



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 III- Social and human sciences

**Part II – Programmes and programme related services
II.A – Programmes**

MAJOR PROGRAMME III- SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES

Biennial sectoral priority 1: Promoting principles, practices and ethical norms relevant for scientific, technological and social development

Para. 03018 - MLA 1: Promoting the ethics of science and technology, with emphasis on bioethics

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$2 785	Actual: \$1 326

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Policy-makers in Member States, higher education institutions, national research systems, and the wider public sensitized and attuned to issues relating to the ethics of science and technology.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through its reflection on the principles of the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights and its debates on human cloning and international governance (see below), UNESCO's International Bioethics Committee (IBC) continued to provide a significant contribution to public awareness-raising in this area. The IBC session in October 2008 discussed a new draft report on social responsibility. • Regional cooperation and networking is increased. Redbioetica had two regional meetings (Montevideo, May 2008 and Cordoba, October 2008). In Kazan (September 2008) a Regional Network of National Bioethics Committees in the CIS countries has been created. • The Report of IBC on Consent (2007) was published and disseminated in English and made freely available on line, as the first issue of a new series of publication, intended to effectively and broadly disseminate IBC's reflection and deliberations on specific principles, thus fostering reflection and facilitating action of stakeholders concerned. • The World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST) met in Extraordinary Session in Paris in November 2008 to pursue the ethical agenda in two main areas on which COMEST will report in 2009: science ethics and the 				

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	<p>ethical implications of climate change. Working groups in both areas will conduct consultations during the drafting period in the first semester of 2009. COMEST also reviewed nanotechnology ethics and information ethics in order to identify follow-up required to existing policy recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the area of science ethics, a regional consultation meeting was also held in Cairo, Egypt (October 2008) to raise awareness in the Arab region on the 1974 Recommendation on the Status of Scientific Researchers and the 1999 Declaration on Science and the Uses of Scientific Knowledge and to prepare the ground for monitoring of implementation of the 1974 Recommendation, which is planned for 2010. • Through the Ethics Education Programme mapping of experts in ethics teaching and sampling of teaching programmes is continued (regional expert meetings in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire in December 2008), Ethics Teacher Training Course (November 2008 in Minsk, Belarus). Similar activities are ongoing in the area of environmental ethics teaching, in Russia, Belarus, Asia-Pacific and West Africa. • Moreover, the UNESCO Bioethics Core Curriculum, based on the principles of the Declaration, was officially launched in October 2008. Universities for its testing are currently being identified in the 5 regions, and testing will begin from Autumn of 2009. Positive Feedback about the core curriculum received. • The databases of the Global Ethics Observatory (GEObs) continue to be expanded, especially: (i) increase of over 200 additional legal instruments covering 22 countries (GEObs 4); and (ii) launching of the GEObs Database on Resources in Ethics (GEObs 6) in October 2008. The following benchmarks for 2008-2009 have also been met ahead of schedule: (i) over 150 entries in GEObs 6; and (ii) over 8000 unique users, 30000 hits and 30000 data views for the entire GEObs. An article on GEObs 4 was also published in the Journal of Medical Ethics (21 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate background knowledge calls for preparation of specially tailored publications. • Study materials for the core curriculum are being included in the GEObs Database on Resources in Ethics, providing a synergistic strategy for both projects and reducing overall costs of implementation. • The majority of effort for 2008 has been invested in meeting the targets for GEObs 4 and GEObs 6; for 2009, this will be refocused on meeting the targets of all the other GEObs databases. Usage data still shows consistently high access of GEObs 4 in all six languages of UNESCO, indicating a high and sustained interest across the regions. 	<p>The meeting attracted additional funding from ISESCO.</p> <p>International Sakharov Environmental University, Belarussian Medical Academy of Post-Graduate Education and Belarus NatCom as well as Center for Applied Ethics (Moscow, Russia) provided cofinancing to implement the projects. The Ethics Teacher training Course are supported by the Israel NatCom and the UNESCO Chair in Haifa, Israel.</p> <p>The translation cost of data entries in GEObs remains high. Priority is given to the translation of data entries that are frequently accessed in different languages to increase cost-effectiveness of translation efforts.</p>	<p>The core curriculum provides a basis for introducing bioethics teaching, especially the principles of the Declaration, in areas where such teaching is still unavailable. The core is publicly available for implementation by individual teachers. Study materials for the core are also publicly available online through the GEObs Database on Resources in Ethics.</p> <p>Extrabudgetary funding being sought to cover the one-time cost of translation, as well as to acquire additional assistance in data collection and entry in light of the expanding needs.</p>	

