



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

Detailed Report on the activities of the Organization in 2006-2007

Major Programme IV - Culture

MAJOR PROGRAMME IV – CULTURE

Programme IV.1 – Protect and safeguard cultural heritage worldwide

31 C/4 Strategic objectives

Strategic objective 7: Promoting the drafting and implementation of standard-setting instruments in the cultural field

Strategic objective 8: Safeguarding cultural diversity and encouraging dialogue among cultures and civilizations

Strategic objective 9: Enhancing the linkages between culture and development through capacity-building and sharing of knowledge

Subprogramme IV.1.1 – Reinforcing capacity-building for the protection of World Heritage

Para. 04111 – MLA 1: Coordination of statutory meetings of the World Heritage Committee

Regular budget (rounded to \$ thousand)

Planned: \$815,000

Actual: \$814,000

33 C/5 Expected results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons learnt	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Better monitoring of the conservation of World Heritage properties ensured.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better monitoring of the World Heritage properties ensured and new Reinforced Monitoring Mechanism was also introduced World Heritage Centre has coordinated and published 294 State of Conservation reports in the biennium, as well as six periodic reports and/or follow-ups. • 43 and 55 documents prepared respectively for the 30th (Vilnius, 2006) and 31st (Christchurch, 2007) sessions of the World Heritage Committee and dispatched within the statutory delays of six weeks prior to the session. • Final decisions, reports and summary records of the World Heritage Committee sessions dispatched to States Parties within the statutory delays of 90 days after the end of each session. • Publication in May 2007 of the final report of compiled decisions and summary records of the sixth extraordinary (UNESCO, 2003), the 27th ordinary (UNESCO, 2003) and the seventh extraordinary (UNESCO, 2004) sessions of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All state-of-conservation reports are prepared with an improved format for easier decision-making. • Regional units dealing with state of conservation and on-site missions to be strengthened and cooperation with field offices for on-site monitoring to be enhanced. • Besides the large number of documents prepared for each session of the World Heritage Committee, all efforts are made to ensure their dispatch within statutory delays with an improved format and reduced length (five pages maximum in conformity with the Committee's decision) for easier decision-making. 	<p>Large amount of documents (cumulated total of 1,000 pages) prepared in a short period of time.</p>	<p>All reports, nominations files, periodic reporting, mission reports, databases, etc. put online for ease of reference by States Parties and easier retrieval in the future.</p> <p>Improved relationship between World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies allows better communication and exchange of information.</p> <p>Information meetings for States Parties help keeping them updated on the ongoing reflections and preparations of the next sessions of the Committee, leading to more informed decision-making and higher response rate when States Parties are requested to provide contributions.</p>	

	<p>the World Heritage Committee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As foreseen in the C/5 document, four information meetings for States Parties, as well as two Informal Committee and/or Bureau meetings held within the course of the biennium. 				
<p>New documentary management tools for World Heritage properties introduced and developed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved management of information and documentation relating to the implementation of the Convention through the finalization of the Retrospective Inventory in the Europe, North American and Arab regions (more than 200 properties were reviewed during the biennium). The analysis of the African properties has started. • Updated databases (mission reports, state of conservation reports, management plans for all properties from the Arab States and the African properties already examined within the Retrospective Inventory). • All properties added by States Parties on their Tentative Lists up-loaded on the newly established Tentative List database. • 16,481 visitors per day to the World Heritage Centre website (approximately 30% of all Internet users accessing UNESCO website), which is much more than the expected rate of 200,000 visits per biennium. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to train new staff to be responsible for the Geographic Information System project as previous staff left the World Heritage Centre (now with SC/EES). • Strengthen communication with field offices concerning advances in management planning processes and dissemination of management and resource manuals currently under preparation with the Advisory Bodies (IUCN, ICOMOS/ICCROM). • The major challenge is to ensure establishing an effective mechanism to coordinate World Heritage programmes at country and subregional levels to harmonize Tentative Lists. • Success and constant increase of the number of visitors. Great success of the online version of the 2006 World Heritage Map. • Improvement of the online request form for the 2006 Map; experience which should be renewed in 2007. • Intrasectoral cooperation with CLT Web portal and intersectoral cooperation with BPI and DIT. 		<p>Results of the Retrospective Inventory presented to the World Heritage Committee for its approval on an annual basis in a specific document.</p> <p>Field offices are included systematically in all World Heritage Centre's mailing lists (circular letters, dispatch of Committee documents, etc.) to keep them up to date in World Heritage issues.</p>	
<p>New strategic policy lines developed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 39 information documents / publications published during the biennium, which is more than the established benchmarks of at least 15 such documents per year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 28 information documents prepared for the 30th (Vilnius, 2006) and 31st (Christchurch, 2007) sessions of the World Heritage Committee; - Nine World Heritage Paper Series 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to harmonize the various conceptions of management of World Heritage properties. • Need to know how to involve and make all stakeholders concerned benefit from this reflection on World Heritage management. 	<p>Draft State of conservation reports prepared in February-March are finalized during a one-week meeting between World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to ensure consistency.</p> <p>Revisions made in the <i>Operational Guidelines</i> following the World Heritage</p>		

	<p>published during the biennium;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publication of “World Heritage: Challenges for the Millennium”, and of “Case Studies on Climate Change and World Heritage”. • <i>Operational Guidelines</i> published in Portuguese, Chinese, Bahasa, Indonesian, Japanese, Mongolian and Russian. • Four Reflection meetings on the Periodic reporting organized between March 2006, and November 2007, which is in conformity with the established benchmark. Furthermore, five meetings of the working group on the simplification of the questionnaire and the establishment of indicators also took place during the same period. 		<p>Committee’s decisions are reflected in a different colour to facilitate the updating of the various linguistic versions beside French and English.</p>		
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Para. 04112 – MLA 2: Promotion of equitable representation on the World Heritage List

Regular budget (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$439,000	Actual: \$450,000

33 C/5 Expected results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons learnt	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>A more representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List ensured.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 40 States Parties have submitted new Tentative Lists or modified their existing Lists during the biennium. Out of these, eight States Parties have submitted such Lists for the first time. The number of new properties added to the Tentative Lists is 212. All these properties have been included in the Tentative List database. • Increased number of proposed nominations for under-represented and non-represented regions and/or categories. seven States Parties with no sites on the World Heritage List presented nominations during the 2006-2007 biennium, and, among the 73 nominations examined, 17 were of under-represented categories of sites, encouragingly above the set benchmark of 15 per biennium. • Five States Parties inscribed their first 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The challenge is to help the remaining States Parties in identifying sites that meet the test of outstanding universal value and preparing nomination dossiers. • Enhance capacity-building for the preparation of nominations involving field offices and strengthen communication. • Integrated approaches on management of cultural and natural sites are urgent and necessary in many sub-regions, including Maghreb, Andean countries, sub-Saharan Africa. 	<p>Highly cost-effective preparation of Tentative Lists: low cost and with local involvement, and by regional experts. These Lists can be used to generate more interest and funds.</p>	<p>World Heritage Centre, in consultation with the Advisory Bodies, is preparing a set of manuals to assist States Parties preparing successful nomination files.</p>	

	<p>property on the List during this period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An evaluation of the Global Strategy (Suzhou-Cairns Decision) has taken place during the 31st session of the World Heritage Committee (Christchurch, 2007). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing reflection on serial transnational nominations reviewed by the Committee at its 32nd session (Quebec City, Canada, June-July 2008). 			
<p>Number of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention increased.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five States ratified the World Heritage Convention during the 2006-2007 biennium: Guinea-Bissau, Montenegro, Sao Tome and Principe, Swaziland and Djibouti, which is in conformity with the expectation set in the C/5 document. There are now 185 States Parties to the World Heritage Convention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced information policy to include new States Parties through field offices. • The Convention has almost reached universality with only nine States not yet Parties; leading to an inexorable slow-down in the ratification rate. 			

Para. 04113 – MLA 3: Strengthening the protection of World Heritage properties and in particular properties in danger

Regular budget (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$2,321,000	Actual: \$2,317,000

33 C/5 Expected results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons learnt	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>National capacities for the management and conservation of properties in danger strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National capacities were strengthened for the management and conservation of World Heritage sites, through different types of training activities undertaken with UNESCO's support in particular for sites in danger. More than 250 persons were trained from national agencies, according to data from activity reports, where the benchmark has been identified for 300 persons during the whole biennium. At least 18 new site management plans have been developed under UNESCO's assistance against the benchmark of 10. • Operational projects have been developed for the safeguarding of sites, particularly those in danger, which have involved international and national experts enhancing cooperation and capacity-building for sustainable conservation and management of those sites. 29 operational projects are ongoing, against the target of 30. • Thanks to strengthened national capacities and conservation efforts, eight sites have 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The attainment of some results is often conditioned by external risk factors (security, political stability within Member States and extreme natural events). The satisfactory results achieved were made possible thanks to extrabudgetary resources, with regular programme funds used sometimes to ensure management and administrative follow-up owing to the numerous activities implemented (70). Finally, a certain lack of coherence was observed between results and indicators at MLA level and those defined at action and activity levels by field offices, due to a somewhat fragmented and uncoordinated planning process among Headquarters and field offices. A stronger coordination will be necessary for the next planning cycle to ensure that all activities (level 5) contribute to set results and indicators at levels 3 and 4. Finally, the indicators proposed for 	<p>Capacity-building activities implemented directly by UNESCO may appear very costly, if compared to similar activities developed and implemented nationally and locally by other institutions. When the international perspective provided by UNESCO is essential, perhaps it would be more cost-effective to concentrate on developing capacities of training institutions and individual trainers, rather than of the professionals themselves.</p>	<p>Training activities were aimed at government officers, to ensure long-term impact of acquired capacities. However, no specific sustainability indicators were built into the planning of the activities. Consequently, no sustainability measures are possible.</p>	

	<p>been removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger in 2006 and 2007. The benchmark set for the biennium was seven.</p>	<p>monitoring the achievement of the stated objectives were not always appropriate (e.g. “number of operational projects”) since they do not reflect actual impact.</p>			
<p>Network of partners reinforced and the promotion of the 1972 Convention increased.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The network of partners for the promotion of the World Heritage Convention has been strengthened through the establishment of more than 10 new partnerships (against the target of five partnerships) with the private sector, while 22 educational activities (against the benchmark of six activities) were carried out in the framework of the “World Heritage in Young Hands” Programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quantity of copies of publications produced is insufficient to fill the strong demand for print copies especially in LDCs. Increase fund-raising to ensure publication and to assist State Parties in the follow-up capacity-building activities promoting the use and integration of the KIT on “World Heritage in Young Hands” in the curricula. Simultaneously, efforts are underway to make the different versions of the KIT available online in order to alleviate the demand for print copies. 			
<p>Coordination of international efforts to safeguard the cultural heritage of Angkor, Iraq and Afghanistan ensured.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The effective coordination for the safeguarding of cultural heritage sites in Angkor has been ensured, notably through the organization of two meetings of its International Coordination Committee in 2006, and two which took place in 2007. • Concerning Afghanistan, ICC meetings could not be held due to security concerns. However, two expert meetings were held in 2006 and one in 2007 to coordinate activities for the conservation of the Afghan heritage and the building of capacities within the responsible national authorities. These were organized through the World Heritage Fund or other extrabudgetary sources. The third session of the ICC Iraq took place at UNESCO Headquarters on 13 and 14 November 2007. A special session of the working group on Babylon was also organized at that occasion. A series of events such as exhibitions, round tables, concerts, took place besides these meetings within the framework of the “Iraq Cultural Week” (12-21 November). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bearing in mind the difficulty to organize ICC or large-scale meetings in Kabul, it appears that technical meetings to be held outside Afghanistan would provide an effective alternative to ensure the coordination of international efforts for the safeguarding of the Afghan heritage, until the situation improves. This possibility will be discussed with the Afghan authorities. 			

