries and heritage experts produced draft Terms of References for a feasibility study on the future establishment of the financing mechanism of the Pacific WH Fund. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenge: a FIT arrangement was considered for the establishment of the Fund but not found feasible to meet the needs. A consultation meeting is foreseen to explore other types of arrangements. 			
Sustainable tourism promoted and local communities empowered with regard to the management and conservation of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable development projects implemented (RP and EXB funds) with the participation of local communities with the focus on women in Tanzania (Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara), 				

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World Heritage sites.	<p>China (Three Parallel Rivers Project), India (Indian Heritage Passport Programme), Vietnam (Hoi An and Phong Nha Khe Bang), Morocco (Ksar Ait Ben Haddou) and Sudan (Gebel Barkal).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective partnerships established with other relevant United Nations, governmental and non-governmental organizations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WHC, IUCN, ICOMOS, ICCROM, WCPA Tourism Task Force and World Bank developed draft guidelines and a draft revised nomination format addressing public-use and tourism planning at WH sites; - start of a tourism observatory at Huangshan between WHC, UNWTO and China; - WWF-Tour Operator Initiative Meso-American Reef Project, implemented with WHC's advice; - Ongoing TNC/UNF Project at Sian Ka'an, Belize Barrier Reef, Canaima and Noel Kempff on public use planning activities; - Ongoing activities of the Learning Network of South America sites, a joint training effort of WHC, WWF Intl and the Netherlands, focusing on the mechanisms for generating revenues at WH sites. 				
World Heritage sites protected, through intersectoral action, against the impact of new global challenges	<p>Climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy document on the <i>Impact of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties</i> printed as brochure in English and French (4,000 copies); it identifies research needs, synergies between conventions and UN agencies and legal questions related to climate change impact on World Heritage properties. • The UNESCO-Flanders FIT Project 'Preservation of the Frozen Tombs of the Altai Mountains' contributed to developing adaptation strategies to reduce the impact of Climate Change on similar properties. <p>Urbanization pressure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An expert meeting finalized the draft of a recommendation concerning the safeguarding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenge: raising funds to develop and implement pilot projects at specific World Heritage sites, especially in developing countries so as to define best practices for the strategy on climate change. • Global challenge for urbanization: accommodate the needs for modernization and investment in 			

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	<p>and contemporary role of Historic areas (Nov. 2008) for presentation to the Executive Board in April 2009.</p> <p>Unsustainable tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Galapagos (Ecuador) received support from WH Fund to improve tourism concession system. 	World Heritage cities and historic centres without compromising their Outstanding Universal Value.			

Biennial sectoral priority 1 (principal priority): Promoting cultural diversity through the safeguarding of the heritage in its various dimensions and the enhancement of cultural expressions

Para. 04017 - MLA 2: Safeguarding living heritage, particularly through the promotion and implementation of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)

Planned: \$3 420

Actual: \$1 741

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
Accession of Member States to, and implementation of, the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage encouraged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 out of 109 Member States have become States Parties to the 2003 Convention during the first half of the biennium (biennium benchmark: 25). 3 Committee meetings, 1 General Assembly session, 1 subsidiary body meeting and 2 Bureau meetings have taken place in 2008 (Biennium benchmark: 3). 112 files have been submitted for inscription on the lists of the Convention (111 for the Representative List, 1 for the Urgent Safeguarding List) in 2008 (Biennium benchmark: 15). 9 out of 12 requests for assistance from the Intangible Heritage Fund have been submitted in 2008 (Biennium benchmark: 20). The benchmarks for the indicator related to this expected result have all been met, and even surpassed. The Committee met in February to finalize the Operational directives for the implementation of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The success of the 2003 Convention (more than half of all UNESCO Member States that have already become party to it, and others are in the process of ratifying) challenges the capacity of the Secretariat to support its implementation. The Convention's programmatic character, based on systems of lists (two lists and a registry of good practices) and the establishment of a Fund, requires appropriate management by the Secretariat and the continuous support of the States Parties and the Convention's statutory bodies in implementing the Convention. The main challenge relates to the available budget, which allow both the processing of materials (e.g. translation of documents, maintenance of databases and a website) as well as staff. The budget foreseen for other activities, such as safeguarding and 	Considering the very high number of activities carried out by the ITH Section, the cost-effectiveness rate for this expected result is very high. The budget allocated to the Organization of Statutory Meetings already has an execution rate of 71%, which means that the upcoming meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee in November 2009, meetings of the Bureau of the Committee (at least two) and of subsidiary bodies (two) will have to be budgeted with reallocation from other budget lines, even though this might not proof sufficient for attaining the results. Additional expenses will be necessary to expand the system to cover nominations for the Urgent Safeguarding List, the accreditation of NGOs, Article 18 proposals, and	<p>A way to support the implementation of the Convention in a sustainable way, when related to providing accession to the international mechanisms of the Convention, would be the production of educational and training material to be used at the local level.</p> <p>The dissemination of information and of training material through, inter alia, UNESCO's website, would also contribute to ensuring the accession to, and implementation of, the Convention.</p>	

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	<p>the Convention. The General Assembly amended and approved the Directives in June 2008, making the Convention fully operational at the international level. States Parties immediately started submitting nomination files for inscription of their intangible heritage on the Representative List. As at 30 September 2008, the Secretariat received 111 files which are currently being processed for submission to the subsidiary body of the Committee in charge of their examination in May 2009. The inscription of more than 15 elements (the biennium benchmark) is expected. The subsidiary body, established during the meeting of the Committee in Istanbul in November 2008 and composed of one State from each electoral group, met on 15 January to discuss its working methods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 States also started submitting requests for international assistance from the ICH Fund, which were discussed (and partially approved) by the Bureau of the Committee in two meetings held respectively in October and in December 2008. 	<p>inventorying projects, needs to be used for supporting the implementation of the Convention.</p>	<p>management of International assistance projects once approved by the Bureau or Committee (i.e., during their implementation).</p>		
<p>International cooperation and safeguarding capacities of Member States and communities strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some 40 safeguarding plans and activities aiming at ensuring the transmission of intangible cultural heritage are currently being executed; many of them are related to the items that the Intangible Heritage Committee incorporated in the Representative List in November 2008 and financed with both regular and extra-budgetary funding, mainly with Japanese and Norwegian Funds in Trust. • In 2008, governmental representatives from 45 African States were trained on the functioning of the Convention and its implementation at the national and international levels during 3 capacity-building sub-regional workshops organized in 2008, financed by regular and extra-budgetary funding (Norwegian FIT). • Governmental representatives from 17 Pacific States were trained on the functioning of the Convention and its implementation after ratification during a sub-regional capacity-building workshop, financed by regular and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close communications with and continued support to local implementing agencies is needed to develop, implement and follow-up. • The organization of sub-regional meetings proved to be very effective in sharing information and good practices among Member States; National consultation meetings on the implications of the ratification of the Convention allowed States to involve most of the national stakeholders, including representatives of the Communities, in the discussion on the possible benefits of ratifying the Convention and the role of each stakeholder, in its implementation. • Member States have requested the 	<p>Concerning the development and implementation of safeguarding projects, staff costs should be included in the projects/programmes supported with extra-budgetary funding in order to hire staff in charge of implementing the projects. The costs of regular staff implied in the monitoring and implementation should also be included in the budgeting of these projects, in order to better support the Secretariat's capacity to implement them.</p> <p>Considering the impact that sub-regional and national capacity-building workshops have on strengthening the involvement of governmental, non-governmental and community stakeholders, the</p>	<p>At this stage, the preparation of all safeguarding project proposals and their implementation are focused on ensuring their sustainability at the long term, both considering the capacity of States Parties in benefiting from the international mechanisms of the Convention, and the implementation of the projects themselves. Sustainability strongly depends on the participation and backing of as many stakeholders as possible, in particular that of the community whose intangible heritage is aimed at being safeguarded.</p>	