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	Jan 2008).				
<p>International cooperation and national institutional capacities in the field of bioethics enhanced, and integration into relevant policies, as appropriate, of the principles of the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights encouraged</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In accordance with its work programme for 2008-2009, IBC has focused its work on the principle of social responsibility and health (Art. 14 of the Declaration) and on the issue of human cloning and international governance. The preliminary results of its working groups on these issues were examined at the 15th (ordinary) session of IBC in October 2008. <u>The joint session of IBC and the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC)</u>, convened by the Director-General in October 2008, allowed for debate and constructive confrontation and fostered exchange between the two committees on the on-going work. IBC is now revising its work on these issues (including through public hearings) for its sixteenth session in 2009. IBC has also begun a preliminary reflection on the principle of <u>respect for human vulnerability and personal integrity</u>. Through the Assisting Bioethics Committees (ABC) project assistance has been provided to Member States. National Bioethics Committees have been established with the support of UNESCO in Ghana, Guinea, Gabon, Jamaica, Madagascar and Togo. Technical missions to support the establishment of National Bioethics Committees have been made to Cape Verde and Chad. The first training in working methods has been prepared. Cooperation with the Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Georgetown University (USA) will provide documentation to newly established committees, while arrangements for internships are provided by the Central Ethics Committee in Denmark. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO with its wide-based, multicultural platforms, such as IBC and IGBC, is in a privileged position to lead the reflection and explore the ethical aspect of scientific challenges such as human cloning in a way that accommodates the multiplicity of views on the issue. IBC and IGBC, as advisory bodies of this Organization, confirm their pivotal role in the international bioethics system and debate with timely suggestions and possible orientations for a stringer engagement in specific field over the coming years. Establishing a National Bioethics Committee takes time, depending on the political procedures involved. 	<p>Despite the financial implications of the statutory meetings, high attendance, and, requests received for follow up to meetings, etc. testify of the success of these activities and their relevance.</p>	<p>the budget allocated to the statutory activities are insufficient to ensure the effective execution of the programme and to some extent does not allow the quality and scope requested for some activities (for example the organization of extensive public hearings and consultations to involve as many as possible stakeholders concerned).</p> <p>The budget for assistance to ethics committees is rather limited. Extrabudgetary funding will be necessary for a sustainable project.</p>	

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	<p>research produced by UNU's Centre for Regional Integration Studies (UNU-CRIS, Brugge, Belgium); 16 new policy briefs to date.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality-certification of the Tool's evidence base: development of guidelines for online peer-review of policy-relevant thematic research; with corresponding technical functionalities to be integrated in early 2009. • MOST Tool's methodology for conference-reporting successfully put to work at "Global Ministerial Forum on Research for Health" (Bamako, 17-19 November 2008), in close cooperation with "TropIKA" (knowledge hub of WHO's Research Programme on poverty-related tropical diseases). <p>Poverty eradication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A regional seminar in Kingston gathered for the first time a network of researchers in the Caribbean on the cost of poverty. • Regional research has been launched in West Africa on poverty reduction strategy papers, minimum norms and human rights based budgeting through research grants. • Thematic groups in charge of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, PRSPs, trained to Human Rights based in Ivory Coast and Togo • Launch of cooperation with the Private Sector through the events held in co-operation with NGOs and the Private Sector during the solidarity week, in the framework of the International Day for the Eradication of poverty, 17 October 2008. <p>Gender equality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The international Women's Studies Gender Research Network is fully operational and a foundation curriculum for teaching genders studies has been prepared. • A feasibility study and a project proposal and action plan for the creation of a women's study and documentation Center in the Great lakes region was adopted on the occasion of a 	<p>the tool regularly, with new needs occurring when working with more partners. The building in of online peer review will provide an important addition; it is to be an avenue for international academic cooperation and online access to quantities of so far untapped research reports produced especially in the South.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnerships between Ministries, research institutions and civil society organisations have to be built 	<p>The African Development Bank will lead the elaboration of a financial strategy for covering the running costs of</p>	<p>Results achieved to date provided new institutional alliances; UNU-CRIS, WHO-TropIKA etc</p> <p>The activity in the Caribbean is put under the auspices of A newly established think tank that will enable the sustainability.</p> <p>PRSPs are formulated using the HRBA. Governments sponsored the training session</p> <p>The project will cover 11 countries of the Great Lakes Region, and will directly benefit government Ministries,</p>	