Subprogramme IV.1.2 – Identifying and safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage

Para. 04121 – MLA 1: Promoting the entry into force of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage

Regular budget (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$1,035,000	Actual: \$1,035,000

33 C/5 Expected results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons learnt	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
Adherence to the Convention expanded.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 59 additional ratifications by Member States brings the total number of States Parties to 87 at the end of 2007. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The benchmark was 20 additional ratifications; the rapid pace of ratifications is testament to the importance attached to intangible cultural heritage by Member States. 	Efforts to encourage ratification are highly effective both in producing concrete results (ratifications) and in providing broader attention to and understanding of ICH safeguarding.	As ratification continues apace, the need for efforts focused on encouraging ratification decreases steadily.	
Mechanisms of the Convention made operational.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of two meetings of the General Assembly (one ordinary and one extraordinary). • Organization of three meetings of the Committee (two ordinary and one extraordinary). • Preparation of three quarters of the Operational Directives by the Committee, to be finalized in February 2008 at its second extraordinary session. • Preparation and approval of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly and the Committee. • Preparation of the financial regulations of the Fund, of the draft guidelines for the use of its resources and of a draft plan and budget for the use of its resources, as well as the operational directives aiming at increasing its resources. • Information management system has been elaborated (website + database + newsletter). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rapid entry into force of the Convention resulted in an accelerated schedule for the operationalization of its implementing mechanisms. A heavy schedule of ordinary and extraordinary meetings of the Convention's two statutory organs has necessitated the deferral of other activities, particularly the implementation of concrete safeguarding plans under MLA 2, as all energies are focused on serving the requirements of the Convention in its initial life. While demanding, this heavy schedule and rapid pace respond to the urgency expressed by a number of States Parties to the Convention who are eager to see it come fully to life in the shortest possible time. • The Convention's website has become increasingly crucial not only as a source of current information on ICH but as a tool responding to the urgent requirements of the statutory bodies. 	The unanticipated rapid pace of operationalizing the mechanisms of the Convention has involved a number of extraordinary, one-time costs that will, hopefully, not continue to be needed in the longer term as the Convention's work assumes a more regular and predictable pace.	Until the General Assembly of the States Parties to the Convention will have adopted the operational directives necessary to permit use of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund, the initial costs of implementing the Convention must be borne largely by regular programme and extrabudgetary support. Once the Intangible Cultural Heritage Fund is available, the costs of implementing the Convention will also be met in large part from that source (made up of contributions from the States Parties to the Convention).	
Coordination with other standard-setting instruments and intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies accomplished.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO maintains active relations with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. For the 2003 Convention, draft directives concerning the accreditation and role of non-governmental organizations have been 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Articulation of the 2003 Convention with its older sibling, the 1972 World Heritage Convention, remains challenging as the subtle differences between them are not yet fully understood by heritage officials and 	A relatively small part of the budget for intangible cultural heritage, this activity nevertheless is highly effective in maximizing the impact of the 2003 Convention and	This activity will increasingly be streamlined into the implementation of the 2003 Convention, but will also require extrabudgetary support to better realize the	

	<p>adopted by the Committee for approval by the General Assembly. An ever-growing database of information on NGOs active in the fields of ICH supports their participation in Committee meetings and their possible requests for accreditation.</p>	<p>concerned parties, both within UNESCO and among Member States. As the 2003 Convention is better understood, the complementary role it can play vis-à-vis both the 1972 and 2005 Conventions can be better realized.</p>	<p>UNESCO's activities in safeguarding intangible heritage.</p>	<p>potential synergies between the 2003 Convention and other standard-setting instruments.</p>	
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Para. 04122 – MLA 2: Strengthening capacities for the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage

Regular budget (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$1,449,000	Actual: \$1,432,000

33 C/5 Expected results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons learnt	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Capacities for developing and implementing safeguarding measures reinforced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 new safeguarding action plans/projects launched for the safeguarding of Masterpieces from developing countries proclaimed by UNESCO (countries concerned: Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Gambia, Guatemala, Jordan, Malawi, Mozambique, Mali, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Palestine, Peru, Senegal, Uganda, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe). Other safeguarding plans have been launched with extrabudgetary support, and several pilot or experimental projects carried out to safeguard endangered languages. • Capacity-building of Member States concerned has been enhanced, to support their future safeguarding efforts. The elaboration of the third print edition of the Atlas of Languages in Danger of Disappearing was launched in 2007. The Secretariat developed a work plan and a background paper and convened in November 2007 an expert meeting on current trends in linguistic cartography, in order to determine the best methodological and technical approach to the data collection and presentation for the third edition. • Preparation of a general manual on safeguarding ICH has been deferred pending the approval of operational directives. A manuscript of the manual on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the safeguarding plans for items proclaimed Masterpieces were launched. The implementation of these safeguarding measures is already providing valuable experience for the implementation of the 2003 Convention. • Based on the results of the meeting on linguistic cartography, the original plan has been adjusted and it is hoped that the Section will publish an enhanced and revised third edition of the Atlas of Languages in Danger of Disappearing by the end of 2008 (with a possible web version). • Production of manuals to provide general information to all concerned parties about safeguarding concepts, measures and strategies is crucially 	<p>Comprehensive safeguarding often requires a sustained, multi-year effort before concrete results are evident, but such large projects entail substantial administrative difficulty and smaller, more closely focused projects are foreseen in the future.</p> <p>One action plan could not be launched. The funds were used for other important activities of the Section during the biennium.</p>		

	<p>oral traditions and expressions has been prepared.</p>	<p>important, but also proves more difficult than anticipated because of the need to take into account the operational directives for the implementation of the 2003 Convention which are being drafted by the Intergovernmental Committee for adoption of the General Assembly, as well as of the diversity of audiences that must be addressed simultaneously.</p>			
<p>Capacities for establishing inventories in Member States developed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and national workshops in methods and approaches to inventory-making implemented in all regions of the world. • Elaboration of inventories is oriented towards pilot projects and the development of implementing capacity, rather than to the large-scale carrying out of established programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory-making continues to be a primary preoccupation of Member States, and it is necessary to develop a solid base of comparative examples, case studies, and good practices. Attention needs to be given to developing modular training programmes for community-based inventory-making in the spirit of the 2003 Convention, for further application in Member States. 	<p>Inventory-making workshops were highly effective in providing both general orientations to ICH and specific technical orientations for inventory-making.</p>	<p>Inventory-making efforts are under way in most States Parties to the 2003 Convention. UNESCO assistance at the initial planning and development stage fulfils the laboratory of ideas/capacity-building mandate, with sustainable implementation the responsibility of States.</p>	
<p>Intergenerational transmission of intangible cultural heritage enhanced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmission has been the primary focus of almost all of the safeguarding plans implements with regular programme or extrabudgetary funds. In addition, UNESCO has supported the implementations of specific systems of transmission of ICH knowledge and skills in Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Togo, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Fiji, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica and Nicaragua. UNESCO has also continued to provide ongoing support to a network of transmission systems in the Maghreb and the Andean countries. An expert meeting on ICH and formal and non-formal education was co-organized with the Asian Cultural Centre for UNESCO in Tokyo. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmission will continue to be the primary focus of programmes to support safeguarding in Member States. This is best integrated within broader safeguarding strategies but is also appropriately the specific focus of activities such as the Living Human Treasures systems popular in many States. • Formal and non-formal education will be increasingly important topics as States begin implementing the 2003 Convention at the national level, and UNESCO must be prepared to provide further capacity-building and laboratory of ideas assistance. 	<p>Transmission-focused activities are highly cost-effective in directly addressing the fundamental task of safeguarding ICH within communities by ensuring its intergenerational transmission.</p>	<p>Effective transmission efforts, once established, are typically sustained by the communities concerned or by the responsible States, without long-term financial assistance from UNESCO.</p>	

Subprogramme IV.1.3 – Protecting and rehabilitating cultural heritage

Para. 04131 – MLA 1: Rehabilitation of heritage in post-conflict situations and in the LDCs

Regular budget (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$1,554,000	Actual: \$1,539,000

33 C/5 Expected results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons learnt	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Sites and monuments safeguarded within the joint United Nations response to emergency situations (Earthquake-affected World Heritage site of Prambanan in Indonesia).</p> <p>(Emergency response to impact of Cyclone Sidr on Sundarbans World Heritage site, Bangladesh).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate UNESCO expert mission (June 2006) to assess the damage at the site. • Emergency assistance from the World Heritage Fund (July 2006) to minimize immediate risk at the site with specific consolidation works for Sewu Temple. • Research projects identified as essential to define a long-term conservation strategy. • International experts meeting for the rehabilitation of Prambanan World Heritage site in March 2007. Decision 31 COM 7B.83 of the World Heritage Committee encouraged the international community to support the implementation of the Action Plan adopted at the international experts meeting in March 2007. • Development of an action plan focusing on the rehabilitation and restoration works to be undertaken in response to the 26 May 2006 earthquake at Prambanan World Heritage site. • Immediate UNESCO expert mission (November 2007) to assess the Sundarbans ecosystem, and the Forest Department's ability to fulfil its management mandate. • UNESCO – World Heritage Centre mission to the site helped raise national awareness re: cyclone impacts on the World Heritage site – garnering a good deal of media attention, and high visibility for UNESCO. • Development in consultation with local and national authorities, a response strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the coordination mechanism to address the emergency situations at CLT. • The field office of Jakarta played an important role to act as focal point to ensure deliverables. • Strong need for coordination among the national stakeholders. • Need to develop a clear strategy on disaster reduction and risk-preparedness. • Need to develop a clear strategy to channel international assistance at the site level. • Need to reinforce community participation in the project implementation. • Showcase the credibility of UNESCO in addressing emergency situations. • Though a formal request for financial assistance to the World Heritage Fund was prepared on-site during the mission, national authorities have not yet formally submitted to the World Heritage Centre – as a result, no extrabudgetary funds allocated to date. • Increase follow-up mechanism to ensure that UNESCO country office are able to pursue funding opportunities based on clearly identified needs in a time of crisis. • Need to develop a clear strategy on disaster reduction and risk- 	<p>On-site project office was established to ensure immediate deliverables.</p> <p>Strengthen UNESCO's efforts in coordinating the implementation of the Action Plan.</p> <p>Better involvement of local communities in conservation and management of the site.</p> <p>Given the low cost of the mission, it can be argued that cost-effectiveness of raising the profile of the World Heritage site management challenges at the national and government level was very cost-effective.</p>	<p>Five temples (Siva, Apit, Garuda, Nandi and Angsa) have been restored.</p> <p>Emergency signage for visitors established at all sites.</p> <p>National funding has been secured to support the implementation of the Action Plan.</p> <p>New international partners are being developed to support future works.</p> <p>Recommended indicators would be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of field stations reconstructed; - number of boats acquired; - number of World Heritage site staff able to assume their full responsibilities. 	

