UNESCO

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 III – Social and human sciences

MAJOR PROGRAMME III – SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES

Programme III.1 – Ethics of science and philosophy

31 C/4 Strategic Objectives

Strategic objective 4: Promoting principles and ethical norms to guide scientific and technological development and social transformation
Strategic objective 5: Improving human security by better management of the environment and social change
Strategic objective 6: Enhancing scientific, technical and human capacities to participate in the emerging knowledge societies

Sub-programme III.1.1 – Ethics of science

Para. 03111 – MLA 1: Bioethics

Regular budget (rounded to $ thousand)	
Planned: $ 2,262,000	Actual: $2,261,000

33 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
Follow-up action to the declarations ensured	• Both the International Bioethics Committee (IBC) and the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC) have contributed to the promotion and dissemination of the Declaration and addressed two principles of the Declaration in particular – consent (Articles 6 and 7) and social responsibility and health (Article 14), providing Member States wishing to deepen their bioethical reflection with useful tools (see 34 C/REP 12). A report on consent have been finalized by IBC, submitted to the Director-General and disseminated, whilst the preliminary report on social responsibility and health is still the object of further elaboration.	• At international level, IBC and IGBC have confirmed their role as forum for an interdisciplinary, multicultural and pluralist exchange and an essential element in the programme implementation and the promotion of the Declaration. Efforts should be made to better correlate the work of the two Committees and reinforce the dialogue and interaction between them.			
International and national debates on ethical issues fostered and influenced along the lines of UNESCO declarations and programmes	• The visibility of the Organization was heightened through the organizations of UNESCO rotating conferences in Peru, New Zealand, Denmark and Slovak Republic as well as other numerous conferences at national and regional level (Buenos Aires, November 2006; Cameroon, June 2006 for instance). • The Assisting Bioethics Committee (ABC) project has been launched with the establishment of two teams of experts with practical experience in bioethics committees, which provide technical support, appropriate	• The standard-setting action of the Organization is definitely a catalytic tool for debates and activities at international, national and local level. The setting-up of national bioethics committees, has been slower has taken more time than planned due to among others the difficulty of identifying the institutions and experts.	The ABC project has started with a very limited budget. Thanks to extrabudgetary support many activities could be started.		

	working methods and operational procedures to countries that so wish, for the establishment and/or reinforcement of national ethics committees. Preparatory work has started in cooperation with Gabon, Ghana, Jamaica, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius and Togo. Moreover, three Guidebooks on national bioethics committees were also published and disseminated.			
Global Ethics Observatory launched and operational (GEObs)	• The online GEObs databases, is available in UNESCO's six official languages and has been considerably expanded with presently four databases (Database 1: Who's Who in Ethics; Database 2: Ethics Institutions; Database 3: Ethics Teaching Programmes; Database 4: Ethics Related Legislation and Guidelines; and Database 5: Codes of Conduct). Since its launch, more than 2500 visitors have consulted the databases.	• The benchmarks envisaged for the end of the biennium have been reached. Difficulties have been encountered for example in the collection of information in the field, and in the identification of experts.	Comparing the available budget which is extremely limited, with the outcome of an operational system of databases including many data, the cost-effectiveness ratio (CER) is good.	
Knowledge and awareness of the normative instruments enhanced in Member States	• A brochure on the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights has been widely disseminated in the six official languages (online also) in Member States (including NGOs, ethics committees, universities and specialists). • 24 additional linguistic versions of the Declaration (Armenian, Azeri, Basque, Bulgarian, Catalan Croatian, German, Georgian, Greek, Hebrew, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Latvian, Macedonian, Norwegian, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Thai, Turkish and Vietnamese) have been prepared and, when possible, as the result of a joint effort between the Secretariat and the National Commissions, the translated versions of the Declaration were published as a brochure (available in Hebrew, Norwegian, Portuguese and Turkish). • The Declaration has been the subject of lectures and presentations at more than 60 national, regional and international conferences and seminars organized in different countries all over the world at the initiative of the Secretariat, by Member States, non-governmental organizations or local bodies active in the field of bioethics in the different regions. • Likewise, the Declaration was reproduced and commented in numerous publications	• In less than two years, the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights has become a legal reference, as testified on two occasions: (1) at the United Nations level during the intergovernmental negotiations for the elaboration of the draft international convention for the protection and promotion of the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities, and (2) in a ruling of the European Court of Human Rights on a case relating to the implantation of embryos fertilized in vitro. • The success of further action will depend on international commitment and the possibility to mobilize jointly the necessary resources.		

Teaching expertise made widely available and regional expert networks created and operational	• Building on the results of the previous biennium, the Ethics Education Programme (EEP), mapping of experts in ethics teaching and sampling of teaching programmes has been enhanced through experts meeting in Tehran, Iran 2006; Muscat, Oman 2006; Istanbul, Turkey 2007 and made available online.	• Identifying experts who actually teach ethics programmes takes time and is often not easy. Programme descriptions are often also inadequate. One lesson from the expert meeting is the vulnerability of ethics teaching. It is necessary to make programmes more sustainable and to provide better support to and cooperation among ethics teachers.	The EEP demonstrates that with minimal resources very significant effect can be obtained. Cost-effectiveness ratio is good.	
	• Four ethics teacher-training courses have also been organized in cooperation with the UNESCO Chair in Bioethics in Haifa, Israel.	• The training courses are organized at two levels: national and regional. One problem with the regional course is that participants often have difficulties in obtaining resources for the travel.		
	• Lastly, an ad hoc committee of experts (from IBC, COMEST, UNESCO Chairs in Bioethics, the Academy of Sciences for the Developing World (TWAS) and the World Medical Association (WMA)) is developing a proposal for a core curriculum in bioethics, based on the principles of the Declaration.	• Developing the core proposal has taken a long time because of the need to include various perspectives and to extensively consult experts from all regions. It is ready to be launched early 2008. It needs then to be tested in university education programmes.		
International cooperation and coordination in the field of bioethics strengthened	• Two meetings of the Interagency Committee on Bioethics were held (UNESCO, November 2006; European Commission, November 2007), with UNESCO as Permanent Secretariat, which allowed better exchange of information and strengthened coordination among organizations. The main focus of the Committee was intellectual property and bioethics and the preparation of an issues paper on this subject (to be finalized in 2008) to develop and stimulate debate. Steps have been taken to explore possibilities of joint activities, for example with WHO, European Commission and ALECSO, in particular in the field of capacity-building.	• After two years and four meetings in 2003-2005, during which the Committee entered into general discussion and exchange of information on activities undertaken by each organization, the Committee is establishing concrete mechanisms for collaboration among member agencies. However better transparency and more visibility has to be given to the work of the Committee.		