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	<p>Meeting of Ministers of Women's Affairs of the GLR, held in Kinshasa (July 2008).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Réalisation d'une étude sur le droit de la famille et le système judiciaire dans les pays du Maghreb et d'une étude sur le droit de la famille en Mauritanie. • Aiming at consolidating, refining and harmonizing existing research on Palestinian women, the Palestinian Women Research and Documentation Center continued its activities and contributed to building capacities of researchers in Palestinian institutions on action-policy oriented research with a view to enhancing the formulation of non discriminating policies. <p><u>Migrants' rights</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • publication of a special issue of a French journal on the UN Convention on Migrant Workers' Rights; completion of a manuscript for a book on the Convention to be published by Unesco Publishing and Cambridge University Press in 2009. - Regional agreements on migration: commissioning of case studies on obstacles to free movement in West Africa, and of a survey on attitudes toward free movement in all regional organisations in cooperation with the UN University in Bruges. - Publication of a Handbook on key terms used in migration management debates, entitled People on the Move and produced jointly with the Dutch NGO The Hague Process. - Cooperation with a network of universities and policy-makers managed by the IRD and the EU to coordinate a project on free movement in West Africa. - Translations of the book Migration without Borders into French, Spanish, Russian and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The future status of the Center and its sustainability as an autonomous public entity remains a challenge. Outreach and visibility of the research work carried out by the Center, in particular beyond Palestinian and Arab researchers are to be enhanced. <p>Challenge to establish a comprehensive strategy in the face of the dimension of the issues addressed and of limited resources.</p>	<p>the Centre.</p> <p>Publication of all documents on line to reduce costs and maximise impact.</p>	<p>parliamentarians, other government institutions, women's and civil society organizations, university students and academic staff, gender researchers and scholars. Linkages with local universities and other research institutes will reinforce the Center's sustainability</p> <p>Through extra-budgetary support, the Center was able to diversify its activities</p> <p>Establishment of a network of people and partners involved to create long term synergies.</p>	

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	<p>Chinese.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - African migration: Joint project established with the French NGO Cimade on the protection of migrants' rights in Morocco, Algeria, Mali, Senegal, Niger, Mauritania. - In the framework of the IP on climate change, launch of a project on the relationship between climate change and migration. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the aim of exploring the situation of migrants' integration into the urban society, as well as to examine the urban policies adopted in China, a study of "the impact of education access and housing condition on migrants' integration into the urban Society" was carried out. • UNESCO participation in 4th World Urban Forum in Nanjing China (3/6 Nov 2008. Multilingual UNESCO/UN HABITAT tool kit "Historic districts for all" widely distributed and used in on site training session and a version adapted to India was developed. • Regional inventories on urban policies increasing social and spatial inclusion of migrants launched by Venice UNESCO chair and UNESCOCAT international research network" Religion and mediation in urban areas"15/16 December 2008. • Elaboration of the SHS Strategy on Youth: identification of regional priorities and of the overall Programme objectives, • Within the context of the International Conference of the Americas (CILA 2008, Americas Regional Meeting on "Youth Networks and Policies" (15-19 October 2008), Punta Cana, Dominican Republic co-organised and the Americas Youth Network created. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The situation analysis report and policy recommendations are to be shared among NGOs. However, due to their capacity constraints, the suggested actions might be difficult for them to implement in their work. • Benefit from the inter-agency cooperation to disseminate research results; benefit from the ED/SHS/SC common approach towards "Education for sustainable urban development". • Challenges: Acquisition of relevant and valid data and information. Synthesis of the information acquired. • Identification of the most relevant actors working on youth-related issues in the region. 	<p>Partnership with China Rural Labour Association and in close cooperation with the Development Research Centre of the State Council.</p> <p>Co-financing by Private and public sponsorships (Space group, ROK, and Italian banks) and sponsorships from cities like Seville, Shanghai and Nanjing as well as support from French Chinese cooperation for operational training forthcoming sessions with local authorities.</p> <p>Cooperation between HQs and FO to gather synergies in the identification of key priorities.</p>	<p>The research findings, as well as policy recommendations, will be shared among academics and policy makers in China through a conference and regular policy dialogue.</p> <p>Establishment of cooperation between UN HABITAT and UNESCO fields offices in New Delhi during the WUF 4. Networking between SHS, ED UNESCO chairs and UNESCOCAT for the elaboration of inclusive urban policies geared towards migrants.</p> <p>The network gathers key players involved in youth issues (youth NGOs, UN agencies, IGOs, etc), which will foster the development of youth policies and programme in the region.</p>	
<p>National research systems capacities enhanced for the formulation of policies on social development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional/sub-regional forums of Ministers; were held in New Delhi, India, 5-6 March 2008, in Ivory Coast September 2008, in Jordan November 2008, in Rwanda, September 2008 enhancing the dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerial Forums have raised the impact of MOST through enhanced research-policy linkages. 80 Ministers have so far actively participated and strengthened 			