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	<p>extra-budgetary funding (Japanese FIT).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three national consultation workshops were organized in the Pacific (Papua New Guinea, Fiji and Tonga) allowing to involve all possible stakeholders in the debate on the possible benefits of implementing the Convention –thus further developing intangible heritage policies, including governmental and non-governmental participants, as well as representatives from communities. This led to the ratification of Papua New Guinea, the first Pacific Member State to do so. • In 2008, UNESCO implement activities in four Arab States concerning the development of safeguarding projects and enhancing cooperation among them. 	<p>organization of additional sub-regional meetings and national consultation workshops. UNESCO's capacity to respond to these requests will depend on the availability of sufficient and qualified staff (in field offices and Headquarters) as well as financial resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As from June 2008 the States Parties of the Convention have the possibility to request funding from the Intangible Heritage Fund for safeguarding and inventorying projects.. In order to ensure the implementation of the main tasks of the Intangible Heritage Section as Secretariat of the 2003 Convention, the budget foreseen for these activities, needs to be used for supporting the implementation of the Convention and its Statutory Organs. 	<p>results obtained with limited regular and extra-budgetary funding are very encouraging.</p> <p>The national consultation meetings were financed with regular and extra-budgetary funding (Japanese FIT).</p> <p>In 2008, UNESCO was also granted support from the European Commission under its EUROMED Heritage IV programme to implement activities in four Arab States concerning the development of safeguarding projects and enhancing cooperation among them. This project is co-financed by UNESCO.</p>		
<p>Capacities for establishing inventories in Member States developed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three Member States have benefitted from the organization of workshops dedicated exclusively to inventorying intangible heritage in line with the Convention; many other safeguarding projects include inventorying as a main component. • In order to share information and further develop the capacity of Member States in inventorying their heritage, extra-budgetary funds (Hungary) have been granted in 2008 for studying six national experiences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As from June 2008 the States Parties of the Convention have the possibility to request funding from the Intangible Heritage Fund for safeguarding and inventorying projects. This allows using the remaining regular funds to other priorities (in particular supporting the statutory bodies and the implementation of the Convention). 		<p>Member States sustain such efforts from State funds; however, an initial UNESCO intervention is important to sustain implementation.</p>	
<p>Enhanced coordination between the 1972 and 2003 Conventions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 projects related to intangible heritage present in World Heritage sites have been carried out in Africa by UNESCO's offices, Dar es Salaam and Nairobi. The first one which concerned the inventorying of intangible heritage in the World Heritage property of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara, has been completed. For the second one, the National Museums of Kenya (NMK) conducted a four weeks fieldwork in the Mount Kulal/ Lake Turkana area in order to identify 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation of the second project was difficult due to the access and communication problems with the parties involved. 	<p>The implementation of projects were possible thanks to the support of extra-budgetary funding (France FIT) and to the cooperation of two CLT MLAs as well as two UNESCO sectors: CLT and SC.</p>	<p>UNESCO (Nairobi) is currently planning to follow up activities with the National Museum of Kenya and the working group on the conservation of Mount Kulal (Man and Biosphere Reserve).</p>	

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	elements of intangible heritage that are useful in resolving conflicts/building peace. The team worked with four communities, particularly elder groups and schools. The draft report is currently under revision.				
Linguistic diversity enhanced, in particular by supporting oral traditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The third edition of the Endangered Languages Atlas is to be launched in 2009, including some 2500 languages. Moreover, a digital version aimed at providing continuously updated information on languages, in an interactive way, is far advanced and has been launched in 2009. The digital atlas has been made possible with the support of Norwegian FIT. Funds are being secured for the continuation of an indicator of linguistic endangerment and diversity for the Biodiversity Convention (CBD). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The success of the first and second editions of the atlas will be strengthened by this third edition and its digital version, which is expected to have a major impact in providing visibility to UNESCO's work in the field of languages. The challenge will be to continue providing quality information in the long term. This will depend on the availability of funding. 	The cost-effectiveness rate of the Atlas activity is very high since it gives an enormous impulse to UNESCO's function as clearing house in a domain which is not covered by any other UN agency. Cooperation with CBD shows the interest by other organizations.	Increase the number of languages included in the Atlas to approximately the 3000 languages considered to be in danger; provide access to additional information for each of the languages included in the Atlas; promote the debate on these languages.	

Para. 04018 - MLA 3: Enhancing the protection of cultural objects, the fight against illicit trafficking in them, and the development of museums, particularly in developing countries

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)

Planned: \$3 458

Actual: \$1 512

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Accession of Member States to, and implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols encouraged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratification: Three new State parties to the 1954 Hague Convention (Chad, Bahrain and Chile), to the 1954 (first) Protocol (Bahrain, Chile, Barbados) and to the 1999 (second) Protocol (Bahrain, Chile and Barbados). This contributed to better protection of cultural property in these Member States. The organization and follow-up of the third meeting of the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and preparation of its third meeting (UNESCO, 4 – 6 June 2008). This meeting developed chapters 4 and 5 of the draft guidelines for the implementation of the 2nd Protocol. Information Kit on the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols updated, in order to widely disseminate those agreements and thus help protect cultural property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of Chapters 6 and 7 of the Draft Guidelines for the implementation of the 1999 Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention, will be undertaken by 4th Meeting of the Committee. 	The obligation to have this Meeting in five languages is extremely costly for the very limited budget of the Section.		

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
Accession of Member States to, and implementation of, the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property encouraged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An international awareness-raising campaign was launched to sensitize the art market and to contribute to fight against illicit trafficking of cultural property in Iraq and elsewhere. • An Andean Workshop on Application of 1970 Convention has been held in Quito, Ecuador from 17 to 19 September, 2008, to assist the Andean Member States in the fight against illicit traffic. • The Ratification of the UNIDROIT Convention by Greece in Jan 2008 and of the 1970 Convention by Chad enhanced the means against illicit traffic. 		<p>EXB funds are being sought.</p> <p>Emirates Airlines has been approached for funding.</p> <p>Czech Republic has provided funds for a training workshop against illicit trafficking.</p>	The awareness campaign enhances the Iraqi implementation plan for the fight against illicit trafficking.	
Accession of Member States to the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage encouraged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratification: Cuba, Slovenia, Montenegro and Barbados. Now twenty ratifications allowed for the entry into force of the Convention on 2 January 2009, which is a significant step towards better protection of underwater heritage. • A sub-regional meeting on the 2001 Convention was organized with high-level participation from European States in London (9 July 2008) to encourage them to ratify. Positive echoes have been received since from several countries, which are now preparing ratification. • The Convention was presented to and endorsed by IKUWA3 (Third International Congress for Underwater Archaeology 10 – 12 July 2008) under UNESCO patronage. It was also presented to the World Archaeology Congress (30 June 2008) and publicly endorsed by it. Raising awareness in professional circles ensures their support for the implementation of the Convention. • Information has been provided to allow progress in the development of National Plans. • A film on the 2001 Convention was prepared, largely contributing to the public awareness of the necessity to protect underwater heritage. 		Delays caused by internal administrative procedures considerably increased the workload of the Section.		
National capacities for the legal and material protection and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training Programs for museum professionals carried out. This improved considerably the 			Training, creating of inventories and building of	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>conservation of movable cultural property strengthened, including through efforts to combat the looting of cultural objects.</p>	<p>quality of conservation of museum collections and security in the countries concerned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Museum collections and building, Indonesia; - Documentation and inventorying, Sri Lanka; - Heritage management and classification of collections, Cameroon; - Running a Museum' for the CIS countries, St Petersburg, Russia; - Risk and Opportunities: Challenges for Museum professionals, Uzbekistan; - National Training on Conservation of materials, St. Lucia; - A two-day museum seminar on capacity building and conservation of heritage in Siem Reap, Cambodia, on 27-28 December 2008. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Museum of Arts and Archeology in Madagascar has completed its community awareness-raising campaign. •Establishment of a regional network for the Museum Study and Training within the Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM): finalized and distributed the Museum Training Institutions survey, which will considerably contribute to better knowledge about conservation and museums. •On-going project for the Georgian Open Air Museum of Ethnography aiming at conservation of traditional timber houses and institutional capacity building. •Safeguarding the Georgia National Museum Ethnographic Film and Photograph Collection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indexing of the entire film collection completed; All photographs archived with annotations; Storage and administrative offices refurbished; - Audio-visual electronic inventory developed to hold the film and photographic material. •Capacities of over 50 African cultural practitioners strengthened, particularly museum personnel in Togo and Ghana. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Administrative difficulties in working relations with museums and national authorities. In some countries better communication channels would have to be set up. 	<p>A proposal was submitted to the donor in November and approved in December for a third phase (a new project for Ukraine was also submitted at request of Norway).</p> <p>Due to continuing fall in USD, additional amounts from RP funds have been used to reinforce the project.</p> <p>Additional funds secured for a Website holding the collection inventory and the development of a collection management policy.</p>	<p>partnerships strengthen national capacities and ensure sustainability.</p>	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventories for museums in Cameroon, Cap Vert, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali and Senegal completed. This is an important step forward in the struggle against illicit traffic of cultural property. • Development of the UNESCO Cultural Heritage Laws Database: 2135 legislations in 163 Member States. This helps all stakeholders in the field of cultural heritage to improve their knowledge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The political context caused some delay in the finalization of one directory. 			
<p>Progress achieved in international efforts concerning the return and restitution of movable cultural property to its country of origin.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in the 5th Meeting of the INTERPOL Expert Group (IEG) on Stolen Cultural Property (Lyon, 4 and 5 March 2008) helped in the fight against illicit traffic. • The Athens international Conference on the Return of Cultural Objects to their countries of origin was organized by UNESCO in cooperation with the Greek authorities at the New Acropolis Museum (17-18 March 2008), to enhance cooperation among States and identify innovative solutions for restitution. • Extraordinary Session of the Intergovernmental Committee held in Seoul, 25-28 November 2008, to review the Committee's work in the last 30 years and strengthen its role for the future. • Role of Committee strengthened through the Andean Workshop on Application of 1970 UNESCO Convention held in Quito, Ecuador. 		<p>Financial contributions received from the governments of Greece, Republic of Korea, China Switzerland and Hungary.</p>		
<p>Capacities for the development of heritage conservation practices and museum policies, particularly in developing countries, strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Museum of Egyptian Civilization (NMEC): Selection of the collections management system in progress after official tender. This is an important step forward in the establishment of an efficient inventory. • Al Ashrafiyya Madrassa Islamic Manuscripts Conservation Centre (Jerusalem): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contract concluded with the Centre for the provision of further materials, tools and equipment; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-year delay in obtaining clearance for equipment halted the Centre's progress and restoration capacities 	<p>Extrabudgetary Special Account: (301EGY4072) Activation of another EXB special account (402EGY9091) for financing of future activities in relation to Egypt</p> <p>EXB: Palestinian Welfare Association</p>		