Para. 03112 – MLA 2: Ethics of science and technology

Regular budget (rounded to $ thousand)	
Planned: $1,028,000	Actual: $1,026,000

33 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
Intergovernmental discussion of issues promoted	• Extraordinary COMEST meeting, Paris, 27-27 June 2006; Fifth Ordinary Session of COMEST, Dakar, Senegal, 6-9 December 2006; Informal COMEST meeting, Paris, 22-24 July 2007.	• The statutory requirement of COMEST to meet once every two years is not sufficient to create effective involvement of the Commission.	Cost-effectiveness ratio is high, due to the high level ordinary session.		
Explorative studies undertaken on UNESCO action regarding a code of conduct for scientists	• Consultation meetings on codes of conduct took place in Geneva, Tokyo, New Delhi, Bangkok, Seoul, Belo Horizonte. In the COMEST meeting in Dakar experts from West Africa have been consulted in a special session. • Examples of codes of conduct from various regions have been collected and analyzed. • GEObs database on codes has been established. • COMEST recommendations for action in environmental ethics and science ethics approved, printed and distributed. • Book "Environmental Ethics and International Policy": published in English and French. • Analytic reports and database on environmental ethics set up by Moscow Office. • Chair in environmental ethics established in Ulan Uda, Russian Federation.	• Many activities have been undertaken in the area of science ethics, related to the issue of codes of conduct; there is a need for more support and activity in this field, requested by the scientific community.			
Public awareness about the ethics of science and technology increased	• Rotating conference and public held (see under MLA 03111 no.5). • Avicena prize awarded (April 2006). • Book "Ethics of Science and Technology" published in English.				
Teaching expertise made widely available and regional expert networks created and operational.	• See MLA 1 03111 no.5.		The EEP demonstrates that with minimal resources very significant effect can be obtained. Good cost-effectiveness ratio.	Based on the results achieved, the main activities in 2008-2009 will aim at expanding the mapping of programmes to other regions, especially the Arab region and Africa, creating networks of ethics teachers, developing resources for ethics teaching, and promoting the ethics	

				teacher training course in various regions.	
Global Ethics Observatory launched and operational	• See MLA 1 03111 no.3.		Comparing the available budget which is extremely limited, with the outcome of an operational system of databases including many data, the cost-effectiveness ratio (CER) is good.	Based on the results achieved, the main activities in 2008-2009 should aim at expanding the existing set of databases and developing new databases for ethics resources, for environmental ethics and for nanotechnology.	
International and national debates on ethical issues fostered and influenced along the lines of UNESCO action.	• See MLA 1 03111 no.2.				
Ethical issues related to emerging technologies identified	Issues of nanotechnology analyzed. • Information brochure on nanotechnology and ethics published in six languages. • Book on nanotechnology, ethics and policy published in English (1,000 copies) and distributed. • Policy recommendation regarding nanotechnology published by COMEST after consultation meetings with experts. • Cooperation with OECD and EU in the area of nanotechnology. • Conferences in Denmark (June 2007) and USA (President's Council, September 2007).	• The ethical issues of nanotechnology have been well explored; connections have been made with other international agencies working on the topic; UNESCO can contribute to the international debate and can play a more active role in focusing attention to the ethical implications of this rapidly emerging technology. UNESCO is one of the few international agencies involved at the moment.	With limited resources various products have been developed and distributed.	Based on the results achieved the main activities in 2008-2009 should focus on expanding the ethical debate concerning nanotechnologies, particularly involving developing countries and calling attention for the global perspective.	

Sub-Programme III.1.2 Foresight, philosophy and human sciences, democracy and human security

Para. 03121 – MLA 1: Philosophical reflection and the human sciences

Regular budget (rounded to $ thousand)	
Planned: $777,000	**Actual: $777,000**

33 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
Interregional philosophical dialogue reinforced.	• Regional conference between philosophers from Asia and the Arab region in Rabat, in November 2006, on the theme: "Encounters of Asia and the Arab Regions with Modernity" • Publication of the proceedings of the Regional Conference held in Seoul in November 2005 on the theme "Democracy and Social Justice in	• Extension of philosophical dialogue to other regions of the world: Africa – Latin America; Eastern and Western Europe. • Greater participation by women philosophers in major international and regional meetings on	The totality of the appropriated budget was allocated to the activities provided for in the work plans.	Exchanges and partnerships entered into between philosophers of the Arab region and the Asia region. Establishment of a database of the names of more than 1,000 women philosophers	

	Asia and the Arab Region". (English version) • Launch of the UNESCO International Network of Women Philosophers, sponsored by UNESCO. • Publication of the proceedings of the symposium on "Cultural diversity and transversal values: East-West dialogue between the spiritual and the wordly" – in partnership with CLT. • Co-organization of the international symposium on "New challenges for cultural diversity. In search of transversal values through dialogue", in Kyoto and Tokyo, in November 2007. In partnership with CLT and Japan's partners.	philosophy.		from more than 80 countries. Launch of the website for the International Network of Women Philosophers, sponsored by UNESCO. Wide distribution of the publications produced.	
Philosophical teaching promoted in an intercultural context.	• Publication in French and English of the study: "Philosophy: A School of Freedom".	• Appraisal which covered 126 Member States of UNESCO. • Study which has addressed the three levels of traditional education (primary, secondary and higher) and a non-formal and non-institutional approach to teaching philosophy.		Very active involvement of field offices in these spheres, especially the offices in which SHS has a focal point (Latin America, Africa, Asia, the Arab region, Europe and North America). 100 institutions and more than 350 individuals have replied to the questionnaire. The study will be the reference tool for high-level regional meetings on the teaching of philosophy throughout world, scheduled for 2008-2009.	
Greater extension of philosophical reflection to civil society.	• Celebration of World Philosophy Day in Rabat, Morocco, in November 2006, at the official invitation of that Member State and in Istanbul, Turkey, in November 2007, at the official invitation of that Member State. • Celebration also of World Philosophy Day in more than 80 countries every year.	• Greater participation of women philosophers in the celebration of World Philosophy Day. • Enhanced planning for the celebration of this event in school and university agendas.	The totality of the appropriated budget was allocated to the activities provided for in the work plans.	Very active involvement of field offices in these spheres, especially the offices in which SHS has a focal point (Latin America, Africa, Asia, the Arab region, Europe and North America). Increasing number of countries, institutions and cities associated with the activities for the celebration of World Philosophy Day. Broad-based public participation in the celebration of the event in Morocco (2006) and in Turkey (2007), with very extensive media coverage.	