	<p>focusing on ensuring that the Forest Department maintains its capacity to effectively protect the ecosystem and manage resource use activities in the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting authorities in writing an emergency assistance proposal to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre. • Ensure that the United Nations response effort is fully appraised of the situation, particularly with the link between an effectively managed ecosystem and the sustainable livelihoods of surrounding communities, so that consideration is giving to allocating available support to ensuring the long-term productivity of the site. 	<p>preparedness.</p>			
<p>National capacities of services linked to protection of natural heritage strengthened in countries affected by conflicts or natural disasters.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Executive Board supported Decision 31 COM 7A.32 of the 31st session of the World Heritage Committee on the need to organize together with the Congolese authorities, the African Union ... a meeting to address the situation of World Heritage properties in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. • Mobilization of political and diplomatic support (e.g. conservation diplomacy). • Sustainable financing. • Setting up of coordination structures between the different partners of ICCN (the body in charge of protected areas management in the Democratic Republic of the Congo) (e.g. international conservation NGOs, World Bank, EU, UNDP, etc.) to facilitate the implementation of conservation activities. • Support to ICCN field staff through payment of guards' salaries and allowances; provision of equipment and essential materials; and trainings. • Safeguarding of the "ecological capital" of World Heritage sites in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. • Improvement of relations with local communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability of UNESCO to bring together under its an extended range of partners. • Efficiency of the two-level strategy experienced for the first time in the Democratic Republic of the Congo: (1) direct support to field ICCN field staff, and (2) initiation of "conservation diplomacy" activities to sensitize all parties involved in the conflict on the importance of preserving the World Heritage sites. • Credibility of UNESCO in addressing biodiversity conservation issues in time of conflict. • Need for establishing an official agreement between UNESCO, the United Nation Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) and other United Nations agencies active in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. • Need for integrating, under the leadership of ICCN, community conservation activities into the conservation programmes for the World Heritage sites. 	<p>Coordination of partners' activities at sites level.</p> <p>Emergence of a clearer picture of the threats and vulnerabilities of the sites.</p> <p>Better involvement of local communities in conservation policy at site level.</p>	<p>At least one site removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger.</p> <p>At least two sites with signs of recovery of fauna population.</p> <p>Establishment of a fiduciary fund to sustain conservation activities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.</p>	

Para. 04132 – MLA 2: Promotion and implementation of conventions for the protection of cultural heritage

Regular budget (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$912,000	Actual: \$901,000

33 C/5 Expected results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons learnt	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Accession to UNESCO conventions for the protection of cultural heritage broadened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universality of the 1954 and 1970 Conventions. <u>1954 Convention:</u> • 4 new States Parties to the 1954 Convention; • 5 new States Parties to the first 1954 Protocol; • 11 new States Parties to the second 1954 Protocol. • Establishment of the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and formulation of the draft Guidelines for the implementation of the Second Protocol to The Hague Convention. <u>1970 Convention:</u> • 5 new States Parties to the 1970 Convention. <u>2001 Convention:</u> • Imminent entry into force of the 2001 Convention; • 10 new States Parties to the 2001 Convention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the additional financial and human resources to improve the sound functioning of the Committee. • Improve follow-up action to increase the number of replies from States Parties to the 1970 Convention on the implementation of this instrument. • Speed up the administration processes. • Improve follow-up action to increase the number of reactions from Member States on requests for information or the participation in workshops. • Need to acquire promotional material (film footages, photographs) from outside UNESCO. • Slow progress in finalization of ICUCH agreement and therefore missing budget for experts invited to UNESCO meetings. Need to increase extrabudgetary funds. 	<p>All expected results have been achieved and in many cases exceeded, everyone having contributed whenever necessary to the needs of the Section, especially to the organization of statutory meetings.</p>	<p>The constant increase in ratification of the Conventions is the prime factor supporting their efficient and sustainable implementation.</p>	
<p>Improved national implementation of UNESCO</p>	<p><u>Cultural Heritage Laws Database</u></p>	<p>• To date, 102 Member States</p>	<p>The laws database currently holds up-to-date texts from</p>	<p>Owing to extrabudgetary funds, official English</p>	

<p>conventions for the protection of cultural heritage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant increase in the number of texts tabled. <p><u>LAC</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment by UNESCO HAV, in cooperation with ILAM for the LAC region, of an online education package for combating trafficking and for the protection of the underwater heritage, and distribution of a trilingual CD. <p><u>Iraq:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An international list of experts for consultations on Iraqi cultural property has been prepared and handed over to Interpol. • Third meeting of the Intergovernmental Coordination Committee for Iraq held on 13 and 14 November 2007. <p><u>Return and Restitution Committee:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14th session held in June 2007; • Some 15 training workshops and subregional or national meetings on the 1954, 1970 and 2001 Conventions. 	<p>submitted their legislation to the UNESCO Cultural Heritage Laws Database, in particular pursuant to the reminder letter dated December 2006. United States extrabudgetary funds have been provided to upgrade the software, translate legislation, complete submissions and hire a full-time assistant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An important communication plan will be applied in 2008 for the promotion of UNESCO Cultural Heritage Laws Database; such as conceiving and distributing information leaflet and posters to Culture Ministers, Customs Services, art market and any other relevant entity and developing partnerships and networking with other relevant international organizations (WCO, Interpol, etc.). <p><u>Iraq:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attention focused primarily on trafficking in cultural goods in Iraq and on plundering of archaeological sites. • Decision to establish a strategy to reinforce action against trafficking in Iraqi cultural goods. • Decision to launch an international awareness campaign to include a general ban on the import of Iraqi cultural goods. • With the assistance of the Secretariat, progress in the negotiations between Greece and the United Kingdom over the Parthenon marbles. • Progress in the production of draft rules on mediation and conciliation, but the negotiations must be continued at the 15th session in 2009 on the basis of comments from the 	<p>more than half of the UNESCO Member States. It is extensively consulted and is the subject of great interest among the States.</p>	<p>translations of the laws can be consulted and utilized by the greatest number. The Secretariat regularly requests States to update the laws contained in the database, thereby ensuring its sustainable utilization.</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around 15 States, including some 10 from the Commonwealth of Independent States, have requested assistance from the Organization in adapting their national legislation to the Conventions for the Protection of the Heritage. • A dozen States have adopted a model export certificate for works of art that complies with UNESCO's recommendations, and have instituted recommendations for combating Internet trafficking. 	States and from LA.			
Specific protection measures for cultural heritage adopted.	<p><u>1970 Convention</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of the UNESCO-WCO Model Export Certificate for Cultural Objects (disseminated in June 2007). • New Object ID Form prepared by UNESCO has been approved by ICOM, Interpol and the J. Paul Getty Trust and is being disseminated by UNESCO in a handbook, on the web, and by ICOM and Interpol. • Recommendation to the respective Member States on the sale of cultural objects on the Internet was jointly prepared and signed by UNESCO, ICOM and Interpol. It was sent to States Members of UNESCO and Interpol and to ICOM National Committee. • Publication of Red Lists for Afghanistan in Dari and Pashto. • Participation in the annual meeting of the Interpol Expert Group on Stolen Cultural Property in Lyon (14 February 2007) (Issues discussed: Inter-agency cooperation, Iraqi List of Experts, Laws Database, Export Model Certificate, Fight against Illicit Traffic in Iraq and Afghanistan, Cooperation with Carabinieri and OCBC, Sale of Cultural Objects on Internet). • Four information meetings on UNESCO's action to protect the cultural heritage and to combat trafficking of cultural goods, including one held by the Director-General 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the follow-up action to increase the number of replies as 12 have been received by the Secretariat since mid-November 2007 (deadline to answer). • Training in drawing up simplified inventories is a priority for UNESCO and for its Member States, which show great interest in this topic. • Internet trafficking of cultural goods is a major problem for UNESCO, Interpol, ICOM and their partners. An awareness campaign is under way and the launching of the Elementary Measures, drafted jointly by the three bodies, was widely reported by the media and the Member States. • Difficulties in convincing Internet auction platforms to apply the measures recommended by UNESCO. 		Satisfaction may be taken in the continued progress of adoption by a growing number of Member States of the tools and instruments recommended by the international community, and also in the adaptation of national laws, even if additional effort is still required in respect of certain conventions.	

	for Permanent Delegations (12 June 2007).				
	<p><u>2001 Convention</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final report on a questionnaire sent out in 2006 has been prepared. • Status of category 2 centre for underwater archaeology in Zadar, Croatia, was granted by General Conference. • Several regional and national awareness-raising meetings were organized by field offices (Congo, Ecuador, Sri Lanka, Indonesia), and a website on the 2001 Convention has been created by UNESCO HAV. • Training of underwater archaeologists in United Republic of Tanzania was organized. • Preparation of new information material (information brochure, posters, flyers); preparation of new website and Frequently Asked Questions document. • Training programme in Galle, Sri Lanka, was prepared. • Information meeting on 23 November 2007 was held in Paris. 			<p>First category 2 centre for the underwater heritage, which will enable UNESCO's action to be geared down. Training programmes have been organized for all States, whether or not they are parties to the Convention, in order to increase the term of protection of the underwater heritage, regardless of ratifications.</p>	
	<p><u>Principles concerning cultural objects displaced in connection with the Second World War</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A second session of the Intergovernmental Meeting to elaborate a draft of the Principles took place on 8 and 9 March 2007 at UNESCO. The text was approved by the majority of delegations present and was submitted by the Director-General to the 177th session of the Executive Board. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 34th session of the General Conference invited the Director-General to convene an intergovernmental meeting of experts (to be funded from extrabudgetary funds) to explore further the possibility of arriving at a consensus recommendation on the basis of the text adopted in March 2007, to be submitted to the General Conference at its 35th session. 			