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An expert in conservation undertook a mission in September to study the needs of the Centre. He returned to the Centre with two experts in November to give intensive training in paper restoration and inventory development. • Preservation of endangered archaeological sites and artefacts of Jawf, Yemen: 3rd catalogue published (on funerary steles collection from Jawf Valley: Arabic/English. • Capacities of the Iraq National Museum in Bagdad enhanced through restoration of its Conservation Laboratories and provision of equipment. • The following publications, in various languages contribute considerably to better knowledge and better museum management in developing countries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publication of the 4th volume of the Cultural Heritage Protection Handbook (Risk and disaster management) published in Arabic/French/English and translated in Luganda, Somali and Kinyarwanda; - "Disaster Risk Management for Museum" in Russian/English/Uzbek languages (2400 copies); - Publication of "Museum International" on a quarterly basis in five languages: Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish. • Museum Section special webpage on the training resource is constantly updated with new linguistic versions (Running a Museum package in Russian, creation of a special page featuring all linguistic versions of the Cultural heritage Protection Handbooks in Vietnamese, Bengali, Mongolian). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to, and availability of, ICT's in developing countries. • Technical difficulties caused some delay of the publication mentioned. 	<p>SOROS Foundation reinforced RP.</p>		
<p>Capacities of national museums as factors of social cohesion strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support to the Dominican Republic for the creation of a communitary museum on silver work and precious stones. Community involvement in the work of the museum improved. 			<p>Establishing close links between museums and local communities is essential to ensure sustainability of the process.</p>	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the Community Museum in Soroly (Mali) completed. Collections prepared and permanent exhibition organized. • A photographic exhibition on the life of the people of Luang Prabang, Laos, was organized. • A concept paper on the establishment of the Asia Pacific Water Museum in Bangkok was submitted to the Thai National Science Museum. This museum would have a strong educational role. • Improvement of conservation and display of objects at National Rail Museum, New Delhi. • The Cross Cultural Foundation of Uganda (CCFU) and the National Museum of Uganda are undertaking heritage mapping covering tangible and intangible cultural heritage. • Support to Bukigi and Bujora community museums in Tanzania: Capacity-building training at two community museums. • Capacities improved at Servando Cabrera Museum, Cuba. 				

Para. 04019 - MLA 4: Protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions through the implementation of the 2005 Convention and development of cultural and creative industries

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)

Planned: \$3 339

Actual: \$1 353

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Accession of Member States to the 2005 Convention and its implementation encouraged and related international mechanisms supported.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • En 2008, la Convention de 2005 a enregistré 16 adhésions nouvelles portant le total des Parties à 94, fin 2008. Deux sessions du comité intergouvernemental ont eu lieu. Ce Comité a adopté des directives opérationnelles concernant 7 articles de la Convention (8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17 et 18). En ce qui concerne l'article 16 relatif au traitement préférentiel pour les pays en développement, six études ont été préparées et un questionnaire a été envoyé aux Parties afin de présenter un projet de 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention et les mécanismes de soutien, les effectifs ont été augmentés mais restent limités par rapport à la complexité et au nombre de tâches. Les mises à disposition d'experts par des États membres se sont révélées très précieuses et seront plus que jamais nécessaires. 			

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
	<p>directives opérationnelles à la prochaine session du Comité.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S'agissant des mécanismes de soutien : des études ont été menées pour faire de l'Alliance globale pour la diversité culturelle, une plateforme Internet d'information et d'échange encourageant la mise en place de partenariats capables de contribuer, dans les pays en développement, à l'essor des industries culturelles et à l'émergence d'un secteur culturel dynamique. Des consultations ont été menées auprès des opérateurs du secteur public, du secteur privé et de la société civile. • La Journée de la diversité culturelle et du développement (21 mai) a été célébrée avec un surcroît d'initiatives au Siège et de la part des Bureaux. Ces activités ont eu un grand effet de visibilité et permis de susciter de nouveaux partenariats. • Dans le domaine du droit d'auteur, des progrès ont été réalisés dans la mise en place de l'Observatoire de la lutte contre la piraterie, l'identification de partenaires supplémentaires demeurant encore nécessaire. D'autre part, des formations de formateurs ont eu lieu au Burundi, Botswana; Namibie, (séminaires nationaux de suivi) et une nouvelle formation sous-régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest qui s'est tenue au Sénégal, avec la coopération des Bureaux. • Le travail de suivi de la Recommandation de 1980 visant l'amélioration de l'Observatoire mondial sur la condition sociale de l'artiste a continué avec notamment l'envoi de questionnaires aux Etats membres pour l'actualisation des données. • Enfin, le programme des bourses Aschberg a été relancé et 21 lauréats ont été sélectionnés pour l'année 2009. • Les Bureaux de Brazzaville, Harare, Tachkent, Venise et Windhoek ont particulièrement contribué à ce résultat attendu. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pour le suivi de la Recommandation : le taux de réponse des Etats membres est resté trop faible, la stratégie de promotion n'ayant pas encore pu porter ses fruits. 			