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	<p>between policy-makers and research community. Declaration adopted at the conclusion of the forum. Participants reaffirmed thus the need for strengthened horizontal cooperation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “Dialogue Forum on Social Policies in Southeast Asia” convened at Bangkok, Thailand (20-22 August 2008) at the initiative of the Thai National Commission and Chulalongkorn University. • Two MOST statutory IGC Bureau meetings held in January and October 2008 (Paris headquarters) and attended by the three Social Ministers who sit on the IGC Bureau. 	<p>horizontal cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further linkage reinforced between the Forums and MOST’s thematic priorities. 			
<p>Implementation of the International Convention Against Doping in Sport encouraged.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 105 States Parties to the Convention • Draft monitoring framework for the Convention established. • Investment of the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport in four projects to date (Jamaica, Mali, Mozambique and Uruguay). The Fund has a current balance of USD\$1,300.000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close cooperation is required with Member States to assist with adherence to the Convention and the development of quality projects for financial assistance under the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport. However, progress is restricted due to limited staff resources dedicated to the Convention. 	<p>The resources allocated to the Convention are “strictly minimal” in accordance with its Article 32.3.</p>	<p>Implementation of anti-doping programmes by States Parties as determined by the monitoring of the Convention.</p> <p>Large adherence of Member States to the Convention.</p>	
<p>Integration, as appropriate, of physical education and sport policies in national education systems improved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport for peace and development strategy developed through International Congress in Kingston (September 2008) and Regional Seminar in Zanzibar (September 2008). Action in favour of Traditional Sports and Games further developed during the Round Table at Busan, Republic of Korea (September 2008). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved perception of the concept of “sport for peace and development” and better positioning within the framework of IADGs; multi-dimensional aspects of sport for peace and development highlighted during the International Congress in Kingston, especially its links with culture, as recommended; • Limited government investment in social development, especially in PES; implementation of the International Network on TSG. 	<p>Mobilization of extrabudgetary funds being sought.</p>		

Biennial sectoral priority 3: Contributing to the dialogue among civilizations and cultures and to a culture of peace through philosophy, the human sciences, good governance, the promotion of human rights, and the fight against discrimination

Para. 03025 - MLA 3: Promoting philosophical reflection, human rights in UNESCO's fields of competence and the fight against racism and discrimination

Regular budget: Activities (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$2 696	Actual: \$1 297

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<p>Intersectoral strategies on philosophy, human rights, democracy and the fight against racism implemented.</p>	<p>1. La mise en œuvre de la Stratégie intersectorielle concernant la philosophie se poursuit par la préparation des réunions régionales de haut niveau sur l'enseignement de la philosophie qui se tiendront en 2009, à l'île Maurice (Afrique), en Tunisie (Monde arabe), en République dominicaine (Amérique Latine) et aux Philippines (Asie).</p> <p>2. La célébration de la Journée mondiale de la philosophie 2008 a été assurée à travers ses célébrations nationales dans plus de 80 pays, et en particulier à travers la célébration internationale qui a eu lieu à Palerme (Italie).</p>	<p>1. Mobilisation ciblée en vue de l'engagement des Etats Membres pour la promotion de l'enseignement de la philosophie à tous les niveaux, en particulier au sein des systèmes d'éducation nationale (décideurs; associations d'enseignants, d'étudiants, etc.).</p> <p>2. Diffusion des résultats des colloques et des tables rondes, en particulier ceux qui concernent les défis majeurs dans les domaines de compétence de l'Organisation.</p>		<p>1. Identification a) des mesures prises en faveur de l'enseignement de la philosophie dans les différentes régions, b) du nombre et de l'étendue des réseaux régionaux en matière d'échange des expériences qui ont fait leurs preuves, c) traductions et/ou de demande de traductions de l'Etude « La Philosophie, une Ecole de la Liberté » en langues autres que l'anglais et le français : en cours – arabe, espagnol, allemand ; demandées - perse, khmer, etc.</p> <p>2. a) La régularité des célébrations à l'échelle nationale et le nombre croissant de philosophes participants permettent de prévoir que les célébrations nationales de la Journée mondiale de la philosophie continueront à assurer une ouverture à un très large public, en particulier les enseignants et les étudiants, b) L'événement international a bénéficié d'un appui institutionnel au plus haut niveau, d'une part des Etats membres qui ont déjà accueilli cette Journée (Chili – Maroc – Turquie – Italie) et, d'autre part, des Etats membres qui se sont inscrits pour accueillir</p>	