Para. 03122 – MLA 2: Promotion of human security and peace

	Regular budget (rounded to $ thousand)
Planned: $1,237,000	**Actual: $1,237,000**

33 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
Ethical, standard-setting and educational frameworks established for the Africa region and for Eastern Europe and disseminated among decision-makers	• Completion of the cycle of regional conferences on the occasion of the UNESCO-ISS International Conference on Human Security in Africa (Pretoria, South Africa, 4-6 March 2007). • UNESCO series "Promoting Human Security: Ethical, Normative and Educational Frameworks in the various regions of the world" has been completed and widely distributed. • Two papers were prepared for Europe and discussed during the UNESCO-Centre for Peace and Human Security (Sciences Po, Paris) Workshop on "Human Security in Europe: Perspectives East and West" (UNESCO, Paris, 9 June 2006). • UNESCO-ASEAN jointly organized a concept workshop on Human Security in South-East Asia (Jakarta, Indonesia, 25-27 October 2006) and discussed, among other the paper on Human Security in South-East Asia.	• Find good and reliable partners in Africa. • Effective partnership with Center for Peace and Human Security (Sciences Po, Paris)	Good balance	Participation of many African networks or regional organizations in the Conference and their contribution to the paper + wide dissemination of the outcome/publication. Collaboration networks created and wide dissemination of the publications. Participation of all ASEAN Member States + Reinforced cooperation with ASEAN Secretariat (in line with UNESCO-ASEAN Cooperation agreement) + Wide distribution of the publications to ASEAN Member States + HS partners.	
Contribution to the international discussion on the role of human security prepared	• On the basis of the consolidated results from regional consultations and research, organized since 2002, a major publication on UNESCO's Approach to Human Security, has been finalized for publication in 2008 with the cooperation of all sectors of the Organization, and relevant field offices. It offers an overview of all human-security related activities carried out by UNESCO in the last six years. It also provides orientations for the future.	• Excellent cooperation with the different sectors and field offices.	Good balance	Awareness-raising on human security through wide dissemination of the publication. Reinforced networking with the main human security partners throughout the world who actively provided UNESCO with valuable inputs on their activities.	
Research on new forms of violence, including terrorism, and new needs in peace education completed	• The theme of violence has been dealt with in all human security publications from a regional angle. • Award of UNESCO Prize for Peace Education 2006 to the selected laureate together with a round table on Culture of Peace. Publication in English and French of the proceedings.	• Given the limited budget, the violence aspects could not be dealt with separately and had to be included in the human security publications.	Good balance	Dissemination of publications Wide sensitization on peace education and increased networking during the identification of laureate and through the dissemination of the publication of the prize.	

				Partners, NGOs networks and academics involved	
	• Reinforced dialogue among civil society stakeholders in the Middle-East through the preparation of three tools for civil society actors, as well as for potential fund-raisers: - Mapping of Mainstream Civil Society Organizations; - Assessment of Cooperation between Israeli and Palestinian NGOs; - Proposed Guiding Principles for Israeli/Palestinian Academic Cooperation: Translating the Shared Adherence to Academic Freedom into Action. • Implementation of the Integrated Strategy on Democracy through the activities of the International Centre for Human Sciences (Byblos): - Signing of a new agreement with the Lebanese authorities in April 2007. - Preparation of empirical studies on the links between culture and democracy, especially in post-conflict countries and new democracies, such as Lebanon, Congo, Jordan, Georgia, Chad, Namibia, Indonesia, etc. - Organization in 2006 of the annual Byblos Autumn School with participants from ten countries. - Organization of international conferences, particularly on "Culture, Conflict, and Democracy: Exploring factors conducive to democratic conflict regulation", in November 2006 in Lebanon in a post-war context. - Three new publications in the series "Letters from Byblos" (Nos. 7-9).	• Complex political environment. • The particular nature of the political situation and security in Lebanon in 2006 prevented the Centre in Byblos from implementing all the planned activities. • The full implementation of the new agreement by the relevant authorities.			

Para. 03123 – MLA 3: Anticipation and Foresight

Regular budget (rounded to $ thousand)	
Planned: $283,000	**Actual: $282,000**

33 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
UNESCO activities in the sphere of anticipation stepped up	• The task of the Office of Foresight is to implement the Foresight Programme of UNESCO and to contribute to develop its intellectual and future-oriented watch function. This is being done in an intersectoral and interdisciplinary manner through a series of	Challenges: • Identify accurately forward-looking, topical themes that are at the same time relevant to UNESCO's fields of competence in line with our target groups interest (Member States,	The activity is cost-effective because it contributes, for a reasonable budget to enhance the intellectual reputation of UNESCO, to strengthen its function of forward-looking		

	international conferences, the *21st Century Talks* and *21st Century Dialogues*. ● During the biennium 2006-2007, eight sessions of the *21st Century Talks* were organized on topical issues in UNESCO's fields of competence, both at the Headquarters and in the field: - Making peace with the Earth, 26 November 2007; - How to make education fairer? 13 September 2007; - Towards Knowledge Societies: redefine the link between innovation and development, 20 June 2007; - Population: from explosion to implosion? 22 May 2007; - Knowledge-sharing: always tomorrow's concern? 25 September 2006; - Governance and Development: the Challenges of Multiculturalism, 5 June 2006; - Might everything disappear?: Species, languages, cultures, values…, 9 May 2006; - Can the Human Species domesticate itself?, 30 March 2006. ● Focusing on specific topical issues, those conferences acted as a forward-looking laboratory of ideas that helped UNESCO anticipate the trends in its fields of competence. Each conference was designed with a view to raising the awareness of the scientific and intellectual communities, the media, decision-makers, the civil society, the public at large and Member States on UNESCO's capacity to respond to current challenges and emerging trends affecting its fields of competence. The events were of two kinds, either intersectoral and interdisciplinary or involving one programme sector mainly. ● To raise the awareness of the international community, the media and the Member States on the future trends of the environment and sustainable development, the Office of Foresight organized, on 25 November 2006, a special one-day session of the 21st Century Dialogues in collaboration with the UNESCO Science Sector, entitled "What Future for the Human Species? What prospects for the Planet?".	Programme sectors, international community and the media). ● Identify a diversified panel of leading figures. Lessons learnt: ● Responding to a growing demand to widen the geographical audience of our conferences, the Office of Foresight managed in cooperation with BPI to broadcast live the 21st Century Talks on the UNESCO website in different languages, so as to allow a better dissemination of the activities to the field offices and the different regions of the world.	laboratory of ideas, and to increase its visibility through the publication of Op-ed articles by leading newspapers from the different regions of the world, reaching an important public.		