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Original and innovative initiatives and partnerships to promote the cultural and creative industries promoted and the role of cultural activities in regional integration strengthened, in particular in developing countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening and systematization of the knowledge base on global cultural and creative industries by developing a mechanism of analysis of quantitative data aimed at facilitating the economic development potential of the creative industries sector is recognized both in UNDAF exercises and national programmes. First 25 cultural country profiles are being developed. • D'autre part, une priorité a été donnée à la poursuite de la mise en place du Réseau des Villes créatives dont le processus de sélection a été définitivement consolidé et qui sont passées de 9 à 16 à partir de la seconde moitié de 2008. Les villes se sont réunies à Santa Fe (Etats-Unis) à l'occasion d'une Conférence internationale sur le tourisme créatif et ont élaboré un mémorandum d'accord stipulant leur engagement à soutenir la vie du Réseau. • La collaboration avec la CNUCED et le PNUD à l'établissement du Rapport sur l'économie créative s'est poursuivie au-delà de la publication du document. • Le projet inter-agences avec le BIT et la CNUCED, financé par la Commission européenne, sur le développement des industries culturelles dans cinq pays ACP a été lancé. • La première phase prévue en 2008 a été pleinement réalisée. • Une rencontre-débat sur « Culture, économie, intégration régionale- la culture en tant que levier du développement en Afrique » organisée avec le Réseau Africain des Promoteurs et des Entrepreneurs Culturels (RAPEC) a eu lieu, le 16 décembre 2008, à l'UNESCO, en vue d'aider les acteurs et les organisations non gouvernementales à dégager des perspectives opérationnelles en tenant compte de l'ensemble des ressources de l'Afrique. • S'agissant de l'éducation artistique, l'enquête auprès des Etats membres portant sur la mise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This activity is framed within a new programme aimed at developing tools and data to support the use of quantitative –statistical- data in the implementation of RP and Extrabudgetary activities. • La mise en place des procédures du Réseau des Villes créatives a nécessité du temps. L'examen des candidatures dépend maintenant de la rapidité des villes à établir leur dossier, des Commissions nationales pour l'UNESCO qui doivent donner leur appui et des panels d'experts qui fournissent leurs avis au Directeur général. Des Etats membres seront invités à soutenir la participation des villes des pays en développement aux activités collectives du Réseau. • La collaboration avec la CNUCED et le PNUD s'est révélée positive : le document publié sous la responsabilité des deux agences partenaires apparaît très utile. • Plus de 300 participants pour la plupart issus de la diaspora ont pris part à cette concertation inédite - intellectuels, artistes, médias, opérateurs culturels – dont un suivi en Afrique est déjà en préparation. • La coopération avec la République de Corée s'est très bien engagée. 			

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
	<p>en œuvre de la Feuille de route, issue de la première Conférence mondiale (Lisbonne, 2006) qui devrait permettre de mesurer les effets obtenus sur les politiques nationales a été préparée en vue de son lancement début 2009. D'autre part, la préparation de la seconde Conférence mondiale sur l'éducation artistique qui aura lieu à Séoul en 2010 est entrée dans une phase active.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Des activités relatives à ce résultat attendu ont été menées en particulier par les Bureaux de Bangkok, Bamako, Brasilia, Brazzaville, Dar es Salam, La Havane, Libreville et Quito. • Nombre des activités concourant à ce résultat ont aussi été placées sous l'égide de la Plateforme intersectorielle sur le dialogue interculturel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • en outre de nombreuses initiatives ont été prises dans différentes régions du monde. 			
<p>Linguistic diversity enhanced, including by sharing best practices and providing advice for strengthening book and publishing policies and capacities, where applicable, including translations and wide dissemination.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La première phase d'une nouvelle base technique pour la gestion des données de l'Index Translationum, a été achevée. 74.606 notices bibliographiques ont été publiées entre janvier et novembre 2008. • Un manuel pour l'édition de supports illustrés a été finalisé en français et lancé en langues anglaise, espagnole et arabe et la production d'un manuel pour la réalisation de bibliothèques mobiles a été lancée. • Après deux études et plusieurs réunions avec les partenaires internationaux, la phase test des indicateurs statistiques en matière d'édition a été mise au point au cours de la période janvier-novembre 2008. • Des soutiens ont été apportés aux politiques nationales du livre à Madagascar, au Congo et au Sénégal, par le Siège en liaison avec les bureaux. Des actions de développement des capacités dans plusieurs pays d'Amérique latine ont aussi été conduites à travers le Centre régional pour le développement du livre en Amérique latine et dans les Caraïbes (CERLALC). • On notera encore : le succès confirmé de la 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La rénovation de l'Index Translationum s'est révélée nettement positive. Les activités dans le domaine des langues ont été très bien coordonnées. Quelques projets de terrain ont subi des retards dus à des problèmes de communication. 			

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
	<p>Journée mondiale du livre et du droit d'auteur (23 avril); ceux obtenus par Amsterdam Capitale mondiale du livre 2008 ; le suivi - avec le Bureau de Beyrouth- de la préparation de Beyrouth Capitale mondiale 2009 ; le choix de Ljubljana pour être Capitale mondiale 2010 ; enfin, la promotion, le suivi et l'évaluation de l'Année internationale des langues qui sont en cours.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Au niveau des activités décentralisées, la contribution du Bureau de Ramallah à l'Année internationale des langues est principalement à souligner. • Book industry modernization process supported in several Latin American countries, through Cerlalc, and in Madagascar. Same kind of process started for Senegal, RDC and Algeria. Good practices in book donation and training manual on popular publications for professionals also achieved and widely circulated. Research on statistical methodology carried out in collaboration with main international stakeholders and the UNESCO Institute of Statistics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal conflicts of interest and vision are extremely critical factors in this domain: they determine quality and speed of the process. 		<p>Process are entirely or almost totally based on local and national resources.</p>	
<p>Design, production and management capacities of master craftspeople, especially women, strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La Reconnaissance d'excellence de l'UNESCO pour l'artisanat a été étendue aux pays du Mercosur, aux pays andins, et à une partie de l'Afrique de l'Ouest. Une réunion stratégique pour l'Asie où cette modalité reste la plus développée s'est tenue à Bangkok. Des artisanes et des artisans dont les travaux ont été reconnus dans ce cadre ont participé à d'importantes manifestations internationales comme la Foire de Paris, le Salon International de l'artisanat de Ouagadougou, et le Folk'Art Market de Santa Fe (Etats-Unis). • S'agissant du design, les concours qui font partie du projet Design Social 21 ont été réalisés avec succès, notamment celui pour célébrer la journée internationale des langues. • Enfin, l'UNESCO a participé activement aux Conférences internationales sur l'artisanat et le tourisme, organisée par l'OMT, à Accra et à 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La prise en compte de l'artisanat dans les programmes de développement a généré un grand nombre de projets dans le cadre des MDG's/Fonds espagnols sous le volet 'culture et développement' ce qui a constitué un facteur supplémentaire en faveur du renforcement de la coopération entre le Siège et les Bureaux. 			

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
	<p>Lima.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Au moins 18 Bureaux (Abuja, Almaty, Bamako, Beijing, Dakar, Dhaka, Doha, Harare, Islamabad, La Havane, Le Caire, Montevideo, Nairobi, New Delhi, Quito, San Jose, Windhoek) ont participé à la réalisation de ce résultat attendu. 				

Para. 04023 - MLA 5: Promoting the understanding and development of intercultural dialogue and peace

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)