Subprogramme IV.1.4 – Protecting cultural property

Para. 04141 – MLA 1: Enhancing protection of movable cultural property

Regular budget (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$895,000	Actual: \$893,000

33 C/5 Expected results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons learnt	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
Capacities for protection and the conservation of movable cultural property strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To build capacities for protection and conservation, 45 training courses in management and/or conservation have been organized. • Similarly, 16 partnerships have been established between museums to assist museums in the LDCs (benchmark 10). • Inventories are an essential basis for the management and development of museums, and 40 digital inventories of national collections have been compiled (benchmark 10). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnerships between museums in the developed countries and those in LDCs are sometimes difficult because of the technological gap, and consequently fruitful partnerships have been established between museums in developing countries. 	The partnerships established have enabled UNESCO's activities to be geared down.	The movement that the Section launched to promote the establishment of inventories now seems to have been taken up by many Member States, and guides to establishing simple inventories are in preparation and will help to overcome the difficulties encountered in small museums with computerized inventories.	
Progress in museum development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve management and conservation capacities, manuals for museums have been drawn up and translated into around 10 languages. • Three new international cooperation frameworks for museum development have been finalized (benchmark 4). • Similarly, partnership with ICCROM to produce teaching kits and a Framework Agreement with ICOM for production of tools for protection of movable goods have been established and successfully implemented. • For the LAC region, UNESCO HAV has put on line a Spanish translation of various UNESCO teaching handbooks for training museum staff. • Organization in Havana of the IVth Ibero-American Meeting of Museums and Historical Centres in May 2007. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The shortage of resources in many museums has led to a quest for the simplest and least costly solutions for conservation and management, and the handbooks drawn up are therefore focused on easy and cheap solutions. • Several donor countries had few non-attributed funds during the biennium; it was therefore necessary to diversify our project submissions to other potential donors. 	The Section has established inexpensive illustrated handbooks that have been widely distributed and appreciated.	The demand for handbooks from almost all field offices, their translation into local languages and their use by a large number of provincial museums, as well as national museums, suggests that they are training tools of lasting value.	
Networking among museums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some 40 museums have been equipped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lack of resources in many 	The simplest and most	Museums will need to receive	

widened.	and networked, especially in the context of the "Information and Documentation Centre of the Virtual Russian Museum" project, developed by the Moscow Office for countries in the subregion (benchmark 30). • Establishment by UNESCO New Delhi of an "Interactive Tribal Museum" in India, in cooperation with the national authorities and American and French scientific institutions, and also of a database of tribal cultural objects.	museums makes it difficult to maintain the networks established. Cultural administrations must therefore give them priority in regard to this equipment and its maintenance.	inexpensive technological resources have been preferred.	additional finance to maintain their networks, so that they may end their isolation and receive online training.	
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Para. 04142 – MLA 2: Advancing heritage conservation practices and museum policy development

Regular budget (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$210,000	Actual: \$208,000

33 C/5 Expected results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons learnt	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p><i>Museum International</i> consolidated as leading international journal on heritage conservation issues.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight issues of <i>Museum International</i> (two double, four single) published (benchmark: four issues yearly achieved). • No. 229/230 (English, Chinese and French online) <u>No. 231 (" ")</u> <u>No. 232 (English and French online)</u> <u>No. 233/234 (" " + French paper and Spanish online)</u> <u>No. 235 (English and French online, Chinese to be issued)</u> <u>No. 236 (English)</u> <p><u>WEB</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to digitized archives (1948-2002): January 2006: 1993 documents consulted (English, French, Spanish); November 2007: 3,690 documents consulted in English, French, Spanish. • Downloading of articles (2002-2007): 2006: 19,284 documents downloaded; 2007: 24,127 documents downloaded. 	<p>Positive points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Rigorous negotiations convinced the co-publisher to sell the digital archives (from 1948 to 2002), while permitting free access via the UNESCO website. (2) Launch of the Chinese-language version and creation of the Chinese-language website. (3) Increased subscriber readership (English). (4) The biggest challenge was to relaunch the print edition of the French version, which has been achieved. <p><u>Problems:</u> Owing to higher translation costs, only selected titles could be published.</p>	<p>Eight issues have been published and a Chinese-language version launched. To provide the maximum number of language versions at the lowest cost, the Spanish and Arabic versions can be consulted online, and the income from the review is used to finance part of the labour cost.</p>	<p>The increase in online viewing, the constant growth in readership and the near-100% resubscription rate attest to the review's sustainability.</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results have been achieved, with the review having a growing number of English-language subscribers and a resubscription rate close to 100%. From 2006 to 2007, consultation of the website grew almost 25% (benchmark: 10% per year). As compared with 2004/2005, an increase in subscriber numbers is foreseen in view of the new readership at 2,326 universities via <i>Consortia</i> (a new package-sale module). Exhaustive figures will be supplied by Blackwell only in the first quarter of 2008. 				
Museum development improved in developing countries and particularly LDCs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please refer to MLA 1 paragraph 04141 				

Programme IV.2 – Strengthen cultural policies, cultural industries and intercultural dialogue

31 C/4 Strategic objectives

Strategic objective 7: Promoting the drafting and implementation of standard-setting instruments in the cultural field

Strategic objective 8: Safeguarding cultural diversity and encouraging dialogue among cultures and civilizations

Strategic objective 9: Enhancing the linkages between culture and development through capacity-building and sharing of knowledge

Subprogramme IV.2.1 – Developing cultural policies

Para. 04211 – MLA 1: Promotion of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

Regular budget (rounded to \$ thousand)

Planned: \$1,467,000

Actual: \$1,459,000

33 C/5 Expected results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons learnt	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
Ratification of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entry into force 18 March 2007. Fastest ratification rate of a UNESCO legal instrument. 76 ratifications as of 2 December 2007. Successful launch of statutory process. Organization of First Conference of Parties (June 2007) and First Intergovernmental Committee (December 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of a new administrative section CLT/CEI/DCE and establishment of a new team. Huge information needs on the political and legal implications of the implementation of 2005 Convention, both in-house and outside UNESCO. Numerous requests in relation to 	Developing normative work is highly intensive and requires a permanent team of dedicated staff. There are not many alternative modes of delivery that increase effectiveness.		

	<p>2007).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation and distribution of a bilingual information kit. Worldwide distribution of 2,500 copies. Translation and publication in four languages. • Dedicated website for the 2005 Convention created and visited: 12,000 monthly visits. Organization of information meetings and institutional representation at the highest levels in at least 50 forums. • Support to the statutory process. • Technical expert meeting on the 2005 Convention and International Cooperation. Funded by the Spanish Government in partnership with Universidad Carlos III (June 2007). • Technical expert meeting on the statistical measure of the diversity of cultural expressions in partnership with the UIS (September 2007). 	<p>ratification process, the creation of an International Fund on Cultural Diversity, the role of civil society etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination, harmonization and encouragement for the implementation of field activities. • Given the speedy entry into force of the 2005 Convention and the need to meet the first Conference of Parties expenses, funds from this activity were reallocated to the organization of the First Conference of Parties. Activities on technical partnerships were developed with extra budgetary funding. 	<p>Successful partnerships developed and balanced division of labour between 2005 Convention Secretariat and partner institutions.</p>		
<p>Role and impact of cultural diversity for national cultural policies articulated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten feasibility studies on the role and possible operation of observatories on cultural diversity. • Elaboration of research publications, studies and surveys at regional or international level, reviewing the notion of cultural diversity, establishing a state of the art worldwide, as well as indicating evaluation practices. • Cultural Diversity Programming Lens further developed, updated and regional presentation and training workshop initiated. • Update, translation E/F, printing and distribution of the publication “UNESCO and the question of cultural diversity, 1946-2007 – Review and strategies” (Cultural Diversity Series No. 3). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet strong information and/or clarification needs regarding the notions of “Cultural diversity”, “Cultural Policies”. • Need to further coordinate and harmonize Headquarters and field office activities to increase programme impact. • Confirmed importance of increased awareness-raising action prior to concrete operational activities. • In some Member States, difficulties in conforming to activity plans due to frequent government change or political situations. • Maintain training seminars nationally and regionally. • Diversify language versions of available UNESCO documents (at least six United Nations official languages). 	<p>UNESCO seed money allowed the attracting of in-kind or financial contributions from governmental and non-governmental organizations.</p>		
<p>Principles of UNESCO Universal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness-raising of the principles of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet numerous and widespread 	<p>UNESCO seed money allowed</p>		

<p>Declaration on Cultural Diversity integrated into national cultural policies and in policies of relevant United Nations system organizations.</p>	<p>Declaration through participation in major regional or international events and holding of experts meetings (Council of Europe, ISESCO, Organization de la Francophonie, Euro-Mediterranean Youth Forum, World Culture Forum, international and regional ministerial meetings, etc.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In cooperation with National Commissions, translations of the Declaration into national languages multiplied. • Organization, in close cooperation with National Commissions and/or IGOs/NGOs, of events in celebration of World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development (21 May 2006 and 2007). • Continued distribution as information, education and working tools of UNESCO publications dedicated to the Declaration (six-language version, youth version, as well as Cultural Diversity Series No. 1 and 2). 	<p>needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to further coordinate and harmonize Headquarters and field office activities to increase programme impact. • Confirmed importance of increased awareness-raising action prior to concrete operational activities. • Identify partners who are interested not only in launching an initiative, but also in ensuring its sustainability. • In some Member States, difficulties in conforming to activity plans due to frequent government change or political situation. • Pursue close cooperation with Member States (through National Commissions and Permanent Delegations) and United Nations sister organizations, in particular to maintain level of awareness-raising. • Maintain necessary budget as seed money for 21 May celebration activities. • Diversify language versions of available UNESCO documents (at least six United Nations official languages). 	<p>the attracting of in-kind or financial contributions from governmental and non-governmental organizations.</p>		
<p>Production and publication of the <i>UNESCO World Report</i> on cultural diversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five regional surveys on the multiple dimensions of cultural diversity. • Three meetings of the Advisory Committee of experts for the World Report on cultural diversity. • One meeting on conceptual issues about culture, cultural diversity and universalism. • One experts meeting about “cultural diversity and education”. • Forty-five research papers commissioned as background contributions to the World Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase intersectoral cooperation for it to become more efficient, in particular in terms of sharing of information. • Once the report published and the recommendations endorsed, should contribute to new approaches to be integrated in the activities of the sectors of programme. • Maintain necessary budget for the visibility and the promotion of the World Report. • Diversify language versions of available UNESCO documents (at least six United Nations official 	<p>Lower cost than the first <i>UNESCO World Report</i>.</p> <p>Elaborating a report is highly intensive and requires a permanent team of dedicated staff. There are not any convincing alternative modes of delivery that increase effectiveness.</p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table of contents, executive summary and draft of the World Report further developed. 	<p>languages).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in creating <i>UNESCO World Report</i> and resulting uncertainty led to tight work schedule. • Maintain necessary budget (not necessarily within <i>UNESCO World Report</i> – better in field office budgets) for training seminars at the national and regional levels. • Ensure follow-up actions to increase understanding of senior management level of new administrative arrangements emphasizing the logic in the context of the search for greater trans-sectoral ownership. 			
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Para. 04212 – MLA 2: Promotion, elaboration, implementation and updating of cultural policies