	• During the biennium, the Office of Foresight strengthened its collaboration with key partners such as the International Economic Forum of the America/Conference of Montreal, the Millennium Project, Prospective 2100 and The Club of Rome.				
Major challenges of the future analysed in the context of UNESCO's priorities	• The conferences are organized to raise the awareness of targeted groups such as the media, the decision-makers, the public in general and the Member States on key UNESCO's actions. • A strong emphasis was put on the dissemination of the key messages of the foresight activities. • The very preparation of each conference was an opportunity for the Office to highlight UNESCO's function as a laboratory of ideas. As a result, five articles by the Director-General resuming the key-messages of the foresight activities (21st Century Talks and UNESCO World Report *Towards Knowledge Societies*) were widely disseminated worldwide and each of them published in about 50 leading newspapers or more. • In collaboration with BPI, the Office of Foresight started to broadcast its events live through UNESCO's website (webcast), so as to increase the geographical basis of its primary beneficiaries. The Office of Foresight is also working closely with BPI to rebuild a new Site that will present its activities, videos and summaries of the *21st Century Talks* and *Dialogues* and the articles of the Director-General. This communication tool will also allow the Office to better use the Internet and information and communication technologies to systematically disseminate the conclusions and results of its activities. • Whenever possible, the Office managed to convince its media partners to post the articles by the Director-General on their websites. • Publishing the anthologies of the *21st Century Talks* and *Dialogues* in additional linguistic versions (co-publishing) has also allowed for a greater dissemination of the results of those conferences in numerous countries from different regions of the world (the books of the foresight programme are published in 15 languages in the total so far): - Albanian version in 2006 of the 1st anthology	Challenges: • Find new partners to co-publish the other anthologies in new linguistic versions. Lessons learnt: • In order to ensure the wide dissemination of the results of the foresight activities, it is a priority to build and maintain a lively website.	Since it is the mission of the Office to ensure the broadest possible dissemination of UNESCO's messages, it is more cost-effective to co-publish our books with publishing companies. This procedure ensures a wider promotion and dissemination of the books through our partners' networks, the public and the media.		

	of the 21st Century Talks, *Keys to the 21st Century*. - German (Zurkampf, 2007), Spanish (Fondo de cultura economica 2006), Arabic (Académie tunisienne des sciences, des arts et des letters/2006), Chinese (Social Sciences Academy Publishing Department/ 2006), Russian (Magister Press/2006) and Portuguese (Instituto Piaget/2006) versions of the 2nd anthology of the 21st Century Talks, *The Future of Values*. - French (Albin Michel/2007), English (Berghahn Books/2007), Spanish (Icaria/ 2007) and Catalan (Angle Editorial/ UNESCO Centre of Catalunya/2007) versions of the 3rd anthology of the 21st Century Talks, *Making Peace with the Earth*.				
UNESCO World Report published and widely disseminated	• The UNESCO World Report *Towards Knowledge Societies* is available in six linguistic versions: French, English, Spanish, Arabic, Russian and Chinese. • This Report received a large media coverage in more that 100 leading newspapers worldwide. An article by the Director-General drafted at the occasion of the launching of the report was also published in more than 70 newspapers worldwide, such as *Le Monde, A Fohla de Sao Paulo, Dawn, El Pais, Le Temps, An Nahar, El Watan, The Hong Kong Herald, the Korea Herald, Clarin, The Guardian (Nigeria), El Tiempo, Le Soleil, El Universal, Excelsior, La Prensa, Le Matin du Sahara et du Maghreb* and *Al Ahram Weekly.* • The Report has also been promoted and presented in the framework of various international or national conferences within UNESCO or in the field, with the active support of a number of field offices.	Challenges: • Produce a high quality, reference world report, which influences policy and decision makers.	This activity is cost-effective since the report was largely promoted through conferences organized by external partners and extra budgetary funds, through the Internet (very numerous references on the World Report on the main research sites) and through the leading media from the different regions of the world.		

Programme III.2 – Human rights and social transformations

31 C/4 Strategic Objectives

Strategic objective 4: Promoting principles and ethical norms to guide scientific and technological development and social transformation
Strategic objective 5: Improving human security by better management of the environment and social change
Strategic objective 6: Enhancing scientific, technical and human capacities to participate in the emerging knowledge societies

Sub-programme III.2.1 – Promotion of human rights

Para. 03211 – MLA 1: Human rights and development

Regular budget (rounded to $ thousand)	
Planned: $773,000	Actual: $823,000

33 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
Research on human rights within the competence of UNESCO promoted	In accordance with the UNESCO Strategy on Human Rights (32 C/Resolution 27), policy-oriented human rights research was promoted: (a) Research studies carried out to clarify the principles of indivisibility, interrelatedness and interdependence of all human rights, including their justiciability and the development of indicators for measuring their implementation. The content, scope of application and corresponding state obligations concerning economic, social and cultural rights, in particular the right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications and other human rights within the competence of UNESCO were further elucidated through experts' meetings organized jointly with leading human rights institutes and UNESCO Chairs (Rabat, Morocco, March 2006; China, Beijing, March 2006; in Kiev, Ukraine, April 2006; Nantes-2nd World Forum on Human Rights, France, July 2006); Amsterdam, the Netherlands, June 2007. (b) The Latin American Research Network on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (LARNO) was further consolidated. The results of the ten research studies on the right to education were presented during the XII Annual Congress of the Federation of Ombudsmen of Iberoamerica, which increased its interest in and commitment to	Challenges: • linking regional research networks with similar initiatives within and outside the United Nations system; • fundraising for research, training and awareness raising activities in support of regional networks. Positive lessons: Partnerships with national human rights institutions as well as human rights research initiatives improve the relevance of human rights research vis-à-vis regional specificities and thus its impact on policy-making; • There is indeed need for further research in the area of the right to education, particularly concerning the elaboration of adequate indicators for the monitoring and evaluation of the realization of the right to education in its various dimensions in the countries members of LARNO; • Ombudsmen institutions and advocacy NGOs in Armenia and Azerbaijan became increasingly involved in mainstreaming human rights-based approach into their programmes and in integrating the	The effective partnerships with leading human rights specialists and research institutions, as well as with national human rights institutions, Ombudsmen Offices and human rights civil society organizations, facilitated significantly the holding of the UNESCO meetings at a high scientific and professional level resulted in additional human and financial resources for all activities.	The research networks created function on a regular basis and the research results produced were made available through Internet and wide dissemination among decision-makers and various UNESCO partners. Research was followed up by concrete actions aimed at the implementation of research results through public policy elaboration. Policy-oriented research concerning the rights within UNESCO competence which is defined as a priority area of action by the UNESCO Strategy on Human Rights adopted by the General Conference in 2003 is further reaffirmed by the Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2013 (34 C/4).	