Planned: \$1 527

Actual: \$696

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
Understanding of the challenges emerging from the interaction between cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In view of the elaboration of a comprehensive policy documents addressing the cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and social development and peace, several workshops held (Croatia, Mongolia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan) and further preparations are under way for events in South Caucasus (focused on youth) and Baltic countries as well as Gabon. • In cooperation with ISESCO and the National Commissions of Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia and the help of UNESCO Chairs and Associate Schools/Clubs in the region, elaboration of educational material was launched to raise awareness among national authorities, universities and the general public on the interaction of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue. • A project for the creation of a user-friendly on-line database of good practices for the promotion of intercultural dialogue was designed and the collection of data initiated. • Regular cooperation established with UNESCO Chairs: UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs in Interreligious Dialogue for Intercultural Understanding (1st meeting in Moscow aimed at exchanging experience among UNESCO Chairs and identifying/implementing joint activities); Chair in Culture of Peace, Conflict Resolution, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overcome delays in preparation/implementation of activities due to changes in the political setting in some countries. • Accommodate new requests from Member States leading to frequent revision of work plans and budget. • Activity as a planned follow up/result to research/reflection conducted during 2006-2007 biennium. • Continue to work towards a shared understanding within UNESCO (HQs and FOs) and with and among its partners (National Commissions, IGOs, NGOs) on cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue. • Reinforce cooperation with Chairs and networks to increase their participation in UNESCO activities; share with them UNESCO priority programmes and needs. 	<p>In-kind and/or financial contributions sought from Member State hosting the event.</p> <p>UNESCO financial contributions completed by in-kind and/or financial contributions from chair hosting universities and Member States.</p>	<p>Active implication of Member States during the preparations/holding of event encourages them to take over the results and follow up.</p> <p>Availability of policy documents (on-line and wide distribution on paper).</p> <p>Signed agreement for UNESCO Chairs which ensures upholding for 2 years (renewable).</p>	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
	<p>Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance at the University of Kinshasa (DRC); Chair in Intercultural Dialogue in Tbilisi (Georgia), Chair in Comparative Religious Studies, Mediation and Dialogue in Lebanon (project focused on young people), Chair in Transcultural Studies, Interreligious Dialogue and Peace, Oregon (USA).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation with UNESCO cat. II Centres/institutes maintained (IICAS, Mongolia) or initiated (creation of the Institute of African Culture and International Understanding in Abeokuta, Nigeria). • Meetings/consultations/identifications of potential partners further advanced to promote and to enhance intercultural dialogue, including interreligious dialogue, through sensitizing actors (including women) and capacity-building at interregional, national and local levels (Botswana, Brazil, Cuba, India, Jordan, France, Kirghizstan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Palestine, Spain, MERCOSUR countries, Central Asia). • Awareness raising and mobilization of Member States, IGOs, UN agencies and NGOs through participation in international, regional and national events (Council of Europe/French Ministry of Culture: Colloquium at HQs on the occasion of the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue, March 2008; UNDP: 6th Forum of the World Alliance of Cities against Poverty, Athens, March 2008; XVII Conférence de l'Académie de la latinité sur la Dialectique du Dialogue: la quête de l'interculturalité, Rabat, April 2008; Regional seminar "women and the Alliance of Civilizations: Opportunities and Challenges, Buenos Aires, April 2008; 2008 International Conference on Cities and Culture, Seoul, May 2008; Conférence de l'Observatoire des politiques culturelles de Grenoble, Nantes, May 2008; International Forum "Expanding the Role of Women in Cross-Cultural Dialogue, Baku, June 2008; Etats généraux culturels méditerranéens, Marseille, November 2008; First summit of the World Public Forum "Dialogue of Civilizations", Vienna, November 2008). 			<p>Reporting mechanisms on frameworks taken into account in national/international policies (Botswana, Brazil, Cuba, India, Jordan, France, Kirghizstan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Palestine, Spain, MERCOSUR countries, Central Asia).</p>	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>The fight against cultural, ethnic and religious prejudices reinforced</p>	<p>1) Establishment of partnerships: Close cooperation established and regularly followed up with the Alliance of Civilizations to identify, plan and implement activities within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Alliance and UNESCO signed on 15/01/08: participation in the 1st Alliance of Civilizations Forum (Madrid, 14-16/01/08), in the AoC's Group of Friends meeting (New York, 10 June 2008), in the AoC's Ministerial Group of Friends meeting (New York, 24 September 2008), in the informal meeting of AoC and UNESCO secretariats (New York, 24 September 2008).</p> <p>2) Enhance women role in the promotion of intercultural dialogue: participation in the Regional Seminar "Women and the AoC: Opportunities and Challenges (Buenos Aires, 28-29 April 2008) and in the Forum: "Expanding the role of women in cross-cultural dialogue » (Baku, Azerbaidjan, 10-11 June 2008).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparations and scientific research initiated or undertaken to launch or to pursue activities related to intercultural projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The image of the other in European and Arab-Islamic textbooks" (aimed at combating stereotypes on the image of Arab-Islamic culture in European history textbooks and of European culture in Arab history textbooks); - Publication (in French and Arabic) of guidebook for teachers "Awareness on the Importance of Cultural Dialogue"; - the General and Regional Histories: preparations well under way for: i) the production of educational tools (history textbooks, teacher training, awareness raising events based on the General History of Africa; CDROM on the History of Civilizations of Central Asia), ii) the production of a "youth version" for Brazil of the General History in Africa; iii) the organization of the official launch of the whole collection of Histories; - the Cacao Route (Latin America); - the Slave Route Project: Launched in 1994, aims at breaking the silence surrounding the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet the manifold and numerous requests from Member States; articulate, if possible, UNESCO's activities around existing national or regional initiatives and vice-versa to increase impact and visibility. • Accommodate new requests from member States leading to frequent revision of work plans and budget. • Continue efforts to increase collaboration with FOs in implementing activities in order to "deliver as one". • Ensure necessary intra- and intersectoral collaboration to take into account the multi-faceted aspects of these major intercultural projects. • Time-consuming research and communications for obtaining copyrights (History of Civilizations of Central Asia). 	<p>FIT agreement signed with Spanish authorities: US\$ 900.000 for activities related to AoC co-operation; US\$ 200.000 for project under MLA 5.</p> <p>FIT agreement signed with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: US\$ 2.000.000 for the "Pedagogical Use of the General History of Africa" (July 2008 – June 2012).</p>		

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
	<p>slave trade and slavery and fostering mutual understanding and reconciliation i) renewal of its Scientific Committee initiated (meeting in February 2009); ii) related UNESCO web-site restructured and updated; iii) publications finalized and distributed : for ex. "Unfinished Business: A Comparative Survey of Historical and Contemporary Slavery", "TADIA - The African Diaspora in Asia: explorations on a less known fact"; Manual (4 volumes) on the history of afro-descendants in Central America in view of its integration into official educational programmes); or initiated for ex. an Atlas of interactions and of the African Diaspora; educational kits on the Transatlantic Slave Trade; pedagogical tools for teachers "Understanding Slavery Initiative"; iv) organization of events/visits : for ex. International Seminar on Teaching the Trans-Atlantic Trade in Trinidad and Tobago, mission to Mauritius to review cooperation in inventorying places of memory in the Indian Ocean; v) contributed to and attended the bicentennial commemoration of the abolition of the slave trade and slavery by the United States (January 2008); at HQS (exhibition) and FOs for celebrating the International Day for Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition (23 August); in Geneva for celebrating the International Day of the Abolition of Slavery (2 December); vi) DVD "The Slave Routes: A Global Vision" completed and presented (HQs and Aix-en-Provence, Mauritius, New York, Geneva); participated in and presented the Slave Route project at the 30th International Public Television Screening Conference (Johannesburg + Cap Town); project "Places of Memory of the Slave Route in the Latin Caribbean" presented at the 19th Wemilere Festival; in partnership with FIFET, holding of a Film Festival dedicated to Slavery (HQs, 5-13 December 2008); vii) Project's label attributed to 4 new initiatives;</p> <p>- the Arabia Plan: conferences and concert organized and held to highlight the role of music in promoting intercultural dialogue (HQs, 26 May 2008, interactions between</p>		<p>Successful fundraising is indispensable for the smooth implementation of 'costly' activities (especially teaching materials).</p> <p>Small UNESCO contribution to well targeted events with great visibility.</p>	<p>Strong commitment of Member States to support/take over project, notably through yearly celebrations of international and national commemoration days adopted thanks to UNESCO action.</p>	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
	<p>Arabic and Latino American music) and how the Arab-Islamic and Western worlds have influenced each other over the centuries (HQs, 4-5 December 2008) – to be followed by publication of teaching material in 2009 ; consultations held with members of its Consultative Scientific Committee to review 2008-2009;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 important youth oriented activities contributed to the objective: the magazine 'Filistin Ashbab', written and produced by Palestinian youth, to encourage intercultural dialogue and peace ; cooperation initiated for the realization of the Second Travelling Caribbean Film Showcase aimed at furthering intercultural dialogue among youth in the Caribbean and Latin America ; Partnership with Respect Magazine, a youth oriented magazine on cultural diversity, established through the creation of an online magazine dealing with diversity and dialogue issues for youth from different cultural background. About 2000 visitor per month 1/4 from France, 3/4 from Africa, the Americas and Arab countries. 				