Regular budget (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$1,008,000	Actual: \$984,000

33 C/5 Expected results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons learnt	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Capabilities of Member States for formulating and/or reviewing their cultural policies strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of a new development policy in several African countries (Burundi, Central African Republic, Liberia). • Revision of development policies to include the “culture” component in several countries of Africa (Uganda, Sudan: proposal to integrate the 2005 Convention) and of Latin America and the Caribbean (Nicaragua, Ecuador). • Building the capacity of Member States and of culture managers to formulate or revise cultural policies following workshops organized in the Maghreb (Rabat, June 2007), Africa (Forum in the Democratic Republic of the Congo) and in Latin America (in Buenos Aires for Mercosur in April 2007). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty of finding experienced local partners (particularly in Africa). • Increase extrabudgetary resources in order to implement activities (Burundi, Costa Rica, Tashkent). • Difficulties in accessing local information in the case of countries in conflict situations. Instability and political or social turbulence in countries in conflict, post-conflict or during election campaigns (Central Africa, Central America, Andean countries): 13 LAC countries changed government in 2006. • Increase follow-up action to improve the field offices’ responses to the demand for information for this revision. 	<p>In the Maghreb, fruitful cooperation with ISESCO which has made a technical and financial contribution.</p>		
<p>Managers and decision-makers trained, in particular in Africa.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building capacities of managers and decision-makers on sustainable cultural tourism: stress placed on the role of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a great demand in the Moscow cluster countries for world-leading expertise with regard to 	<p>In Cuba the small amount committed by UNESCO (\$15,000), has been highly</p>	<p>In Moscow, the final recommendations adopted during the conferences</p>	

	<p>young people in the Moscow cluster countries, meeting of UNESCO Chairs and of UNITWIN networks on cultural tourism routes (Paris, June 2007); promotion of sites in India (Hampi Anguindi), Dominican Republic (La Isabela) and Senegal (places associated with the slave trade).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision-makers and managers sensitized and trained to take a cultural approach to HIV and AIDS (education on prevention in Qatar, Oman, Equator), use of theatre and audiovisual arts in Latin America and the Caribbean (Cuba, Haiti); creation of "SIDACULT-net", regional networks of creators and cultural experts linked in the struggle against HIV and AIDS. 	<p>improvement of cultural policies.</p>	<p>effective owing to the participation of 600 cultural authorities, cultural promoters and educators.</p> <p>In Moscow, UNESCO seed money allowed the attracting of in-kind contributions from governmental and non-governmental organizations of the cluster countries.</p> <p>In Equator, financial support from the Ministry of Culture was successfully institutionalized. Defined mid- and long-term cultural policies.</p> <p>In LAC, costs compensated by quality results in the medium term.</p>	<p>submitted to the CIS Member States' intergovernmental cooperation authorities for action and relevant departments in the cluster countries for their further actions.</p> <p>In Equator, planning and activities will continue next year. Monitoring and follow-up will ensure the effectiveness of the project.</p>	
<p>Regional and interregional cooperation in support of cultural policies reinforced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafting of a comparative study of cultural policies in the various Maghreb countries, which was used as the basic document for a training workshop to build capacity among cultural policy professionals and managers. • Support for the Indo-Afro-Americas Centre to integrate cultural initiatives in development policies. • Around 70 authorities attended the Andean seminar on Cultural Diplomacy. Participation of seven culture directors of the Foreign Affairs Ministries of the region. 				

Subprogramme IV.2.2 – Promoting intercultural dialogue

Para. 04221 – MLA 1: Formulation of policies promoting cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue

Regular budget (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$1,014,000	Actual: \$1,010,000

33 C/5 Expected results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons learnt	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Good practices identified and analysed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case studies and good practice inventories carried out in Africa (Mali, Democratic Republic of the Congo), Latin America (Bolivia, Cuba, Venezuela and Peru), Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan), the Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia) and the Arab world (United Arab Emirates, Jordan and Qatar). • Exchange of experiences between youth from different Arab countries, as well as women from Mediterranean countries. • Intercultural dialogue sessions held at UNESCO in 2006 and 2007 (with all programme sectors) with indigenous fellows from 15 countries in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. • Several publications published and widely distributed, for example “Cultural Diversity and Transversal Values: East-West Dialogue on Spiritual and Secular Dynamics”, E/F, 2006; “Kaleidoscope of cultures”, following the pilot project in Kazakhstan; “Mosaic of Cultures” in cooperation with the UNESCO Chair and Tajikistan NATCOM, 2007, R; “Lessons learnt from cultural mapping as a practice of intercultural dialogue”, 2007, English. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite difficulties because of sensitive or post-conflict zones, a good level of achievement owing to very sustained cooperation with the partners involved. • Overcome difficulties related to the presentation of country-based surveys (uneven available information, different perception/understanding by resource person – NGOs, NATCOMs, etc.). • Need to enhance visibility of UNESCO action. • Sensitivity of the issue and the prevailing political situation in some Member States prevent the smooth implementation of several research work; securing political support is strategically important to have significant impact on the expected results. • Stronger contacts needed with partners for follow-up and implementation of the recommendations of various regional, interregional and international meetings. • Reinforce network established to develop activities in the field. • Update and further develop concerned websites. • In the framework of the Indigenous Fellowship Programme, continue long-standing close cooperation with 	<p>Multiplier effects to strengthen intercultural dialogue at regional and interregional levels.</p> <p>Thanks to UNESCO seed money, partners (Member States, NGOs, United Nations agencies) were ready to complete projects’ budget and make in-kind contributions.</p>		

		<p>the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.</p>			
<p>Capacity-building initiated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalization of the remaining volumes of the History of Humanity (Volumes VI and VII) and the General History of Latin America (Volumes VII and VIII). • Preparation of Volumes I, II and VI of the “Different Aspects of Islamic Culture”. • Finalization of all administrative and intellectual processes for the launch of the project “Use of the General History of Africa for educational purposes” (in cooperation with the African Union, and with WICS to obtain extrabudgetary funding). • Capacity-building, particularly through establishment of UNESCO Chairs in intercultural dialogue (Catholic University of Lyon, France, 2007; University of Tbilisi, Georgia, 2006 and University of Rovira i Virgili, Tarragona, Spain, 2006). • Awareness-raising, training and informative activities carried out at interregional/regional or national levels in Africa (for example Angola, Congo Democratic Republic of Congo, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania); the Arab States (Rabat, Qatar, Oman); Central Asia and Asia (for example Beijing, Bangkok, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan – with special focus on women); and in Latin America (for example Cuba, Venezuela) in cooperation with Member States and/or United Nations (Alliance of Civilization), IGOs (ALECSO, EU, etc.), and NGOs (Central Asian Network for Arts and Culture), African Diaspora Heritage Trail Bahamas, Indigenous Women’s Forum, World Public Forum “Dialogue of Civilizations”, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to increase fund-raising efforts to minimize delays in delivery of work. These being also induced by availability issues (health problems) of authors and directors of volume. • Completion of both Histories in 2008. • Completion of the publication in 2009. • After having secured extrabudgetary funds, start, in 2008, of first implementation phase of the project. • Better harmonization between Headquarters and field offices of time schedule for decentralized activities. • Further develop networking capacities of partners. • Enhance consolidated coordination of the manifold and numerous national and regional initiatives. • Update and further develop concerned websites. • Special partnership revealed to be far more successful in achieving UNESCO goals; mutually benefiting partnering for specific projects/activities is important. • Confirmation of importance of enhancing delivery capacity of training institutions. • Importance of evaluation, by trained people, as well as by the Secretariat, of training activities/lessons learnt. 	<p>Thanks to UNESCO seed money, partners (Member States, NGOs, United Nations agencies) were ready to complete projects’ budget and make in-kind contributions.</p>		

<p>Policy strategies for intercultural dialogue implemented.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective launch of the Central Asian Platform. Initial consultations held and actions taken to create a Central Asian Cultural Platform for Cooperation and Dialogue engaging decision-makers and various partners (one of the follow-up recommendations of the Central Asian Festival on Cultural Diversity and Dialogue, Headquarters, 2005). • National, interregional and regional consultation and information seminars (a) held outlining possible policy strategies in favour of indigenous peoples (for example Democratic Republic of the Congo, Peru, Mexico, Ecuador, Cuba) and/or (b) attended to advocate the need for policy strategies (for example ACP Ministers of Culture meeting, Santo Domingo; Seychelles meeting on SIDS, LAC Minister of Culture meetings). • Several publications published and widely distributed (“Mainstreaming Principles of Cultural Diversity and Intercultural Dialogue in Policies for Sustainable Development”, E/F/A, 2007; UNESCO and Indigenous Peoples: partnership to promote cultural diversity, E/F/S, 2007). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the many multifaceted demands of Member States and NGOs. • Increase follow-up actions to improve Headquarters and field office approach. • Despite thorough planning, difficulties in maintaining activities due to frequent government changes and/or political situations. 			
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Para. 04222 – MLA 2: Strengthening competences in intercultural communication

Regular budget (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$885,000	Actual: \$900,000

33 C/5 Expected results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons learnt	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Greater understanding of exchange processes and cultural interactions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a platform on tools, approaches and methods for the practice of intercultural dialogue. • Holding of international, regional and interregional events to (i) identify and analyse good practices of reinforcing intercultural competence and creativity for sustainable development (Headquarters – in the framework of the Arabia Plan, Viet Nam, Nepal, Lebanon, Morocco, Russian Federation and Ecuador); and (ii) integrate concepts of linking diversity, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up of recommendations issued during these events. 	<p>UNESCO seed money allowed the attracting of in-kind contributions from governmental and non-governmental organizations of the cluster countries.</p>		