	cooperating with UNESCO to protect and promote the right to education; (c) The UNESCO/ISESCO Arab Research-Action Network on economic, social and cultural rights (ARADESC) was established and its Internet site was set in 2006. The participation of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders in the network is particularly appreciated. (d) A database of all institutions, programmes, projects and stakeholders involved in the promotion of human rights, in particular from a gender perspective, in the Arab region was made available on the UNESCO Rabat Office website. (e) Research concluded for the Kazakhstan Human Rights National Action Plan by the UNESCO Office in Almaty and advisory services provided to Kazakhstan Presidential Commission on Human Rights regarding access to information, digital library on human rights	principles of the UNESCO Strategy on Human Rights into their strategic documents and concrete projects. This good practice could be applied in the other countries of the UNESCO Moscow Cluster Office; • There is a significant interest among governmental structures of Central Asian countries to strengthen cooperation with UNESCO in the field of research on the right to seek, receive and impart information. Such cooperation could be one way of dealing with human rights issues in a practical human rights-based approach way.			
Knowledge of human rights within UNESCO's fields of competence promoted.	Human rights education promoted and knowledge of human rights standards and procedures for their application became accessible to a larger public through: (a) dissemination through various publications: - publication on the results of human rights research on the rights within the competence of UNESCO; - the first volume of Human Rights Studies entitled "Human Rights in Education, Science and Culture. Legal Developments and Challenges"; - annual 2006 and 2007 editions of the brochure "Human Rights Major International Instruments" (also available on the website); - preparation of the updated versions of the UNESCO books "Introducing Democracy: 80 Questions and Answers" and "Human Rights: Questions and Answers"; (b) awarding the UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education (2006) for the 15th time (Pretoria, South Africa, May 2007); (c) providing support to different initiatives such as: - the Sixteenth African Human Rights Moot Court Competition held under the auspices of	• Importance of involving key actors in the regions in the dissemination and promotion of the results of the research. • In the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between UNESCO and OHCHR in 2003, consultations with the OHCHR were very useful in order to avoid duplication of activities and to coordinate efforts better.	Many UNESCO partners, including UNESCO's Chairs in Human Rights, Peace, Democracy and Tolerance implemented activities without any financial contribution from the Organization. In the regions, the UNESCO's seed money allowed to attract in-kind contribution from governmental and non-governmental organizations. UNESCO's investment has been often small compared to overall cost of education and training activities carried out.	Awareness raising and information dissemination through a number of publications already planned in document 34 C/5.	

	UNESCO (Saint-Louis, Senegal, August 2007); - the International Human Rights Olympics "Young People and the Right to Development, the Right to Education and the Right to Take Part in Cultural Life" organized by the UNESCO Chair on Human Rights and Culture of Peace of Bourgas Free University for Central and Eastern European countries (Primorsko, Bulgaria, June 2007); - national initiatives on human rights education in the countries of the UNESCO Moscow Cluster Office (d) the sub-regional training seminar on civic education and human rights for UNESCO Chairs in Human Rights, ASP teachers and other UNESCO partners in Central Asia and the sub-regional Human Rights Policy Dialogue workshop: Access to Information *(major publication with case studies on access to information translated into Russian and disseminated for discussion and new cases elaborated to improve the implementation of the right to access to information in Central Asia);* • Launching ceremony of the UNESCO's commemorative activities for the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Headquarters, Paris, France, December 2007).			
Human rights-based approach introduced into UNESCO's programmes and coordination with other partners within and outside the United Nations system enhanced	• Capacities of UNESCO staff at Headquarters and in the field, including of "resource persons" appointed in all Sectors, with regard to applying a HRBA reinforced as a result of the cycle of trainings seminars organized; • Programming implications of HRBA clarified, in particular linkages between HRBA and results-based management, country-based programming and CCT poverty eradication by preparing, publishing and disseminating the study on human rights mainstreaming in the United Nations system; • Training materials produced and made available to all staff and the public at large through a special web page containing general background documents, training tools and other information materials; • Cooperation intensified with United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC), as well as	• Involvement and positive response of a sufficient number of staff is crucial for the success of the programme on human rights mainstreaming.	Funds provided by HRM.	With the help of trained national resource persons and training material to be produced, introduction of courses in document 34 C/5 for UNESCO and United Nations staff.

	OHCHR, ILO, UNDP, leading human rights experts and academic institutions (i.e. European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratization, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, etc.) in the implementation of the SHS plan of action to mainstream human rights in UNESCO.				

Para. 03212 – MLA 2: Gender equality and development

Regular budget (rounded to $ thousand)	
Planned: $817,000	**Actual: $815,000**

33 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
Research undertaken of impact of globalization on gender equality and cultural obstacles and social impediments to women's advancement	• Improved understanding of women's socio-economic rights in trade union; the status and role of women in the judiciary in the Arab States; women's rights, peace and security in post conflict democracies in Africa; creation of international network to promote UNESCO's agenda for gender studies and women's rights.	• Small RP budget		Research network created; Research studies undertaken, published and disseminated; Recommendations on policies for women in the judiciary made.	
Women's involvement in post-conflict situations promoted	• Capacities enhanced through training and dialogue, publications and improved understanding of women's rights through establishment of Palestinian Women's Research and Documentation Center, and Gender Studies Institute in Kabul. Preliminary work undertaken on establishment of a Research and Documentation Centre for women in the Great Lakes Region in Africa	• The institutionalization of the centre as a category 2 centre is subject to the political situation.		Center established; Research studies undertaken, published and disseminated; Capacity-building and training programmes undertaken	

Para. 03213 – MLA 3: Fight against racism and discrimination
(including flagship activity: International Coalition of Cities against Racism and Discrimination)

Regular budget (rounded to $ thousand)	
Planned: $596,000	**Actual: $595,000**

33 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
New mechanisms developed to counter various forms of racism, discrimination, xenophobia, intolerance and exclusion	• Within the framework of the International Coalition of Cities against Racism, 3 regional coalitions were launched (Asia and the Pacific, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean), as well as the Canadian coalition. The European coalition which held its first General Conference in March 2007 was further developed (involving over 70 cities).				