Para. 04024 - MLA 6: Mainstreaming within national policies of the links between cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and sustainable development

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)

Planned: \$1 909

Actual: \$891

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Principles of and methodological approaches to linkages between diversity, dialogue and development elaborated and disseminated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conceptual outline "Towards a new cultural policy profile" containing basic guidance for the formulation of innovative policies in response to cultural diversity challenges widely disseminated, group of 30 experts constituted and 10 studies initiated on policy responses to cultural diversity in Africa, the Arab region, Latin America, East Asia, the Pacific and Europe and from a variety of angles and focuses (democracy, media, social cohesion, sustainable culture, etc.). • The Cultural Diversity Programming Lens (CDPL) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To overcome lack of ownership of the CDPL as a programming tool 	<p>Training of trainers (FO colleagues) on the CDPL</p>	<p>The objective of the policy profile and methodological tools is to accompany the elaboration of policies that integrate diversity, dialogue and development component. After the first elaboration of concepts, tools, UNESCO guidelines and appropriate training/ dissemination of information, it is hoped that the initiative will be appropriated and developed</p>	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
	<p>further developed and applied</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to cross-cutting themes such as intercultural dialogue, education for sustainable development, cultural approach to HIV and AIDS through training of programme specialists involved in the intersectoral platforms (Paris HQs, 17-18 June 08); - to joint programming frameworks (UNDAF, CCA, One UN) by the preparations of a sub-regional training of UNCTs from One UN pilots (Tanzania, Mozambique, Rwanda; planned in Dar-es-Salaam on 23-24/02/09). 	<p>expressed among UNESCO CLT colleagues, in particular from HQs, due to the conceptual and methodological inconsistency in the current version of the toolkit intrasectoral cooperation to further rationalize the wording and content of the lens (in particular related to intangible cultural heritage and cultural industries) foreseen in 2009.</p>	<p>appears to be a cost effective way to achieve the expected result by strengthening in-house capacity to integrate cultural diversity principles in national development policies.</p>	<p>by Member States, UNCTs, and other relevant stakeholders.</p>	
<p>Principles of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue included in various development policies and in actions supporting the area of culture.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conceptual and financial assistance initiated in favor of a number of Member States in Africa (Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Malawi, Somalia, Togo), in Asia (Mongolia), in Latin America (Ecuador, Havana – Forum of Ministers of Cultures in LAC, CARICOM) and South East Europe as well as Palestine (National Plan for the Palestinian Culture). • Review of culturally appropriate HIV and AIDS and related policies conducted in 5 countries (Botswana, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, South Africa and Uganda). • Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) policy review from culture perspective initiated in eight countries and two regions across the world in cooperation with the International Research Institute in Sustainability (IRIS). • Dialogue held with indigenous communities (Aka in Central African Republic; Sengwer, Yaku and Ogiek in Kenya; Tuareg in Niger) on integrating their intangible heritage and views into ESD strategies. • Training module of ESD and culture under development as a CLT contribution to the piloting of the ESD Lens in Southern Africa to sensitize ED policy makers planners and programmers on cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue challenges of ESD. • Proposal for a special event at the World Conference on ESD (31 march-2 April 2009) on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The range of existing policies is expected to be limited which would therefore shift the emphasis from reviewing existing policies to creating new tools to assist policy makers in designing new ones. • Some delay experienced due to changes in the political setting in some of the Member States. • In certain regions, countries have not yet formulated explicitly ESD policies; the ESD policy review from a cultural diversity perspective will therefore also take into account policies which are relevant to and supportive of the ESD goals. 	<p>The activities on integrating culture in ESD are completed by extrabudgetary funds (JFIT/ESD).</p> <p>Additional project proposals submitted for Extrabudgetary funding.</p>		

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
	<p>“Where is ESD with regards to Culture” formulated and submitted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the frame of the Second Decade of the World’s Indigenous Peoples: i) first official visit of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) organized and held at UNESCO (15-18 September 2008 which generated ideas for house-wide collaboration with the Forum in implementing the principles of the UN Declaration; ii) Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples’ Issues (IASG) organized and chaired at UNESCO (15-17 September 2008) thus initiating interagency contribution to the theme of the 9th UNPFII as well as identifying and planning next steps in implementing joint UN action for the promotion of the rights and aspirations of indigenous peoples; iii) 5 indigenous fellows trained in cultural diversity programming and familiarize with UNESCO’s work (fellowship programme coordinated by OHCHR); participation in the new Management Committee in charge of monitoring the implementation of the undg Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples’ Issues. • Links between biological and cultural diversity clarified through the publication of the proceedings of an international Workshop organized by UNESCO Culture and Science Sectors with the support from The Christensen Fund. • Mutual understanding and appreciation promoted among children from China, DPR Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Macau SAR and the Republic of Korea through the organization, in Gwangju (Republic of Korea), 24-26 July 2008, of the 7th Children’s Performing Arts Festival of East Asia (CPAF) which was initiated in 2001 in the framework of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite the fact that indigenous peoples are one of the priority groups in the 34 C/4 and the adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, they are not yet adequately represented/ consulted in reflections on implementing UNESCO normative instruments in the field of culture – organization of a workshop to better articulate the new Declaration and UNESCO Conventions is under discussion. 	<p>CPAF fully funded by Japanese FIT.</p>		
Institutional capacities in the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two Sub-regional training workshops aiming at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial limitations for the 			

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
cultural field strengthened through South-South and North-South-South cooperation.	<p>establishing mechanism to enhance the capacity of policy-makers and project managers in the field of culture planned for Western and Northern Africa, focusing on the integration of cultural diversity in public policies and local development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity-building initiated through i) holding of workshops/CLT events in Ecuador, Panama, El Salvador, as well as in India or ii) elaboration/dissemination of working documents/guidelines (Inventory of worldwide training centres in cultural management - elaborated in cooperation with the European Network of Cultural Administration Training Centres -; Ten-Year National Plan for Culture in Ecuador). 	<p>organizations of workshop at the regional level. Delay related to the search for extrabudgetary funding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overcome delays in preparation/ implementation of activities due to changes in the political setting in some countries. Accommodate new requests from Member States leading to frequent revision of work plans and budget. 			
Contribution to joint United Nations country-level programming strengthened, with emphasis on the importance of cultural diversity in development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A culture component has been integrated in the One Plan/Programme of 7 of the "Delivering as One" pilots from different perspectives: Albania – natural and cultural heritage and cultural tourism; Mozambique – creative industries and socio-cultural approach to HIV/AIDS; Pakistan – creative industries and cultural tourism; Rwanda –creative industries; Tanzania – socio-cultural approach to maternal and neonatal health; Uruguay –creative industries and cultural policies; Vietnam – the One Plan II includes a programmatic area on Environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources and cultural heritage which addresses creative industries and cultural tourism issues towards a sustainable development. As far as Cap Verde is concerned, it is being examined to integrate a component on cultural policies in the One Programme. Culture has also be mainstreamed in 3 finalized UNDAF (Republic of Congo, Mali and Mauritania) and 5 roll-out countries (notably Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Botswana, Bosnia Herzegovina and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia). In the course of 2008, the UNCTs concerned by the 18 Joint Programmes Documents (JPDs) retained on Culture and Development have been elaborating and negotiating the development of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is difficult to advocate for culture in its own right vis-à-vis other UN partners. Hence, entry points for the integration of transversal culture-related outputs should be identified in programmatic areas such as social and economic development and environmental sustainability. Agriculture, health, etc. In UN inter-agency processes, it is crucial and imperative to participate in every UNCT meetings which take place on a weekly basis and if possible to be represented by the same staff, which is particularly challenging in countries where UNESCO is non-resident, including for UNESCO Offices where the Organization is understaffed du to budgetary constraints. 	In order to ensure a fast and accurate assistance to Field Offices engaged in common country programming exercises, a dedicated team has been put in place at HQs under the direct authority of the ADG/CLT to provide daily backstopping.	<p>The revised guidelines on preparing CCA/UNDAF of Feb. 2007 state explicitly that the normative work carried out by UN agencies should be duly taken into account, which is particularly relevant for UNESCO in the field of culture.</p> <p>Being the only agency with a culture mandate, UNESCO has developed a unique longstanding experience and technical expertise in the different dimensions of culture, including a worldwide network of qualified experts.</p>	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
	<p>the fully-fledged Joint Programmes (JPs) in close cooperation with the national authorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of December 2008, the 18 JPDs have been definitely approved by the MDG-F Steering Committee and 12 have started their implementation phase. UNESCO is involved in all 18 JPs and is the lead agency of 13 JPs. • As of June 2008, 10 JPDs have been approved by the Steering Committee and 8 should be revised to get the final approval. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the elaboration phase of the MDG-F JPDs, a number of difficulties and challenges have been encountered which could partly be solved thanks to the good cooperation and contact with the Funds' Secretariat. These are the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a need to reiterate UNESCO's specialized mandate vis-à-vis other agencies' mandate which sometimes may be infringed upon by other UN partners; - Need for the Resident Coordinator to play an uneven-handed role; - A major challenge is that the MDG-F being a country-driven exercise, it has proved to be challenging vis-à-vis the UNESCO decentralization scheme; - Need for an enhanced knowledge and experience of UNESCO staff in RBM programming and negotiation skills. 	<p>In the framework of the MDG-F process, assistance was provided from HQs in the form of consultancy, secondment and ad hoc missions. The costs were minimized by using teleconferences services to the extent possible. ADG/CLT has set up an implementation follow-up team in HQs in order to technical assistance to Field Offices concerned. This has led to a satisfactory backstopping as well as fast responsiveness and flexibility.</p>	<p>Concerning the MDG-F process, in-depth consultations and negotiations with national authorities have been carried out during the elaboration phase of the 18 JPDs and national ownership has been ensured within the JPDs according to the MDG-F guidelines.</p> <p>Moreover, a specific monitoring and evaluation mechanism is being developed by the Fund's Secretariat in consultation with participating UN agencies, among which UNESCO.</p>	

