



United Nations Educational,  
Scientific and Cultural Organization

31C/5

*Approved Programme  
and Budget*

2002-2003



In order to reinforce UNESCO's visual identity, a new approach to graphics has been outlined in the context of the elaboration of the new communication and public information strategy. The pattern of a "delta" has been chosen as being a place of convergence and fertilization. It symbolizes UNESCO's role as catalyst and mobilizer of energies as it makes its contribution to peace by encouraging human development, cultural pluralism and the sharing of knowledge in a spirit of respect for the diversity of peoples. The cover of the *Programme and Budget 2002-2003* is one of the first to present this graphic concept which, in a variety of forms, will be used for all publications and productions by UNESCO in the course of the next six years.

Published in March 2002  
by the United Nations Educational,  
Scientific and Cultural Organization  
7, place de Fontenoy, 75352 PARIS 07 SP

Composed and printed in the workshops of UNESCO

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# Introduction

At its 31st session, the General Conference adopted both a new Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 (31 C/4 Approved) and a new Programme and Budget for 2002–2003 (31 C/5 Approved). These two documents provide the framework and foundations for the programmatic and budgetary reform and renewal of the Organization, which I have championed and pursued since my election as Director-General in November 1999. Indeed, these documents constitute an integral part of the overall and ongoing reform effort of the Organization, complementing the administrative, structural, decentralization and personnel reforms already launched earlier. Reform is not a mere event, it is a process.

The present document contains the Approved Programme and Budget for 2002-2003, reflecting all relevant action and decisions which the General Conference took at its 31st session in October and November 2001. It will serve as the central tool for UNESCO to fulfil its mandate and mission, as articulated in document 31 C/4 Approved. The Appropriation Resolution adopted by the General Conference (resolution 73) provides the means and resources to implement all operations and programme activities envisaged in this document.

Above all, I am most gratified that Member States have endorsed and approved the proposals I submitted to them earlier in 2001 in draft document 31 C/5, especially as regards the enhanced focus provided through the designation of five principal priorities and the introduction of a consistent results-based approach.

The preparation of draft documents 31 C/4 and 31 C/5 provided an occasion for an intensive and inclusive process of review, analysis and strategic reorientation of programmes, involving all programme sectors and a large number of staff. This process did not end with the submission of both draft documents. It continued even while the General Conference was in session, as the Secretariat engaged in an unprecedented effort, responding to recommendations by the Executive Board, to review the formulation of all expected results contained in draft document 31 C/5 with a view to refining them and aligning them better with strategies, priorities and the range of activities planned.

As I stated to the General Conference, the Programme and Budget for 2002-2003 was drawn up – for the third time in a row – on the basis of zero-nominal growth pegged at some US \$544 million for the two years. In reality, zero-nominal growth represents a reduction in resources of 4.2% compared with document 30 C/5. This imposes extraordinary constraints on the Organization, at a time when reform efforts may well necessitate and justify additional resources, not least to respond to new exigencies and mandates. I am, however, satisfied that it proved possible to maintain the resources allocated for programmes at the same level as in document 30 C/5 Approved, namely some US \$113 million.

To remain within the prescribed budgetary limits was an extremely difficult and complex task, including the conduct of a rigorous staff review exercise which allowed me to provide for statutory increases in staff costs and for certain costs relating to reform. Clearly, the Organization cannot afford to remain on such a path of continuous belt-tightening lest it be depleted of its vitality and ability to respond to new challenges. In that connection I have noted with satisfaction that many delegations at



the last General Conference emphasized that zero-nominal growth should not be considered a dogma for future biennia.