	• The "International Coalition of Cities against Racism – Online Discussion Papers Series" was launched in August 2006 with the aim of strengthening interactions between policy and research communities in this area. • The International Day against Racism (21 March) and the International day for the promotion of Tolerance (16 November) were celebrated and the UNESCO/Mandanjeet prize for the Promotion of Tolerance awarded. • Comparative studies for the development of indicators on the impact of municipal policies on racism and discrimination were launched. • A first meeting of Russian cities was held in Moscow in December 2007, with the aim of establishing a national coalition of cities against racism and discrimination in Russia. • Children in Need Programme Building children's capabilities through basic education: - In close cooperation with UNESCO Offices, 37 new projects were implemented in 27 countries in 2006 and 11 new projects were implemented in 12 countries in 2007, financed from extra budgetary resources. - New partnerships were established with the French firm REPETTO and with the English famous book author for children, Lauren Child.				
Approaches developed to combat discrimination of individuals with HIV/AIDS	• A regional network of young people from Burundi, Rwanda, and DRC, called: ROADSIGN was created as a result of the Regional workshop for African Great Lake Countries on HIV and Human Rights with a Gender Focus (Bujumbura, April 2007). • As a follow-up to the Latin American and Caribbean youth-led training workshop on HIV and Human Rights (Lima, Peru, 2006) technical assistance and support were provided for the implementation of youth-led projects from six countries (Paraguay, Peru, Chile, Nicaragua, Honduras, Ecuador) to counter HIV related stigma and discrimination in their communities. • Holding of a Forum on "*Estrategias de communication publica lideradas por jovenes para la promocion de los derechos humanos en VIH y SIDA*" (On 24-25 May 2007,Lima) • Finalization of a needs assessment-study on				

	educational needs in the field of human rights and HIV among young people in Russian Federation and translation into Russian of "HIV/AIDS and Human Rights: Young People in Action" Kit. • A pilot field study supervised by Bangkok office was initiated in Asia on "Cities respond to HIV and AIDS in Asia-Overcoming Stigma and Discrimination to Achieve Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care" • Within the framework of the regional coalition of cities, panels were organized on HIV related stigma and discrimination and municipal-local policies and initiatives to tackle this issue. As a follow-up UNESCO and United Nations APP are planning an assessment exercise on HIV/AIDS related discrimination, Mapping out responses gaps and opportunities in four African cities. Practical actions will be developed and implemented based on the findings of this exercise.			

Sub-programme III.2.2 – Social transformations

Para. 03221 – MLA 1: Policy, international cooperation and knowledge-sharing in the social sciences

Regular budget (rounded to $ thousand)	
Planned: $2,157,000	Actual: $2,356,000

33 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
Research-based policy-making on social science issues supported at national, regional and international levels	• Policy-oriented research on MOST regional priority themes has fed into MOST Regional and Sub-Regional Fora. 99 research-policy workshops were organized at the International Forum on the Social Science-Policy Nexus (IFSP, February 2006, Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Rosario and Montevideo). This event was attended by 2000 participants gathering Ministers of Social Development, government officials, IGOs, NGOs and the social science research community. • The new MOST Online Policy-Research Tool was launched in November 2007 and visits on the web site have increased over the period. • Strategic alliances have been initiated with WHO (World Ministerial Forum on Research for	• Extra-budgetary funding is of high importance; and efforts in targeted fundraising must be made to allow the new MOST Online Policy-Research Tool process the amounts of research material according to a policy-relevant methodology. Strategic alliances are of utmost importance and guidelines for different types of partners need to be developed.	In spite of the limited budget the forum on the social science policy nexus gathered 2,000 participants thanks to the support of the hosting countries as well as SIDA-SAREC and other partners. The new framework agreement with the International Social Science Council (ISSC) to be signed in 2008 will also emphasize complementarities of action and mutually beneficial sharing of work.	The results achieved in 2006/2007 triggered off a lot of interest by Member States who strongly advocated the strengthening of MOST at the 7th MOST IGC and the 34th session of the General Conference. Strategic alliances through continuous development and promotion especially of the new MOST Tool provide good perspectives for enhanced cooperation with United Nations and other IGO partner institutions, as well as national and regional research councils and	

				related pooling/sharing of resources.	
	Health), UNU-IIST (e-governance) and cooperation with UNDESA and UNRISD was further consolidated.				
Peer-learning, stakeholder dialogue and evidence-based social policies promoted	• Altogether 120 Ministers of Social Development all over the globe have participated in the regional and sub-regional MOST Fora of Social Development; New Fora launched for the ECOWAS (Bamako 2006), South-Asia (Bhurban, Pakistan, 2006), Arab States Morocco 2007), 6th edition of the Latin American Forum (Argentina 2007); and two international Ministerial Fora in Nairobi (Jan. 2007). The 7th MOST IGC (July 2007) was attended by 19 Ministers of Social Development. The fora contributed to the enhancement of peer-learning and horizontal cooperation	• Regional and Sub-Regional Fora are very new initiatives that are still at different stages. There is a need for a common methodology to ensure that they become institutionalized especially by holding technical gatherings between senior officials and researchers prior to the forum.	So far, the expenditure for hosting altogether some 120 Ministers of Social Development during the biennium is very modest, owing to in-kind contributions of host countries (Mali, Pakistan, Morocco, Argentina); and travel expenditure being covered by concerned Ministers from developed countries.	Member States continue to make proactive proposals to contribute to Ministerial Fora, by hosting them and expanding them to new subregions.	
Social science research results widely disseminated in all regions and utilized in policy development	• Performance shows a decline from the previous biennium. Due to the elimination of resources for translation, delays have been imposed on the production schedule. Nonetheless, the impact on circulation and citation indices has so far been circumscribed, and future perspectives for the ISSJ have been maintained, at least with respect to the core English-language edition.	• The reduction of language resources within UNESCO and the difficulty hitherto of mobilizing sustainable extrabudgetary support render unattainable traditional objectives in terms of multilingualism. • The intellectual and editorial capacity available within UNESCO is not necessarily consistent with traditional objectives: indeed the ISSJ is the only remaining UNESCO-edited general academic periodical.	Spreading limited resources over six language editions is not a cost-efficient set-up.	The current set-up is not sustainable even with stable resources. The future of the ISSJ, including UNESCO's editorial role in it, can be better ensured by locating editorial functions and publication outside UNESCO.	