Para. 04007 - Focus on Africa

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Educational material on history and cultural resources prepared on the basis of the General History of Africa, for their integration into the curricula of education systems in Member States of the African Union at various levels of education.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall project proposal "The Pedagogical Use of the General History of Africa" for submission of extrabudgetary funding elaborated, validated and submitted (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya); project approved for an amount of US\$ 2.000.000 for a period of July 2008 to June 2012; first instalment received; ALD personnel recruited (P-3 and GS-3); creation of a Scientific Committee, entrusted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative steps for project initiation fundraising, setting up the team and scientific committee as well as the intersectoral task force, took more time than foreseen. 	<p>Project activities fully financed by extrabudgetary funds (except the March 2009 expert meeting financed with remaining extrabudgetary funds for the <i>General History of Africa</i>). Only supervision and coordination covered by RP.</p>	<p>Strong interest in, and support of, African Member States to ensure utilization of the project's outcomes.</p>	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
	<p>with the intellectual and scientific responsibility of the project, initiated in cooperation with AFR and the African Union (draft statutes, list of members); organization of expert meeting (9-10 March 2009) followed by the first meeting of the Scientific Committee (11-13 March 2009) to provide advice on project implementation; consultations initiated to create UNESCO intersectoral team (CLT, ED, SHS, CI, AFR, ERC.CSF, BREDA + African Field Offices).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project foresees the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - development of three history textbooks, and historical atlas on CD-ROM; - training sessions for history teachers and production of teachers' guides; - promotion and harmonization of the use of the <i>General History of Africa</i> in higher education institutions across the region; - publication of picture books for children; - production of audiovisual documentaries to accompany the three history textbooks. • Restructuring/updating of the website of the <i>General History of Africa</i>. 				
<p>African cultural and natural heritage better represented on the World Heritage List, and African accession to the World Heritage Convention expanded.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress towards a better representation of African heritage on the World Heritage List through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the inscription of 2 African properties on the World Heritage List (Quebec, July 2008); - the submission of 2 nominations files from the Africa Region in 2008: City of Velha in Cape Verde (first dossier for this country) and Historic City of Grand-Bassam in Côte d'Ivoire (prepared with EXB funding); - the on-going preparation of 14 nomination files in Africa: Cameroon, Chad, Angola, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Comoros, Tanzania, Guinea Bissau, Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Guinea, United Republic of Tanzania; - the identification of potential World Heritage sites for forests in Congo basin (expert meeting, Brazzaville, March 08 – EXB funding); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenge: assessment of potential Outstanding Universal Value of nomination files under preparation. • Necessity to improve capacity building in the field of WH nomination process (training sessions were organized for that purpose). • Two African countries have not yet ratified the WH Convention. 	<p>Complementarity of RP and EXB funding to support the preparation of nomination files for African countries.</p>	<p>Establishment of best practices in the field of management plans for sites to be inscribed is necessary to ensure the sustainability of the sites and the representation of Africa on the World Heritage List.</p>	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the preparation or revision of Tentative Lists, allowing a proper identification of sites for potential inscription of the World Heritage List: 2 African countries submitted their first Tentative List in 2008 (Congo (Rep. of) and Lesotho) and 6 African countries revised their Tentative Lists in 2008 (Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia); - 17 professionals of 8 francophone countries trained during a 2-day workshop on nomination process for natural heritage, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso (May 2008); - 20 professionals of 9 Anglophones countries trained during a 2-week workshop on WH nomination process in Sehlabathebe, Lesotho (Nov. 08) – Funded by the African World Heritage Fund. 				
<p>Management of African properties on the World Heritage List and on the List of World Heritage in Danger strengthened, including through cooperation with the African World Heritage Fund and other appropriate bodies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of sites improved through capacity-building activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 professionals of 16 francophone countries trained by Africa 2009 during a 3-month workshop on heritage management in Porto Novo, Benin (Sept-Nov. 08); - Terra 2008 Conference to launch Earthen Architecture Programme 2007-2017 (funding: WH Fund) in Bamako, Mali, attended by 450 international participants of 65 countries (Feb. 2008); - Ethiopia: site Management Training Workshop (June 2008) in Aksum to establish a road map for the management of the site and training of 40 officials (funding: Italian FIT); training in traditional conservation techniques for 35 local workers and officials (Dec. 2008) at Lalibela (funding: Norway FIT); - Madagascar: 50 governmental officers and site managers trained to elaborate a general management plan for the recently nominated serial property “Rainforest of Atsinanana”(UNF and NWHF Funding). • Conservation activities (mainly with EXB funding and WH Fund) to preserve/restore the integrity of sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inscribed on the List of World Heritage in 		<p>Additional funding has been leveraged from EXB sources (including WHF), to reinforce the impact and effectiveness of activities.</p>	<p>People trained are in a position to use the skills developed through their training.</p>	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
	<p>Danger in Ethiopia (Simien NP), Senegal (Niokolo Koba NP), in DR Congo (5 sites) and in Tanzania (Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in Ethiopia Aksum Re-erection of the Obelisk Project (Italian FIT) successfully carried out; completion of the restoration works expected for December 2008; multidisciplinary conservation studies in view of restoring the Lalibela churches (funding: Norway FIT). 				
<p>Accession of Member States to the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions encouraged.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the first half of the biennium, 8 African States have become States Parties to the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organization of subregional, as well as national meetings, has enormously contributed to raise awareness among African governmental officials on the importance of safeguarding intangible heritage. This has led to ratifications and reinforcement of capacities to benefit from the programmatic framework of the Convention, as well as to support for their participation in its statutory bodies. The challenge is to transfer this knowledge within the States to local communities to assure full participation of the main actors in the implementation of the Convention. 	<p>The organization of information and capacity building meetings, both with regular and with extra-budgetary means, has allowed, with limited resources, the access of African States to the cooperation and assistance mechanisms of the 2003 Convention (as at January 2009 23 African States have ratified).</p>	<p>Ratification of the Convention and implementation of the mechanisms ensures the sustainability of the process.</p>	
<p>Intangible cultural heritage in Africa safeguarded and strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 safeguarding projects related to MLA 2 are being implemented in Africa. • Within the framework of the UNESCO/Norway FIT, two workshops (one in Pretoria from 27-28 March and the other in Bamako from 19-20 May) were organized for 26 African non-States Parties to the Convention. • The third workshop, targeting 21 African States Parties to the Convention, was organized from 23-24 June 2008 to inform the participants about recent developments concerning operational aspects of the Convention, more in particular, the preparation of nomination files for the Lists of the Convention. • 23 African States have already ratified the 2003 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up workshop at the national level is essential in order to disseminate the information provided to the workshop participants. 	<p>The project entitled "Three sub-regional capacity-building workshops to support the inscription of African intangible cultural heritage on the lists of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage" (\$209,998 USD) was approved in late 2007 for funding by the Norwegian authorities (504RAF4003). The project was co-financed by the ITH Section.</p>	<p>The African Member States have been provided with essential information about the mechanism of the international cooperation including how to request financial assistance within the framework of the 2003 Convention, and follow-up will be ensured through close communication between the States, UNESCO Field Offices, and ITH.</p>	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
	Convention, six of them are members of the Committee.				
Policy advice provided, where appropriate, for cultural policies as part of sustainable development policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conceptual and financial assistance initiated in favour, of Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Malawi, Somalia, Togo. • Review of culturally appropriate HIV and AIDS and related policies conducted in 5 countries (Botswana, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, South Africa and Uganda). • Training module of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) and culture under development as a CLT contribution to the piloting of the ESD Lens in Southern Africa to sensitize ED policy makers planners and programmers on cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue challenges of ESD. • Préparation bien avancée pour la tenue à Ouagadougou en février 2009 d'un séminaire sous-régional de formation (« Intégrer la diversité culturelle et le dialogue interculturel dans les politiques nationales de développement ») destiné aux autorités et aux opérateurs culturels de 9 pays de la sous-région (Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Cap Vert, Gambie, Guinée, Guinée Bissau, Mali, Niger, Sénégal). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some delay experienced due to changes in the political circumstances in some of the Member States. • After some delay due to financial constraints and difficulties in finding best solutions within UNESCO (HQs and FO), smooth continuation of the project was resumed. 	Additional project proposals for extrabudgetary funding drafted and ready for submission.	The objective is to ensure that decision-makers have all elements in hand to formulate appropriate national policies.	