	<p>dialogue and development in DESD conceptual and policy frameworks (Headquarters, United Republic of Tanzania, China, Cambodia).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication and dissemination of “Bridges of Tales”, 2007, in the framework of the Caucasus project, English and national languages concerned. • Culture Sector thematic intersectoral programme “Mainstreaming cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue in ESD” integrated in the UNESCO in-house DESD action plan and concrete activities carried out in the area of heritage education and mapping of cultural resources. • Presentation on “The Place of Culture in DESD” available and presented at the UNESCO 60 Minutes to Convince Session on DESD and used by UNESCO field offices in their DESD work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publications sent to partners and university centres, libraries: distribution work to be continued. • Create a shared understanding within UNESCO (field and Headquarters) and with DESD partners on mainstreaming a cultural diversity approach in education for sustainable development and build existing institutional memory of UNESCO’s work on culture and sustainable development. 			
<p>Intercultural practices and approaches developed and implemented.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of the link between cultural diversity and conflict prevention and resolution practices in southern Africa. • Within the framework of the Slave Route project: (i) holding of international and regional seminars on the cultural interactions generated by the slave trade and slavery in the Arab-Islamic world, the Indian Ocean, Turkey and India; (ii) organization of and participation in events to commemorate the Bicentenary Abolition of the TST in the United Kingdom, Bahamas, Jamaica, United Nations New York and Ghana, as well as 10 May in France; (iii) publication/dissemination of an educational kit for Central Latin America; The Slave Route Brochure, 2006, E/F/S/A/P, as well as The Slave Route Bulletin, 2006, E/F; The Slave Route DVD, 2007, as well as creation and regularly updated SLR website and continued monitoring of the travelling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap between theory on the role of culture in communal conflict and the reality as perceived by the local stakeholders. • Respond to the great demand in the cluster countries for UNESCO’s policy documents with regard to intercultural and interreligious communication in the respective national languages. • Given the scope of the SLR project and the expectations raised by the project throughout the world it is needed to reinforce and consolidate intersectoral coordination mechanism and increase efforts substantially for fund-raising. • Selected partnership (Mayor of London, United Kingdom NGOs) revealed to be very productive in successfully commemorating the 	<p>UNESCO seed money allowed the attracting of in-kind contributions from governmental and non-governmental organizations of the cluster countries.</p> <p>The activities laid basis for elaboration of the Country Programming Documents in the cluster countries.</p>		

	<p>exhibition set up in cooperation with the Schomburg Centre; (iv) attribution of the SLR project's label to various initiatives (publications, productions, films, shows, etc.); (v) operational projects initiated and pursued (Afro Andean Film Festival, oral traditions related to the slave trade and slavery in Turkey, inventory of site of memory, Zanzibar International Film Festival, etc.).</p>	<p>Bicentenary Abolition; mutually benefiting partnering for specific projects/activities is important.</p>			
<p>Flagship activity: Promotion of interfaith dialogue. Dialogue fostered, especially among youth, with involvement of religious leaders.</p> <p>Awareness increased among educators and civil society representatives about the role and value of interreligious dialogue.</p> <p>Network of UNESCO Chairs in the field of intercultural and interreligious dialogue strengthened.</p> <p>Pertinent publications produced and disseminated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding of and attending regional and international meetings aimed at promoting, fostering and analysing interfaith dialogue (for example seminar during the Euro-Mediterranean Youth Forum, Cyprus, 2006; Barcelona, 2006 and Lérida, 2007; Georgia, 2007 and Rio de Janeiro, 2007). • Implementation of training of trainers (TOT) programmes in East Africa bringing together women's organizations for interreligious dialogue for conflict mediation and reconciliation (Nairobi, 2007) and in the Caucasus in cooperation with the Century 21 NGO (Georgia, 2007). • Establishment of the Network of UNESCO Chairs for interreligious dialogue for intercultural understanding (agreement signed in March 2006), allowing students, professors and researchers to have the advantage of secular, intercultural and multi-religious education; holding of the first meeting of the Network (Moscow, September 2007); establishment of two additional Chairs in the field of intercultural/interreligious dialogue (Austria, University of Graz, 2007 and USA, University of Oregon, 2007). • Contribution to the publication and distribution of several works and articles, especially in the context of cooperation with the UNESCO Chairs on interreligious and intercultural dialogue and with specialized NGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance consolidated coordination of the manifold and numerous national and regional initiatives. • Organize activities despite political instability in concerned regions. • Identify recognized and committed partners. • According to the agreements signed with the Network and the Chairs concerned, continue to provide assistance and to facilitate their participation in UNESCO's programmes and activities. 	<p>In-kind contribution from the World Conference of Religions for Peace.</p>		

Subprogramme IV.2.3 – Sustaining cultural industries and crafts

Para. 04231 – MLA 1: Development of cultural industries and strengthening of partnerships

Regular budget (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$1,571,000	Actual: \$1,596,000

33 C/5 Expected results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons learnt	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Strengthening of production capacities and development of local and national markets, in particular in LDCs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many activities concerned books, reading and translation • The <i>Index Translationum</i> has shown great potential for growth, owing to the growing importance of translation in a globalized world. The web and effective use of press networks have been a key factor. Translation promotion activities have been central to the drive to promote multilingualism. An updating/modernization of the <i>Index Translationum</i> translation bibliography has been launched. • The World Book and Copyright Day and the World Book Capital were pursued with a good impact, which was also enjoyed by the International Mother Language Day. • Cooperation with ACCU and with CERLALC has been qualitatively strengthened. • In the context of efforts for African regional integration, UNESCO conducted a seminar on cross-border languages in conjunction with the African Academy of Languages (March 2006). • Thanks to financial support from the City of Anvers and from the city's Rotary Club, new books to the value of €36,000 were donated to the libraries of Timbuktu, Bandiagara and Bamako (Mali). • A new edition of the UNESCO guide <i>Book Donations for Development</i> was published and distributed in France, Mali and Côte d'Ivoire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts have been made to rationalize activities relating to translation and multilingualism in order to respond more effectively to the cross-cutting priority issue of languages, whose coordination has been entrusted to the Culture Sector. • Projects involving donation are the most suited for private sponsor funding. • A large number of activities have been implemented in conjunction with the decentralized offices. Cooperation between Headquarters and the offices ensured that no region and no field was neglected. • Inter-agency synergies in South-South cooperation with UNDP, UNCTAD, ILO and WIPO have been very sustained. • Targeted publications have been produced as educational or decision-making tools in various fields, and exhibitions have been held to promote traditional and contemporary creativity. 	<p><i>Index Translationum</i> also functions thanks to voluntary work by around 100 national libraries and scores of language experts. It has never been as productive as now.</p> <p>The WBC, IMLD (21 February) and WBD (23 April) actions are wholly based on support from external partners. The ratio between Secretariat work and external involvement is heavily weighted in favour of the second.</p> <p>Global Alliance: the measure of number of members yields a very positive result. The relationship between objectives of the 2005 Convention and projects endorsed or supported by the Global Alliance should be analysed.</p>	<p><i>Index Translationum</i>: stable or increased response in information supply and demand.</p> <p>WBC, IMLD (21 February) and WBD: stable or increased response in information supply and demand.</p> <p>Portal, workshop and poetry project: projects taken over by civil society actors, in the context of local markets.</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The African Book Portal in the development phase in Bamako was developed. - Novel and photo workshop for HIV/AIDS in West Africa finalized (extrabudgetary). - "Poetry in the UAE" project launched (extrabudgetary). • The priority given to Africa led to the holding of the Brazzaville South-South Cooperation Forum on Cultural Industries organized by the Brazzaville Office, with regular programme funds and support from Danish International Development Assistance (Danida), in the context of the methodology tested by the Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity - whose success was measured above all by the Alliance's growing number of members (570) and new or strengthened sources of support. Particular effort has been made to pay attention to LDCs and post-conflict countries such as Liberia. • Support for action to promote the cinema, such as support for FESPACO. • Other innovations have been pursued and include the Artists in Development programme, covering projects on development, the sustainability of local learning outcomes in film, photography, arts festivals and the crafts, and "Creative Cities", of which several thematic networks are being established. • In addition to Headquarters or in cooperation with it, 22 offices contributed to obtaining this expected result. 				
<p>Promotion of copyright and social status of artists strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the field of copyright significant initiatives have been taken in combating piracy: holding of anti-piracy workshops in Harare (Zimbabwe) and Lilongwe (Malawi) as a follow-up to the Anti-Piracy Training for Trainers in Southern Africa; online publication of the <i>Copyright Bulletin</i> in all six languages until the end of the biennium; a study on "Effective means to fight piracy" was commissioned and produced; the UNESCO Chair in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copyright: combating the scourge of piracy through training and information work has proved fruitful. The technique of training for trainers workshops which benefit a subregion and are extended into the countries concerned has proven to be effective. • Complementarity with the objectives of the 2005 Convention should lead to an ever closer relationship. 			

	<p>teaching of intellectual property rights (Copyright and neighbouring rights) has been inaugurated in Cameroon.</p> <p>In the field of the arts:</p> <p>(i) promotion of social status of artists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Observatory on the Social Status of the Artist, containing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - data in 50 Member States; - 320 documents; - 104 hyperlinks to articles, conventions and recommendations by the ILO and the European Union; <p>(ii) cooperation with arts NGOs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • framework agreements with the ITI (International Theatre Institute), IMC (International Music Council) and International PEN; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - participation by 150 musicians, actors, writers or poets in congresses, meetings or committees in artistic fields; - lifelong training for 80 actors, writers or poets in Africa (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal), Asia (Bangladesh, Philippines), South America (Colombia) and Europe (Romania, Cyprus); <p>(iii) the World Conference on Arts Education, held in Lisbon (6-9 March), brought together 1,200 participants from civil society, Member States and high-level scholars. It demonstrated Member States' commitment to integrate recommendations aimed at effectively taking into account the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation between Headquarters and the offices was very significant. • Similarly, cooperation between UNESCO and WIPO was strengthened. • Owing to prioritization, the <i>Copyright Bulletin</i> and other activities were discontinued, but the information function will not be abandoned once the Anti-Piracy Observatory, on which preliminary work has already been done, has been established. • The World Observatory site has been completely reorganized as part of the follow-up to the Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist, to ensure that the site complies with the objectives of the 2005 Convention. UNESCO's unifying role must be redefined in the context of significant changes in the status of the artist worldwide. • The importance of NGOs in the mobility of artists and in cultural and social exchange needs no further demonstration, but an additional effort is needed, particularly in the context of promoting cultural diversity, to establish a better balance in exchanges between cultures and individuals. • This programme has had repercussions that exceed UNESCO's programme and budget resources. It has demonstrated excellent cooperation between Headquarters and offices. It requires intersectoral cooperation between 	<p>Work on the Symplify software restricts opportunities for creating genuine interphases between the public and specialists. In that regard, the quality/cost ratio is less than desirable.</p> <p>The work done by NGOs for UNESCO should be acclaimed. In all cases, UNESCO's contributions to a given activity are significantly enhanced by other contributions.</p> <p>UNESCO decided to pursue this programme on the basis of extrabudgetary funds and of technical assistance given to Member States, particularly through the decentralized activities.</p>	<p>Visits to the Observatory on the Social Status of the Artist.</p> <p>The NGOs are continually expanding by creating new national centres. Their geographical spread is the guarantee of their universality and the principal criterion for evaluation.</p> <p>Good consultation of the LEA (Links to Education and Art) site.</p>	
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	<p>artistic dimension in school curricula to foster better understanding and acceptance of respect for cultural diversity among young people. The Road Map for Arts Education was transmitted to Member States, NGOs and more than 2,500 professionals in English and French. A site was set up to host the results of the World Conference.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to Headquarters or in cooperation with it, 12 offices contributed to obtaining this expected result. 	<p>CLT and ED to be strengthened.</p>			
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Par. 04232 – MLA 2: Advancing crafts and design for sustainable development