Para. 03222 – MLA 2: International migration and social integration, especially in urban settings

Regular budget (rounded to $ thousand)

Planned: $684,000	Actual: $684,000

33 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
Policy support provided through research networks	• Cooperation with research networks on migration was intensified and strengthened in all regions. This resulted in the development of policy-oriented research programmes providing support to policy development in Member States in fields such as freer movement at the international level (Migration without Borders), Human rights and democracy in multiethnic societies, cultural diversity and the integration of	• The importance of adequately cooperating with carefully selected partners was very apparent. In this respect, a broad range of partners – both within and outside the United Nations – were chosen. Also, the challenge of working on a fast evolving issue such as migration is important, particularly in a context	Work was established jointly with other United Nations organizations and with the International Organization for Migration so as to avoid the duplication of work and to make maximal use of the funds available.	The establishment of research networks enables a long-term perspective on policy-relevant research. In addition, participation in the Global Migration Group allows for in-depth and long-term cooperation of UNESCO with other relevant	

	migrants in societies (with the creation of a network of migration museums), and the role of diaspora in transnational research networks. • The role of UNESCO in the field of migration policy development was acknowledged. The Organization was invited to join the Global Migration Group, which brings together those United Nations organizations concerned with migration. A Memorandum of Understanding was prepared with the main intergovernmental organization outside of the United Nations working on migration, the IOM. In addition, UNESCO was actively involved in the preparation and follow up of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development held at the United Nations General Assembly in 2006, as well as in the Global Forum on International Migration and Development organized by Belgium in 2007.	that sees numerous regional and international initiatives taken in this field.		United Nations organizations in the field of migration. The Memorandum of Understanding with IOM, will ensure sustainable cooperation with this specialized organization.
Accession to and ratification of Convention on Migrants' Rights increased	• Policy recommendations were formulated to the European Union and the African Union and other Regional communities, based upon policy-relevant research regarding the United Nations International Convention on Migrant Workers' Rights, in Africa, Europe and Latin America. A first ever volume on the Migrant Workers Convention was prepared to contribute to the study of human rights with regard to migration and the potential of normative international instruments in this regard.	• The importance of adequately cooperating with carefully selected partners was very apparent. In this respect, a broad range of partners – both within and outside the United Nations – were chosen. Also, the challenge of working on a fast evolving issue such as migration is important, particularly in a context that sees numerous regional and international initiatives taken in this field.	Work was established jointly with other United Nations organizations and with the International Organization for Migration so as to avoid the duplication of work and to make maximal use of the funds available.	The establishment of research networks enables a long-term perspective on policy-relevant research. In addition, participation in the Global Migration Group allows for in-depth and long-term cooperation of UNESCO with other relevant organizations in the field of migration.
Policies and best practices on social integration in urban settings developed	• Work on Urban policies and *the right to the city* has been endorsed by a number of big cities with multicultural populations, including Montreal, Porto Alegre, Rome, Barcelona and Incheon, providing a framework for a better approach to rights, responsibilities and citizenship. A tool kit has been produced with UN Habitat to facilitate and stimulate a social and human approach for sustainable revitalization of historic city centres. Experimental training session was organized with the IAFM (International Association of Francophone Mayors) in Hue Vietnam. • The cooperation established between UNDESA, UNHABITAT and UNESCO led to the creation of a working group on "UN inclusive cities" as a major achievement to promote urban social integration at international level.	• Based on inventories of existing tools and pilots projects launched by UNESCO since HABITAT II in 1996, the methodology and the objectives have been fully supported by cities associations: the main difficulty encountered is the translation of academic scientific research into practical knowledge for decision makers at the local level. It is obviously necessary to establish partnerships based on trust with colleagues of other United Nations agencies to achieve tangible results; • International training seminars for local authorities, as well as International conferences such as the World Urban Forum or World	The cost sharing between agencies (UN HABITAT/UNESCO), cities associations and big municipalities like Barcelona associated with FIT contribute to the efficient implementation of projects and fosters wide partnerships and support.	Sustainability is ensured by UNESCO chairs on Urban policies and Citizenship (Lyon) and on Social and spatial integration of migrants in urban settings (Venice) and on Landscape and environment (Montreal). In addition, UN HABITAT training centres in Seville and Geongdu will sustain the training of local authorities. The dissemination of UNESCO/UN HABITAT tool kit is undertaken by international cities associations like IAFM, CFLG and UCLG.

		conferences organized by cities like Porto Alegre or Shanghai will help in spreading the results of our joint United Nations projects for social integration.			

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. 03311   Small grants programme on poverty eradication: building national capacities for research and policy analysis

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
Capacities of professionals and institutions strengthened to undertake research and policy analysis on poverty eradication.	• 39 research studies on the links between poverty and human rights were conducted thanks to the awarding of grants at the end of a selection procedure: 17 in Africa, 10 in Asia and 12 in Latin America. • Surveys on poverty and human rights carried out in Africa, Asia and Latin America. • Researchers were trained at regional training sessions in Africa, South Asia and Latin America on research methodology, project design, the formulation of recommendations for policy-makers, a rights-based approach, etc. • Researchers were coached by seniors throughout their year of research and their progress reports commented upon.	• The quality of the proposals was very inconsistent. Indeed, in Latin America, the project proposals were of a very high standard, whereas in South Asia it was very difficult to select good proposals. The results are also extremely variable. • A choice had to be made between excellence and the possibility of strengthening the capacities of researchers who would not otherwise have had the opportunity to carry out research and would have been eliminated. • The latter approach was recommended. • The challenge was therefore the choice between excellence and the contribution to capacity-building.		An electronic forum is under construction so as to ensure the continuity of the networking of researchers and the exchange of information and expertise. Donors such as Portugal, the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation and perhaps the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya might also contribute to the programme. Argentina has decided to establish a UNESCO Chair on the theme of poverty and human rights which could serve as a platform not only for Latin America but also for South-South cooperation and exchanges.	

Pertinent poverty eradication strategies and action plans developed.	• The activity concentrated on advocacy at this not very advanced stage of the programme. Thus, awareness-raising and advocacy were carried out as follows: • Discussions with Member States on the carrying out of five years of programme implementation; International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, October 2006. • Public debate on the theme "Poverty – a human rights issue?" in Nairobi, in May 2005. Several seminars entitled "Poverty, Next Frontier in the Human Rights Struggle" in Paris, in October 2004, International Day for the Eradication of Poverty.	• This objective cannot be achieved in two years as the changes in policies require communication, advocacy and information meetings in various forums.			
Capacities of countries enhanced to manage and evaluate poverty-relevant public policies in areas of UNESCO's competence.	• The research findings are available and will be disseminated at information meetings. • Some have already taken place. • Debate on the research carried out in Argentina under this programme and other studies on the theme "human rights and public policies to tackle poverty and inequality", Buenos Aires, December 2006. • International conference bringing together all the researchers in Lisbon at the invitation of the President of the Portuguese Republic. National and international researchers, and the ambassadors of the countries of which the researchers were nationals, attended the conference.	• This objective cannot be achieved in two years as the changes in the policies require communication, advocacy and information meetings in various forums.		Follow-up action on the recommendations and communication to policy-makers is planned during the 2008-2009 biennium.	