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	<p>3. Mise en place du Réseau international de femmes philosophes. Environ 2000 femmes philosophes ont adhéré au Réseau dans les régions différentes du monde. Création et lancement du site web. Participation des membres du Réseau dans les événements majeurs du programme de philosophie.</p>	<p>3. Elaboration d'un plan d'action à moyen et à long terme pour atteindre les objectifs du Réseau. De plus, intervention des femmes philosophes autour des priorités de l'Organisation.</p>		<p>la célébration internationale.</p> <p>3. Nombre de comités nationaux et régionaux chargés de mettre en œuvre les recherches et les échanges requis par les objectifs du Réseau et les priorités de l'Organisation.</p>	
<p>Intersectoral strategies on philosophy, human rights, democracy and the fight against racism implemented.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UNESCO Strategy on <u>Human Rights</u> was further advanced through activities aimed at the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in line with the Plan of Action adopted by the Executive Board at its 178th session. The Plan of Action was implemented and visibility given to UNESCO's role and contribution thereto. Activities under the Plan included, inter alia, the regional conference in Colombia, on the Contribution of the Media and Education to the Promotion of a Culture of Human Rights and various events organized by Member States with the support of UNESCO. Contribution to commemorative activities organized by UNESCO partners. Dissemination of information on UNESCO's action through a regularly updated website (http://www.unesco.org/shs/humanrights/udhr_60anniversary). Substantive contribution made to the process of elaboration by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) of the general comment on the right to take part in cultural life. Cooperation reinforced with OHCHR in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the UDHR demonstrated that the promotion of human rights within UNESCO's fields of competence is widely perceived as a basis for building international solidarity for a common response to global challenges and problems, such as extreme poverty, underdevelopment, illiteracy, etc. UNESCO reaffirmed on this occasion its specific role in the field of human rights. The commemorative events organized throughout the year were an opportunity to publicize the work and disseminate materials of the Organization. A very productive cooperation was set up with several Member States organizing events dedicated thereto. Ensuring extra budgetary funds for the implementation of the Plan of Action was a central challenge. The Plan was implemented despite the fact that no additional human and financial resources were allocated for this purpose. Need to pursue the already fruitful partnership with OHCHR, the CESCR and various research institutions. Using international events to 	<p>The close partnership with OHCHR and other UN entities as well as the strong interlinkages with well-known research institutions ensure the quality and cost-effectiveness of the undertaking.</p>	<p>The mobilization and reinforced commitments of all UNESCO sectors as well as member States and other UNESCO partners.</p> <p>The strong partnerships established within this context guarantee the sustainability of the process.</p> <p>UNESCO's work on further elucidation of the right to take</p>	

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	<p>elaborating common approaches to participation and assistance in the work of human rights treaty bodies, especially the CESCR and defining strategies related to cultural rights through the co-organization of the Day of General Discussion on this right (9 May 2008 within the framework of the 40th session of the CESCR).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility study conducted on the creation of the International Centre for the Advancement of Human Rights in Buenos Aires, Argentina, as Category 2 institute, and endorsed by the Executive Board at its 180th session. Centre created. • The first edition of the UNESCO/Bilbao Prize for the Promotion of a Culture of Human Rights Prize was successfully organized and the award ceremony received great visibility as part of the commemorative events for the 60th anniversary of the UDHR. • The 2008 edition of the annual bilingual (English/French) brochure "Human Rights Major International Instruments" containing data about the status of ratifications of human rights instruments published. A Basque edition was published for the first time in cooperation with UNESCO Centre Basque Country. • Cooperation with the City of Nantes (France) further consolidated in relation to the organization of the 3rd World Forum on Human Rights (Nantes, France, 30 June – 3 July 2008). <p><u>Fight against racism and discrimination</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Celebration of 21 March, International day for the Elimination of Racial discrimination. • The Coalitions of Cities against Racism and Discrimination were consolidated by the establishment of an International Coalition during the 3rd World Forum of Human Rights, Nantes, France, June 2008. Annual meetings held by the Coalitions of Europe (Bologna, Italy, September 2008) and Latina America (Second annual meeting, Santo Andre, Brazil, November 	<p>promote UNESCO's work and publications has proved most effective.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a strategy and finding synergies to build on the differences of each coalition with one common goal/interest. • Coalition is seen by many cities as effective way of fighting racism and discrimination in urban areas. • Cities to join a national network. 	<p>Coalition cost effective modality of action as cities increasingly cover the cost of implementing their plans of action.</p> <p>Conference entirely funded by host city and European Coalition.</p>	<p>part in cultural life and the right to benefit from scientific progress and its applications will be continued in close cooperation with the OHCHR and CESCR with the aim to elaborate a General Comment on each of these rights.</p> <p>Increasing number of new cities joining network.</p> <p>Depending on commitment of cities to the project and on UNESCO scientific/technical cooperation</p> <p>Sustainability based on commitment of cities to the project and on UNESCO scientific/technical cooperation</p>	