Regular budget (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$1,048,000	Actual: \$1,044,000

33 C/5 Expected results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons learnt	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Crafts sector in LDCs developed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symposium-workshop on natural dyestuffs, Hyderabad, November 2006, which brought together in India over 600 participants from throughout the world. • Cooperation with WTO in the context of the international "Tourism and Crafts" conference. • Launch of a Dream Centre, a centre of arts activities for children in Liberia and Jerusalem. • In addition to Headquarters or in cooperation with it, 14 offices contributed to achieving this expected result. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovative approach to the design of an academic and technical meeting/ emphasis on the importance of links between crafts and environment. • Identification of a group of countries that have initiated a crafts and tourism policy. 			
<p>Professional design, production and management capacities of master craftspeople, especially those of women, reinforced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of the workshop-meeting handbook for Indian Ocean craftswomen. • Publication of a teaching tool on crafts and design, cross-readings. • Publication of a work on the main lines of a handicrafts policy. • Contribution to the Programme "Artists in Development" through the projects: "Training workshops for craftswomen in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for extra copies testifies to the interest in these training reference works. • Workshops for the renewal and fuller consideration of interaction between craftspeople and designers. • Difficulties in establishing networks and good results from workshops through the introduction of new 	<p>Difficulties in carrying out a dense programme. Increase the quest for extrabudgetary funds so as to cope with the scale of activities.</p>		

	<p>India”, “Design workshops in artisans’ villages in Viet Nam”, “Santa Fe international Folk Art Market” (United States), “Innovación en la artesanía para America latina y el Caribe” (Mexico), “Making Cultural Enterprises Work for Arts and Creativity: Strengthening Phumani Paper” (South Africa).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to Headquarters or in cooperation with it, 12 offices contributed to achieving this expected result. 	<p>design techniques.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in production. • Participation at international level. 			
<p>Greater access for developing countries’ craftspeople and designers to the international market.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of two exhibitions promoting contemporary Andean jewellery and of two exhibitions of endorsed craft products (Paris Fair, Folk Art Market, House and Arts). • Organization of the four competitions as part of Social Design 21 Network. • Extension of the UNESCO Seal of Excellence for Handicrafts on a trial basis to the Caribbean and the Sahel countries and pursuance of the activity in Asia. • In addition to Headquarters or in cooperation with it, 11 offices contributed to achieving this expected result. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great interest in these UNESCO initiatives at international exhibitions. • Increase coordination with field offices in quest for extrabudgetary funding. • UNESCO to be represented in professional crafts and design exhibitions. • Difficulty in establishing an innovative project online. • Increase coordination activities with field offices and supplementary funding. 			

Projects relating to cross-cutting themes

Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty

31 C/4 Strategic objectives

Strategic objective 1: To contribute to a broadening of the focus of international and national poverty reduction strategies through the mainstreaming of education, culture, the sciences and communication

Strategic objective 2: To support the establishment of effective linkages between national poverty reduction strategies and sustainable development frameworks, focusing on UNESCO's areas of competence. Furthermore, to help mobilize social capital by building capacities and institutions, especially in the public domain, with a view to enabling the poor to enjoy their rights

Strategic objective 3: To contribute to an enabling national policy framework and environment for empowerment, participatory approaches and livelihood generation

Para. 04311 Development of cultural and ecotourism in the mountainous regions of Central and South Asia

Regular budget (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$361,000	Actual: \$361,000

33 C/5 Expected results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons learnt	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Local capacities in the field of ecotourism management, marketing and service delivery developed.</p> <p>Regional network aimed at sharing professional experience and expertise strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The socio-economic benefits of ecotourism sector have been recognized by participating Central and South Asian countries: Bhutan, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Pakistan, Tajikistan. All of the ten project sites in the eight participating countries are ones of extreme isolation and poverty; the establishment of ecotourism as a major source of cash incomes for local people at the project sites. The strengthening of community-based and civil-society organizations at project sites in Pakistan, Kyrgyzstan, Iran and elsewhere, due to work carried out by UNESCO partner organizations as part of this UNESCO regional programme. An increase of 25% in household incomes at the project site in India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforce and consolidate decentralization to field offices mechanisms. Because the project is working only with high mountain sites, activities are restricted to the summer season in the eight countries in which the project is being implemented, approximately May through September. This factor sometimes inhibited the project's ability to carry out all of the activities planned. 	<p>The cross-cutting project for development of cultural and ecotourism in the mountainous regions of Central and South Asia has lasted six years and has benefited from additional support from considerable extrabudgetary sources.</p>	<p>The sustainability of eco-cultural tourism associations created under the project ensured has been strengthened: Association of Trekking Workers and Association of Service Providers in the selected sites of the participating countries are now self-sufficient.</p> <p>The ecotourism potential has been recognized by the Tajik and Kyrgyz authorities and included it in their National Development Strategy, resulting in the reinforcement of partnerships at the national level.</p> <p>Pilot projects initiated under the project have already been successfully replicated elsewhere, for example in India and in Tajikistan.</p>	

<p>Rural populations trained in production, marketing and sale of craft items.</p> <p>Creation of community-based homestays.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project results include the organization of local cultural and other festivals, the production of high-quality information on the areas in which the project's activities are taking place, setting up additional community-run homestay accommodations, and developing ties with local and regional tour agencies. • Regular training for local guides and service providers have been at the subregional level with guaranteed employment during the tourists' season. The project has particularly focused on women and on young people, helping to build skills and to contribute to employment and economic opportunities through tourism development. Quality homestays and services are provided by META in the East Pamir, Tajikistan, and by Association of Service Providers in the Issyk-Kul Lake area, Kyrgyzstan. • In Tajikistan, the quality of craft products from the Murghab area is constantly rising, which has allowed participation in the Seal of Excellence for handicrafts programme 2007. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When designing and implementing project activities, the 10 pilot projects, working in eight Central and South Asian countries, have been able to take advantage of the knowledge of and deep links with local communities that are enjoyed by the mostly local partner NGOs, UNESCO has supplied technical expertise as necessary and monitoring implementation and results. 		<p>The project has had concrete and substantial effects on rural poverty reduction. These include the creation of local employment and entrepreneurial activities, protection and revitalization of the cultural and natural heritage as the key element in any future efforts at achieving sustainable development, and greatly increased community participation in the development of sustainable cultural and ecotourism in some of Asia's poorest and most isolated mountain communities. The project has also helped local communities at these sites and elsewhere reinvest in micro-finance initiatives and community funds, helping to build long-term viability.</p> <p>The participation countries, for example, the Kyrgyz authorities are now relying on the growing cultural and ecotourism sector for the development of its rural areas and are trying to facilitate this expansion through legal measures.</p>	
<p>Cultural and natural heritage in project areas conserved.</p> <p>Lessons learnt disseminated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project has contributed to the natural and cultural resource conservation with high community participation and self-mobilization. • The projects have sought to build linkages between community and government, showing how the development of community-based tourism at a grassroots level can help governments achieve their own objectives in poverty alleviation, environmental conservation and cultural-heritage protection, while ensuring the full participation of local communities. • A film (Between Sky and Mountains, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities and their associations are often the only alternative for an effective protection of cultural heritage in the remote areas. 		<p>The programme aimed to mobilize social capacity by building capacities and institutions, notably through its capacity-building and training activities, and to foster participatory approaches and livelihood generation. This has been achieved through the local ownership and management of activities and the focus on income-generating activities and employment opportunities through community-based cultural and ecotourism development.</p>	

	<p>2004), a brochure (Between Sky and Mountains: Cultural and Ecotourism in the Mountainous Regions of Central and South Asia, 2004), a book (Poverty Alleviation and Community-Based Tourism: Experiences from Central and South Asia, available in English and Russian, December 2006), as well as the final report of "Development of Cultural and Ecotourism in the Mountainous Regions of Central and South Asia", Report, December 2007, outlining lessons learnt have been produced and widely disseminated.</p>			<p>The creation of partnerships linking ecotourism and heritage protection is increasing at the local level, between international and national NGOs, universities and authorities.</p> <p>The film, the brochure and the book will continue to be widely disseminated to policy-makers working on poverty issues, as well as to governments, NGOs, other international organizations, tourist operators and the general public at large.</p>	
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Para. 04312 Youth poverty alleviation through tourism and heritage

Regular budget (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$300,000	Actual: \$299,000

33 C/5 Expected results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons learnt	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Youth trained and employed in the field of heritage tourism.</p> <p>Community strategies for employment opportunities developed and implemented.</p> <p>Policy guidance relating to the integration of heritage preservation and employment strategies into poverty-reduction plans provided.</p> <p>UNESCO Chair in Heritage Tourism and Development established.</p>	<p>(i) The training of more than 200 young people from 11 countries in preservation and management of heritage sites; creating cultural industries; heritage tourism; tour guiding, entrepreneurship; use of ICTs in heritage documentation and tourism.</p> <p>(ii) 74 young people employed full time and another 22 employed on a part-time basis in eight countries.</p> <p>(iii) Partnerships established with government ministries, community-based organizations and the private sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location of some project sites in rural communities provided communication challenges. • Collaboration with the University of the West Indies Department of Technology in the 11 project countries provided an innovative solution to ensure effective communication with project countries through monthly teleconferences. • The involvement of the UNESCO National Commissions for UNESCO at the coordinating level proved invaluable in the implementation of successful projects. • Intersectoral collaboration between the CI, ED and CLT Sectors ensured successful implementation of training activities using vocational and non-vocational learning material and the Community media Centres and major training sites for the project. 		<p>Mechanisms for sustainable employment of young people established and operating in seven of the 11 project countries.</p> <p>Ministries of Tourism, Youth and Culture have committed continued support to project.</p>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project manual tool developed and dissemination will take place in the first quarter of 2008. Manual will serve as an educational guide for the implementation of future Youth PATH projects. 			
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Para. 04313 The Sahara of cultures and peoples

Regular budget (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$150,000	Actual: \$150,000