Para. 03312   Urban poverty alleviation among young and female migrants in China and Mongolia

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
Vocational training and other concrete services to migrants delivered and up-scaled	• Vocational training and services provided to migrants in each pilot site.	• Training time and place should be more convenient for migrants.		In Chifeng, Beijing, Chengdu, training sessions were taken over by the local partners and local authorities.	
Migration policies updated and improved	• Policy papers were produced in favour of migrants; consultative meetings were held in pilot sites.	• More local officials should be involved.		Network of policy-makers, NGOs and researchers continue to work together to improve social policies for migrants.	

Young female migrants' awareness of their legal and human rights enhanced	• Policy recommendation related to the protection of migrants' rights was produced; Workshop on migrants' rights was organized.	• More related governmental agencies should be involved.		Legal Aid Centre in Beijing pilot site continue to provide services to migrants.
Public opinion mobilized on the situation of migrant issues	• Public event: "Together with Migrants Festival" was organized.	• More people should be involved.		More and more articles in news papers and TV about migrant issues.
Networks of mutual support strengthened				

Para. 03313   Fighting human trafficking in Africa

Regular budget (rounded to $ thousand)

Planned: $200,000	Actual: $200,000

33 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
Capacities of local, national and regional leaders and institutions to efficiently fight human trafficking strengthened	• 2007 awareness-raising campaigns that gathered ministries, parliamentarians, NGOs, civil society actors, media, religious leaders.	• Difficulty in mobilizing the UNESCO National Commissions in view of these campaigns.			
Awareness raised on trafficking in human beings as contemporary form of slavery among policy-makers, NGOs, media and the general public	• Media attention followed the awareness-raising campaigns (publication of articles in newspaper, NGO contacted for more information).	• Good cooperation with the Slave Route project.			
Partnership with key organizations strengthened	• Participation in interagency meetings and publications.	• Quite successful in keeping in touch with other United Nations agencies in charge of trafficking issues.			
Policy tools and replicable framework of action developed and integrated into national poverty eradication and human rights advancement strategies	• Publication of policy papers that contain policy recommendations to better prevent human trafficking in the six countries under study.	• Beyond the distribution during the awareness-raising campaigns, difficulty in distributing them as postage was a financial constraint.			

Para. 03314   Contributing to the eradication of poverty by strengthening human security in Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Senegal

Regular budget (rounded to $ thousand)

Planned: $250,000	Actual: $250,000

33 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost-Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
Establishment of five national committees for refection	• Establishment of five national committees for reflection in the countries concerned.	• The committees can only function if they receive material backing from		The committees have requested funds under the Participation Programme. The	

		UNESCO; that was their limitation.		committees are institutionally rooted in a ministry.	
Elaboration and publication of the results of research designed to integrate the experience into the national strategic frameworks of the five countries	• Conducting a national debate on poverty as a human rights issue and a range of studies. Two publications are being finalized.			Results should be transmitted and disseminated to policy-makers.	
Development of a subregional approach based on the results obtained at the national level	• A regional seminar was able to bring together, under the auspices of the President of Burkina Faso, the eight countries of WAEMU, thus making it possible to move closer to a regional approach.	• The limited funds require resource mobilization at the level of the countries themselves so that they can contribute.		The efforts should be maintained with the Commission of WAEMU.	
Production of a practical guide for NGOs working in the fields of development and human rights	• This guide has been produced but not published.	• This work was not easily carried out owing to the need to begin with a conceptual base before working towards operationalization.			

Para. 03315   Building capacities to deal with poverty eradication

Regular budget (rounded to $ thousand)

Planned: $100,000	Actual: $100,000

33 C/5 Expected Results	Achievements	Challenges/ Lessons Learnt	Cost- Effectiveness	Sustainability (Indicators or Measures)	Recommendations by the Executive Board
Conceptual coherence of the various projects related to poverty eradication ensured	• Backing given to the teams; clear guidelines provided at biannual meetings and reviews; a graphic charter for a series of publications developed.	• The work in alleviating poverty requires a learning process and the training of professionals fully conversant with the subject. Specialists in poverty eradication cannot be produced overnight, since all the complexity needs to be taken into account in order to take the right the approach.		The intersectoral projects have resulted in the formulation of recommendations for public policies, in particular strategy documents to combat poverty. It will be a question of making sure that these recommendations are well communicated and that work effectively reaches its target group, namely the policy-makers.	
Programme specialists trained, both at Headquarters and in field offices	• Specialists trained. A database on resource persons and documentation available. Session and meetings with expert groups organized with contributions from the project teams on poverty as a human rights issue, minimal standards, a fresh appraisal of the PRSPs, human-rights-based budgeting, etc.	• To that end, the training was therefore very important and useful. • This project provides a means of enhancing the capabilities of UNESCO staff in respect of poverty alleviation. • It should be noted that today there is a network of resource persons who have been well trained to deal	The funds were mainly used for training purposes and for developing programme-related communication supports (brochure, exhibition of photographs, proceedings of seminars, etc.).	This project, which consists of strengthening the capabilities of UNESCO staff in respect of poverty alleviation, has made it possible to set up and train a group of resource persons within UNESCO. It might be appropriate to "utilize" this group in order to give added value to the Organization's	

		with the issue of poverty eradication, and they should serve to develop still further the Organization's added value in all the initiatives involving development actors in general.		poverty eradication work.	
Networking reinforced within UNESCO and with United Nations agencies, research centres, NGOs, etc.	• The intersectorality and the capabilities of the teams to deal with the issue of poverty eradication strengthened. Partnerships established with the agencies of the United Nations system, research institutes and NGOs.		The cooperation with other United Nations agencies and bodies has made it possible to increase the scope of the activity.	The aim will be to continue enhancing the already established cooperation.	
UNESCO's contribution to the MDGs and other initiatives (PRSs, CCA, UNDAF) more visible	• The results of the intersectoral projects were widely disseminated through publications, the website and brochures, as well as an exhibition of photographs which had been requested by several representatives of Member States. The results were also presented at international conferences and major international events.	• Cooperation should be strengthened with ECOSOC for increased visibility. It will be necessary to benefit from this occasion to hold meetings with the policy-makers present.			

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. 03321   ICTs as tools for improving local governance

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