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	<p>2008). Regional Coalition launched for the Arab States (Casablanca, Morocco, June 2008).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the good example of a national coalition in Canada (annual meeting held), coalition established in Moldova. • The European Coalition worked out indicators for measuring racism and discrimination at the local level and evaluating local anti-discrimination policies. • The Coalition also elaborated a set of recommendations on “Youth Voices against Racism” in partnership with the Barcelona Football Club and the European Parliament that was presented to the Parliament in November 2008 with wide media coverage. • The issue of HIV/AIDS related discrimination at municipal level addressed through the development of a methodology with the cities of Nairobi, Kenya, and Kigali, Rwanda. • Main challenges in developing the capacities of youth, in particular most at risk, discussed and good practices shared at a workshop involving more than 30 national human rights institutions from the Caucasus region and Central and Eastern Europe within the VI International Conference of Ombudspersons in Baku, Azerbaijan, 18-19 June 2008. • Support to and participation in the VI REATECH – World’s third and Latin America’s biggest disability expo - in cooperation with the National Secretariat for Human Rights of Brazil. Organization of an international seminar on new technologies used to improve the life of disabled people and programs that promote their social inclusion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a harmonized set of indicators while different national legislative frameworks; build on existing work carried out by cities. • Having youth from various backgrounds involved in project; bring together and establish dialogue between different stakeholders within the context of this project (youth, sport personalities, local, national, regional and international decision-makers) and the role of UNESCO in this regard; the association of sport personalities to the initiative in terms of increasing its visibility; ensure effective follow-up to the recommendations. 		<p>Sustainability based on the flexibility and universality of the indicators for the cities, it provides a common framework but leaves space for individual contexts and needs</p> <p>Sustainability of the Project ensured through the involvement of youth that can share their experiences with other young people of their city; in order to have a long-term impact an effective follow-up to recommendations is necessary; replicability of the project in the context of other regional coalitions possible.</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"> Cooperation in the organization of the Regional Conference of the Americas in preparation for the Durban Review Conference, Brasilia Brazil, June 2008. 				
<p>Contributions to the intersectoral platform pertaining to the dialogue among civilizations and cultures and a culture of peace developed through human sciences policy-oriented research.</p>	<p>The <u>UNESCO Prize for Peace Education 2008</u> was awarded to the selected laureate. The presentations made by the participants in the above-mentioned event will be collected and published in both English and French. (EXTRABUDGETARY FUNDS).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulation de deux activités intersectorielles dans le cadre de la plateforme : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> « Lecture croisée de la Collection « Histoire de l'Humanité » à travers le prisme du dialogue interculturel ». (Secteur lead : CLT) « Développement des compétences interculturelles ». (Secteur lead : ED). Pour cette activité conjointe, un <u>questionnaire</u> sur les compétences interculturelles a été formulé). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of dialogue among civil society stakeholders in the Middle East, through the wide dissemination of three main tools for civil society actors, as well as for potential fund-raising: (i) Mapping of Mainstream Civil Society Organizations; (ii) Assessment of Cooperation between Israeli and Palestinian NGOs; (iii) Proposed Guiding Principles for Israeli/Palestinian Academic Cooperation: Translating the Shared Adherence to Academic Freedom into Action; and through consensus-building meetings among Israeli and Palestinian academics, intellectuals, NGOs and other stakeholders. In-depth discussion on human security in the Arab Region around the presentation of 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Excellente coopération intersectorielle en vue de la mise en œuvre des activités conjointes formulées dans le cadre de la plateforme. L'exploitation des résultats du <u>questionnaire</u> devra mettre en exergue la relation entre les compétences identifiées et la didactique qu'elles exigent. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enlarge the number and scope of new partners involved in the initiative, in particular those engaged in translating the defined principles into action. Difficulties in identifying high-level expertise on human security in the 		<p>Large participation in the award ceremony and good media coverage. Dissemination of the laureate's activities in the field of peace/peace education through the Prize publication and its webpage, and wide sensitization on peace education.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nombre d'expériences pilotes pédagogiques qui vont permettre d'intégrer les résultats dans l'éducation formelle et non-formelle aux divers niveaux de l'enseignement. Identification des différents outils et méthodes pour combler les manques de compétences interculturelles dans les domaines de l'éducation, les musées, les média, etc. <p>Number of individuals, association and NGOs adhering to the principles defined and engaged in medium and long-term action on both sides, Israeli and Palestinian.</p> <p>Within the League of Arab States, a Human Security Unit</p>	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
	<p>background and thematic papers on issues of particular relevance for the Arab region (Democracy and Human Rights; Poverty eradication, Environment and Conflict and Post-Conflict situations) during a Conference on Human Security in the Arab Region, among representatives of the League of Arab States Member States, regional experts and NGOs, international experts, UN agencies, etc.</p> <p>(EXTRABUDGETARY FUNDS)</p>	<p>region.</p>		<p>has been established to implement the project and to ensure its follow-up, in cooperation with the Human Security Unit at the Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in New York (HSU-OCHA), one of UNESCO's partners in this endeavour. On the basis of the revised experts' papers, elaboration and dissemination of policy papers among key actors in the region.</p>	
<p>Policy-oriented research enhanced on the main obstacles and challenges to the enjoyment of human rights in UNESCO's fields of competence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elucidation of the content of the right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications further advanced. Steps towards the elaboration of an experts' document on the content of this right have been taken. • Réalisation d'une recherche sur les droits culturels dans les pays du Maghreb et en Egypte, en collaboration avec l'ISESCO, l'Observatoire de la diversité et des droits culturels (Fribourg, Suisse) et l'Institut Arabe des Droits de l'Homme de Tunis. • Conférence de restitution des résultats et recommandations des études sur les droits culturels les 18 et 19 décembre 2008 à Rabat, en présence des membres du Réseau ARADESC (décideurs politiques, chercheurs et ONGs) et d'experts en la matière. • Reflection on the problems and obstacles related to the implementation of human rights within UNESCO's competence in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe was advanced through the organization of the Subregional Experts' Meeting on Human Rights within UNESCO's Competence dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the UDHR (Moscow, Russian Federation, 28 May 2008). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More in-depth work is needed to clarify the content and the State obligations regarding the right to take part in cultural life and the right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications. The complexity of the issues involved requires a long-term commitment. • les droits culturels constituent une catégorie peu développée au sein des droits humains et un domaine sensible. De plus, il n'existe pas ou peu de matière et de travaux sur le concept de droits culturels et sur cette catégorie de droits dans la région arabe. La réalisation de l'étude a duré un an, avec des points focaux/experts dans chaque pays. La nécessité de parvenir à une publication cohérente et homogène de l'étude a guidé la réalisation de l'activité. • The further clarification of the content of the rights to take part in cultural life and to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications would greatly facilitate policy-oriented research in this connection. • The need to strengthen links between scientific research and 	<p>La participation de l'ISESCO, l'Institut Arabe des Droits de l'Homme et l'Observatoire sur la diversité et les droits culturels a été d'une grande importance pour la réussite de ce projet. Le Haut-commissariat aux Droits de l'Homme a également participé à la finalisation des termes de référence de la recherche.</p> <p>Russian National Commission for UNESCO and the UNESCO Chair on Human Rights and Democracy at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO-University) contributed to the results achieved.</p>	<p>This work necessitates raising extra-budgetary funds in order to carry out high-quality representative research studies</p>	