33 C/5 Expected results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons learnt	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Formulation and availability of an operational strategy to combat poverty and of methodological tools to facilitate the implementation of field activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In cooperation with the Saharan States, the United Nations agencies (UNDP, UNWTO, UNEP), public institutions, private enterprises and civil society, through the use of workshops, seminars and field activities, the formulation of a strategy document including recommendations (Policy Paper, in English and in French) to implement policies and projects to combat poverty through “the power of culture”. • Awareness-raising among the public at large and among decision-makers through promotional activities (debates, exhibitions, film). Film of the project (23 minutes). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political leaders, local decision-makers, United Nations agencies and the populations involved greatly interested by this project, which proposes a collective struggle against poverty and desertification and to safeguard the Saharan heritage. Interesting results, coordination among Saharan actors (States and institutions) must be enhanced to enlarge them. The sustainability of the project is evidenced by the continuation of the project’s objectives in respect of “combating poverty through sustainable development based on the protection and enhancement of the Saharan heritage” into other projects and programmes. Three of these are “culture and development” projects in the Sahara under the Spanish MDG Fund in Egypt, Mauritania and Morocco, projects under UNESCO’s regular programme as well as those proposed for extrabudgetary funding (SHS/CLT project, \$600,000 requested). 	<p>The cost-effectiveness ratio has been optimized, the budget having been used as a lever for multiple activities and the publicizing (Saharan days at UNESCO, Itinerant Exhibition) of recommendations and good practices. Efforts have been made to involve consultants and actors from Saharan countries, the better to draw those countries into the project’s objectives.</p>		
<p>Building the capacity of local actors – women, youth and the underprivileged in particular.</p> <p>Promotion of the results of the project and “good practices” through networks of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In cooperation with Member States, public institutions and associations, United Nations agencies (UNDP, UNEP), population groups – in particular women, the poor and young people – involved in the activities have been trained in culture and tourist occupations. Publication of a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support of local authorities and civil society, as well as of European actors, for the campaign to combat poverty and protect the Saharan heritage. Coordination among the multiple actors should be strengthened. 	<p>Awareness-raising and training activities and the implementation of field projects geared to achieve objectives, a good cost-effectiveness ratio has been attained.</p>	<p>The sustainability of the Sahara of Cultures and Peoples project is also secured through the training of local population groups who are pursuing some projects such as The Ksour</p>	

<p>international experts, films, publications, including on the Internet, and a concluding seminar.</p> <p>Commitment to the strategy's recommendations by policy-makers and actors in the field of development.</p> <p>Implementation of interdisciplinary and transborder cooperation, especially at the subregional level.</p> <p>Improvement of the conditions for safeguarding the natural and cultural heritage.</p>	<p>methodological guide on the territorial approach to developing the Sahara in French and in English for use by field development actors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategy recommendations were presented to and debated with representatives of several leading officials in the Sahara countries at Bamako and Timbuktu, in December 2005, with a view to including those recommendations in national policies and UNDAF. • Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Sudan are holding consultations on the protection of the Jebel Uweinat site on the border of the three countries; this is a good example of cross-border and interdisciplinary cooperation (culture/nature). • In the context of several project activities, the preservation (tangible heritage) and safeguarding (intangible heritage) of the cultural heritage form part of the project results. Two examples, the earth-built Ksour of the Ksour route, and the Imzad, the Saharan musical instrument, are now better protected owing to the project. 			<p>Route in the Maghreb and the "Imzad hearers" circuit in Niger. The project's publications also contribute to its sustainability through the good practices and policy recommendations that they contain.</p>	
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The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society

31 C/4 Strategic objectives

- Strategic objective 1:** Agreeing on common principles for the construction of knowledge societies
Strategic objective 2: Enhancing learning opportunities through access to diversified contents and delivery systems
Strategic objective 3: Strengthening capacities for scientific research, information sharing and cultural exchanges
Strategic objective 4: Promoting the use of ICTs for empowerment, governance and social participation

Para. 04321 The Great Volga River Route Project “Uniting the Seas (Baltic, Black and Caspian) in favour of World Heritage Education for Sustainable Development with the support of ICTs”

Regular budget (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$100,000	Actual: \$99,000

33 C/5 Expected results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons learnt	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
Learning process and communication between schools enhanced through ICTs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 secondary ASP schools have twinned and many activities (visits, festivals and contests) implemented to facilitate exchanges in 16 countries of the Baltic, Caspian and Black Sea region. • The new bilingual version (English and Russian) of the GVRR web portal enhanced intercultural learning and dialogue into practices, offering a forum to develop joint projects and materials. • Interactive e-learning modules (including quizzes) on the four main topics for students and teachers produced and available online. 	<p>Challenge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not always possible to respect the criterion of selecting only technology-savvy schools due to certain countries' specific circumstances. <p>Lessons learnt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange of information and materials has been facilitated with the new version of the web portal. • Increased GVRR web portal usage in the past two years (to date 15,723 visitors). Continued upkeep of web portal is required to ensure sustainability of current accomplishments. 	The GVRR web portal constitutes a resource for development of new projects. It is the most cost-effective mechanism for knowledge transfer. E-modules were a one-time cost but will continue to deliver.		
Good practices on education for sustainable development and world heritage broadly diffused.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Forum “Along the Great Volga River Route: Young people set sail to explore world heritage, sustainable development and ICTs” organized in close collaboration with Moscow Office (May 2006) for the 16 participating countries. Examples of pedagogical activities produced by teachers and students during this Forum were selected for the web portal. • Educational materials (e-map, episode of the cartoon “Patrimonito’s World Heritage 	<p>Challenge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not always easy to get regular reports of activities from GVRR coordinators. <p>Lessons learnt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of work improved and progress made towards the project’s objectives using ICTs. • The International Forum benefited from activities held in 2004-2005 (Kazan, Helsinki, and Bucharest 	The intersectoral approach was particularly effective with the Moscow Office and all the sectors involved not only for the elaboration of educational material but also for organization and participation as resource persons for the International Forum.		

	<p>Adventures” on Novgorod and a CD on the GVRR cruise) elaborated and widely diffused.</p>	<p>meetings) and their results will continue to contribute to future activities.</p>			
<p>Dialogue between young people and the scientific community improved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Conference “Delta of the Volga River: Youth Studies and Preservers of the Natural Heritage” organized in Astrakhan (September 2007) by the Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO. Representatives of the ASP schools of Russia, Latvia, Estonia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Islamic Republic of Iran, Romania, Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan studied the flora and fauna of the Volga Delta with scientists. • Science oriented activities organized at national level with the support of scientists including the experimentation of the water kit “learning about water ...”. 	<p>Challenge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The originality of the GVRR project encouraged the participation of the scientific community that would otherwise not have been forthcoming. <p>Lessons learnt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue between ASP students, teachers and scientists has been strengthened, improving quality education. 	<p>Encouragement of national fund-raising for regional and national activities, due to limited financial resources, was successful in some countries. This has also been positive for other countries, which can benefit through partnership and exchange.</p> <p>The support of Veolia Environment, through the provision of the water kit to all 16 countries, was beneficial.</p>	<p>While activity reports have been received including the scientific community, further follow-up action is required to maintain links and continued dialogue already established with ASP teachers/students and the scientific community. Increased dialogue promotes continued learning and project refinement.</p>	
<p>Education for sustainable development introduced and reinforced in school curriculum.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training workshops organized by various GVRR countries in order to pursue their effort to integrate education for sustainable development through a GVRR component in school curricula. 	<p>Challenge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To explain ESD to secondary schools and tackle issues other than environment. <p>Lessons learnt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of GVRR project to emphasize that ESD is not synonymous with environmental education. ESD includes cultural, environmental, economic and social dimensions. • Feedback from students, teachers, national coordinators and curriculum developers on the importance of GVRR for illustrating ESD represent an opportunity for the development of school curricula and activities. 	<p>As GVRR is one of the major ASP Flagship Projects to contribute specifically to the implementation of United Nations DESD, ASP national coordinators will continue to play a key role in improving school curricula and activities. The costs associated with this are a fundamental requirement.</p>		

Para. 04322 DigiArts: Creative practices using ICTs in promotion of cultural diversity

Regular budget (rounded to \$ thousand)	
Planned: \$238,000	Actual: \$235,000

33 C/5 Expected results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons learnt	Cost-effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
<p>Learning opportunities for professional young researchers and practitioners in developing countries enhanced through high-level training programmes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online and face-to-face courses on media arts for professional young researchers and practitioners in developing countries (Latin America, Arab States, Africa) in collaboration with three field offices (Beirut, Rabat and Havana). <p>(1) Participation of approximately 280 students.</p> <p>(2) Cooperation with nine specialized training institutes from Latin America, Arab States, Europe and 14 university teachers from different regions.</p> <p>(3) Publication of “Visual narratives from Arabia” (English) produced and distributed (February 2008).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benchmark: more than 2,000 researchers/practitioners trained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The face-to-face class of the Master Module for Arab States, which was to take place in Beirut, was postponed twice due to the sensitive political situation in Lebanon. It is clearly noted that e-learning, as effective as it is as a learning tool, cannot replace face-to-face learning environments. 			
<p>Young Digital Creators Programmes developed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online/offline practical workshops and regional competitions for young people on digital creativity, exploring social issues of our time, organized in collaboration with four field offices (Bamako, Dakar, Rabat, Doha). <p>(1) Eight regional/international online/offline sessions (San José, August 2006; Sharjah, April 2007; Tunis, April 2007; and Doha, June 2007) and four national (Dakar, May 2006; Bamako, July 2006; and Ouagadougou, February 2007) face-to-face workshops.</p> <p>(2) Participation of more than 200 educators from 50 countries with their students (approx. 1,600-2,000).</p> <p>(3) Two publications, the “Young Digital Creators Educator’s Kit” (E/F/Thai) produced online and in 500 copies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Young Digital Creators concept is greatly appreciated among various learning communities, giving a major impact on academic and non-formal teaching in different geocultural regions. Despite the technological digital divide, the YDC participants from developing countries showed high potential in bridging the creative content gap, through the creative use of digital tools and Internet applications. 			

	<p>distributed to various learning communities, and a teacher's resource booklet (to be distributed in February 2008).</p> <p>Benchmark: more than four programmes engaging participation of 200 youth institutions.</p>				
<p>Information sharing and cultural exchanges in diversified regional/interregional networks fostered (DigiArts Africa, Apnaidea Asia/Pacific, Digi Youth).</p> <p>Local cultural content developed.</p>	<p>(1) Participation in the creation of two DigiArts regional networks in Africa (Dak'Art Biennale May 2006, AFRICOM October 2006) and Arab States (e-Tissal, February 2008).</p> <p>(2) UNESCO Digital Arts Award 2006 and 2007 delivered, in association with Monaco Dance Forum and Sharjah Biennale, through an international competition of approximately 300 participating artists.</p> <p>(3) Refurbishment of DigiArts portal as an online resource platform, containing the following resources on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 490 networking institutions (Africa – 44 in 19 countries; Arab States – 126 in 18 countries; Asia/Pacific – 97 in 13 countries; Europe/North America – 160 in 31 countries; Latin America/Caribbean – 63 in 16 countries); • 751 biographies of media artists/electroacoustic musicians (14 Africa, 58 Arab States, 270 Asia/Pacific, 32 Europe/North America, 377 Latin America/Caribbean); • Five online seminars with approximately 450 pages of resources in the field of media arts; • Fifty tutorials of visual and sound digital applications; • 230 local digital productions (mixed media, sound pieces, digital design, etc.) created by young people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project has obtained much recognition among regional and international communities of arts, science and technology. There is much potential for developing long-term projects in Africa and Asia. However, identifying sustainable local partners has been a major challenge. It demonstrates that networks cannot be sustained solely through occasional contacts but should be operated through live activities with the support of an established networking body. 			