Intersectoral Platforms

Para. 08012 - Languages and multilingualism

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)
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Planned: \$	Actual: \$
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34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
Synthesis report on the normative tools and principles of relevance to languages published.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled April 2009. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important need of awareness-raising tools demonstrated during the International year of languages (IYL). 			
Endangered Languages Atlas and the "Index Translationum"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Atlas on line published. Printed scheduled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The success of the first and second (printed) editions of the 	The cost-effectiveness rate of the Atlas activity is very high		

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
updated.	<p>version before the end of the year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100,000 new notices published in the Index Translationum. 	<p>atlas will be strengthened by this third edition and its digital version, which is expected to have a major impact in providing visibility to UNESCO's work in the field of languages. The challenge will be to continue providing quality information on the long term.</p>	<p>since it gives an enormous impulse to UNESCO's function as clearing house in a domain which is not covered by any other UN agency.</p>		
International event on existing "good practices" organized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In spite of some ten preliminary or complementary events organized during 2008 in the framework of the IYL, resources were not found to set up this global initiative so far. 				
Input provided to report by the United Nations Secretary-General on multilingualism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input provided, special interim report (September 2009) and final report (March 2009) on the International year of Languages provided to be published as UNGA documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNGA documents' format constraints are very strong and may reduce content accuracy. 			
IYL celebrations implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 200 projects and some 15 international major awareness raising events carried out. Assessment to come in the 2009-2011 period if appropriate monitoring tools are financed and developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society and local associations sometime more dynamic and responsive than governmental bodies. 	<p>In spite of no budgetary line, results were achieved by mobilizing UNESCO civil society networks.</p>	<p>Effective impact on national language policies to be assessed in the next three years</p>	

Para. 08013 - Contributing to the dialogue among civilizations and cultures and a culture of peace

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)

Planned: \$

Actual: \$

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
Cross and horizontal reading of the History of Humanity volumes in order to highlight their contributions to intercultural dialogue.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The planned activities have been delayed due to a perceived lack of autonomy at the sub-group level of implementation. The corresponding action plan is being revised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The delay in the "start-up" of the activities was due to different perceptions of the decision-making processes within the Platform in relation to those within the hierarchical Programme structures. 		<p>The activity in question will now be linked more closely to the launch of the two "History" volumes.</p>	
Digitalisation and on-line publishing of the History of Humanity and the History of the Civilisations of Central Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic versions of the two volumes of the "History" have been made available; a series of events are planned to take place in connection with their official launch, which is foreseen to 	<p>Effective intersectoral collaboration has led to rapid responses in relation to the reproduction of certain material in the Volumes and</p>			

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
volumes.	take place during the 35 th session of the General Conference (Oct. 2009).	smooth collaboration with the external co-editor.			
Implementation of the project on the pedagogical use of the General History of Africa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The administrative structures around the implementation of this activity have been put in place, the statutes of the Scientific Committee have been defined, and the first expert meeting has been scheduled for March 2009. 				
Elaboration and production of a document on "Status and Prospectus on Intercultural Skills" with existing instruments, frameworks, programmes, tools, networks within and outside UNESCO short-listed and documented (English and French).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal and external consultation processes have been launched. Some delay in the launch of the Study has been registered as due to internal processing and decision-making procedures (Platform vs. Programme). 				
Analytical survey launched on intercultural skills included in the "Study" in order to highlight the state of the art of the present reflection on intercultural skills.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A questionnaire to highlight the state of the art with regard to the present reflection on intercultural skills has been prepared. The questionnaire will be put online, and remain open for responses, for 3 months as of 1 February 2009. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dynamic, frequent and creative intersectoral interaction has enriched the questionnaire considerably (participation in the elaboration of the content as well as in identifying partners to widely diffuse the questionnaire). 			
Reflection on causes and solutions in relation to the development of practical tools for the prevention of violence in school.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The preparation of a publication "Stopping Violence against Children in Schools: Practical Approaches for teachers" is well under way. 			Number and quality of recommendations for the development of a non-violent school culture.	
Methodologies, practices and tools developed by and for young people to sensitize them on interfaith dialogue for mutual understanding compiled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The terms of reference have been drawn up for an inter-regional study on existing good practices by and for young people (including young women). The identification of experts/researchers on youth is currently ongoing. 	The implementation of this activity has taken off with some delay partly due the adaptation of the plan of action to the priorities of the Intersectoral Platform.			
Action plan recommended by representatives of (religious and non-religious) youth Organisations to reinforce UNESCO's action in promoting the role of youth in the interreligious dialogue taken into account in future relevant policy design.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The recommendations of the action plan (emerging from the above study) are planned to be presented and discussed during a Youth meeting to be organised end 2009. 	The implementation of this activity will depend on the result of the study to be undertaken in 2009			

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
Capacity of local media enhanced to support culturally sensitive coverage of development issues with an understanding of sustainable development and the protection of natural resources and livelihoods, and disseminated through PPN.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The preparation of a workshop for journalists to be held in the context of the World Water Forum (Spring 2009) on the issue of sustainable development is well advanced. Implementation partners and potential sponsors have been defined and the TOR drawn up for the workshop trainers. The PPN website is under development and is scheduled to be launched through extra-budgetary funding (Spanish Funds). 	<p>A highly dynamic team-work has been set about by CI and SC and has allowed to advance very fast on the preparation of these challenging initiatives.</p> <p>The PPN business model allows for income generation through content distribution, it is unclear if this will meet long-term needs.</p>		<p>The training will include a ToT component and participants will be selected on their capacity to share their newly acquired knowledge with colleagues in their home newsrooms. PPN sustainability improves as more colleges and universities contribute to development of its content base, especially in the area of peace studies.</p>	
Enhanced capacity building activities for young reporters and young tourist guides.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action has been taken on the World Heritage in Young Hands Initiative during the period under consideration 				