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
		<p>adoption and implementation of political decisions and to continue efforts with a view to create a policy-research network aimed at the elaboration of recommendations to improve policies in the field of human rights in the countries of the sub-region was emphasized in the Final Document adopted at the meeting organized by UNESCO in May 2008.</p>			
<p>Efforts at mainstreaming the human rights-based approach into UNESCO's programming evaluated and reported to UNESCO's governing bodies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 UNESCO staff members from Headquarters and field offices have received training. Additional three training sessions will be organized in the field until the end of 2009. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide continuous support and advice to Sectors/Bureaus/Offices in integrating a HRBA to programming in addition to the continuation and intensification of the training sessions. To ensure a more active involvement of all staff in mainstreaming human rights in UNESCO. To increase the inter-linkages with the other programming frameworks and tools used in the Organization. To further document and refer to good practices already existing in relation to HRBA in the Organization. 	<p>The capacity-building seminars are almost exclusively based on UNESCO resources in terms of teaching. The majority of those intervening have taken part in previous training sessions. The quality and relevance of the training sessions as recognized by the participating staff attests to the cost-effectiveness of the undertaking.</p>	<p>The staff that has received training constitutes a good basis for the successful continuation of the programme. Likewise, the use of trained staff as resource persons for training seminars shows that UNESCO can increasingly rely on its own resources for the promotion of HRBA in its programmes.</p>	

Para. 03013 - Focus on the needs of Africa

34 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>National institutional capacities strengthened in the fields of ethics of science and technology and bioethics.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the Ethics Education Programme mapping of experts in ethics teaching and sampling of teaching programmes continues (regional expert meetings in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire in December 2008). 				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the Assisting Bioethics Committees (ABC), project assistance has been provided to Member States. • National Bioethics Committees have been established with the support of UNESCO in Ghana, Guinea, Gabon, Madagascar and Togo. Technical missions to support the establishment of National Bioethics Committees have been made to Cape Verde and Chad. The first training in working methods has been prepared. Cooperation with the Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Georgetown University (USA) will provide documentation to newly established committees, while arrangements for internships are provided by the Central Ethics Committee in Denmark. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a National Bioethics Committee is a lengthy process, depending on the national/political procedures and commitments involved. 			
<p>Cooperation among social and human sciences and human rights research networks enhanced, with particular emphasis on the strengthening of the research-policy nexus relating to regional integration, poverty eradication, migration, urban settings, culture of peace, gender and youth issues, and in the framework of support given to subregional forums of ministers of social development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration of an SHS Strategy for Youth Empowerment in Africa with particular focus inter alia on promoting policy-research dialogue and strengthening regional and national capacities to address youth issues (policy development, youth structures, research on youth issues). • Second ECOWAS Forum of Ministers was held in Ivory Coast (September 2008) and first meeting of East Africa Community was held in Rwanda, in September 2008. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited development of research networks and activity on youth issues; Diversity among countries as regards the state of national youth policies, approaches to and capacity to address youth issues; socio-political context; conflict or post-conflict considerations 	<p>Activities designed to ensure a multiplier effect and are based on the use of ICTs and cooperation with partners in the field (regional and national level), thus reducing operational costs and increasing effectiveness and impact.</p>	<p>Training of trainers to ensure a multiplier effect and long-term impact Involvement of the African Union Commission in the development of a website/Web portal on the African Youth. Funding request for extrabudgetary project elaborated</p>	
<p>Policy advice delivered to national and regional research systems, especially through support to identified centres of excellence, so as to enhance quality delivery of appropriate social and human sciences research findings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional agreements on migration: commissioning of case studies on obstacles to free movement in West Africa, and of a survey on attitudes toward free movement in all regional organisations in cooperation with the UN University in Bruges. • Cooperation with a network of universities and policy-makers managed by the IRD and the EU to coordinate a project on free movement in West Africa. • African migration: Joint project established with the French NGO Cimade on the protection of migrants' rights in Morocco, Algeria, Mali, Senegal, Niger, Mauritania. • Within the framework of the intersectoral platform on strengthening national research 				

	<p>systems, National research capacity reviews have started in two pilot countries in Africa (Tanzania, Madagascar), emphasizing a combined approach of the natural sciences and the social and human sciences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extra-budgetary support has been received to finance studies in several other African countries with a view to strengthen national research systems and their contribution to poverty eradication. 				
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Intersectoral Platforms

Para. 08011 - Strengthening national research systems

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
<p>Research capacities in developing countries enhanced with a focus on the contribution of research to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including MDGs and EFA goals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National research capacity reviews have started in two pilot countries in Africa (Tanzania, Madagascar), emphasizing a combined approach of the natural sciences and the social and human sciences. • Extra-budgetary support has been received to finance studies in several other African countries with a view to strengthen national research systems and their contribution to poverty eradication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The challenges are to establish a coherent, systematic and complete model for the analysis of the different elements of national research systems – with a view to potential transferability. 	<p>While it is still too early give an exact evaluation of cost effectiveness, efforts have been made through a combination of efforts during the first national reviews to avoid redundancy and overlap The combined approach between the different Sectors and Institutions of UNESCO provides opportunities for a cost effective implementation.</p>	<p>The sustainability of the activity will greatly depend on the commitment of national governments to implement the recommendations and policies of the country reviews, and of the involvement of outside funding partners.</p> <p>In the first pilot country, good prospects are available through commitment of both the national government as well as international donors to take on the follow up of the country review. Factual data on this and following countries will be provided when they come available.</p>	
<p>National research and knowledge management in science, technology and innovation strengthened and related capacities created and supported.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The country reviews have been well-received and provide Member States assistance to reposition their national science and technology system with a view to build capacity for innovation and accelerated development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The approach resulting from consultations amongst Platform members is to build upon existing work of the Organization. • Another challenge will be to include the notion of the ethics of science as a central concern for the final review. 			

<p>Links between policy-making bodies, higher education and research institutions and educational and developmental practices strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities address the strengthening of the linkages between all partners in national research, including public and private stakeholders, universities and research institutions, funding agencies and international organizations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The challenge will be to involve partners who have not necessarily been cooperating together in the past. 			
<p>Research capacities of UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs in selected least developed countries enhanced, including through triangular North-South-South cooperation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNITWIN networks and UNESCO Chairs are involved from the initial phases of national research reviews, with a view to strengthening their involvement in building capacities in research and innovation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new guidelines for UNITWIN networks and UNESCO Chairs are to be taken y into account. 			
<p>Scientific research enhanced through integration of ICTs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The evaluation of ICT capacities and the role of access to information is included in the joint intersectoral approach to review national research systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a considerable lack of data for many developing countries that need to be addressed. 			