And many new challenges abound. The impact and consequences of the events of 11 September place new demands on the Organization, as the General Conference, in its resolution 39, expressed its conviction that UNESCO has a duty to contribute to the eradication of terrorism, drawing on its character as an intellectual and ethical organization, and invited me to take appropriate action through UNESCO programmes and studies. Other challenges, also emanating from General Conference resolutions, demand additional efforts as well, far beyond those that could be envisaged when drawing up the Programme and Budget document. Let me just list a few: the adoption and now implementation of the Universal Declaration of Cultural Diversity, the lead role assigned to UNESCO by the United Nations General Assembly with regard to the International Year for Cultural Heritage, the follow-up to the United Nations Year for Dialogue among Civilizations, a reinforced focus on ethics, especially the ethics of science and technology and among it bioethics following the Round Table of Ministers, a reinforced preparation of and follow-up to the Rio+10 World Summit, the preparations for the World Summit on the Information Society in 2003, the response to the needs of Afghanistan, and, of course, the implementation of the undertakings pertaining to Education for All (EFA), based on the deliberations of the EFA High-Level Group.

Extrabudgetary resources will continue to be a major source of support enabling UNESCO to perform its functions, wield its influence and accomplish the necessary outreach and impact, especially at the country level. Today, every dollar spent for programme activities from the regular budget is matched by four from extrabudgetary resources. I am profoundly grateful to all Member States who have generously provided extrabudgetary funds in the past and will do so in the future. However, care must be taken that both regular budget and extrabudgetary resources be considered complementary under one common umbrella as defined by the strategic objectives of document 31 C/4.

In that regard, I am pleased that the General Conference has accepted the principle of a carry-over of unspent funds from last biennium's Programme and Budget, the level of which will only become known later. As stipulated by the General Conference, I will submit proposals for the utilization of such a carry-over to the Executive Board in 2002 with a view to responding to new challenges.

The key features of the Programme and Budget for 2002 and 2003 can be summarized as follows:

- (a) Focus and concentration: the choice of one principal priority and three other priorities for each programme sector provides a focus and prioritization. Increased resources above the funds approved for document 30 C/5 are provided to the principal priority of each sector. The principal priorities for the major programmes have been strengthened as follows:

|                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Major Programme I   | 41.7% increase  |
| Major Programme II  | 30.0% increase  |
| Major Programme III | 50.0% increase  |
| Major Programme IV  | 50.0% increase  |
| Major Programme V   | 31.6% increase. |

- (b) New structure: the structure of the Programme and Budget has been streamlined in a quest for clarity and concision. Various adjustments have been made by providing for four principal parts as opposed to seven in previous biennia, and by introducing a separate major programme for the Social and Human Sciences.
- (c) Results orientation: in line with the expected outcomes formulated in document 31 C/4, document 31 C/5 contains for each main line of action expected results, providing a basis for results-based monitoring and assessment as part of strategic planning and programming and more meaningful evaluation and reporting.

- (d) Interdisciplinarity and teamwork: US \$12 million are being allocated for projects related to the two cross-cutting themes identified in document 31 C/4 Approved, namely the *Eradication of poverty, in particular extreme poverty* and *The contribution of information and communication technologies to education, science, culture and communication and the building of knowledge societies*. For each of these themes, the Executive Board had earlier approved a detailed strategy. The cross-cutting projects contained in this Programme and Budget are but an indication of what UNESCO can do. These projects do not represent the full range of activities that the Organization will undertake to satisfy the needs of pursuing the two cross-cutting themes. Let me recall that when selecting these projects, an unprecedented competitive process was organized throughout UNESCO, involving both Headquarters and the field, calling for proposals by interdisciplinary teams composed of at least three sectors and/or field offices. An amount of US \$1 million has been earmarked for teams of young professionals (up to P-3 level) so as to involve them more closely in programme activities and to engender responsible professional attitudes. A total of 160 project proposals was received, involving some 400 staff members, and 43 projects were ultimately selected for inclusion in document 31 C/5.
- (e) Alliances and partnerships: all programmes are envisaging numerous partnerships and alliances with organizations of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and actors of civil society and the private sector. These proposed linkages are described in the pertinent sections of the Programme and Budget. The Executive Board has suggested that future programme and budget documents display a context map for all partnerships and I am pleased to note that work in this direction has begun, indicating the respective contributions and responsibilities of each partner.
- (f) Strengthening staff competencies: an allocation of US \$3 million is included in the Programme and Budget to intensify staff training during the biennium. This will help build the capacities and skills required for UNESCO to perform well in the competitive multilateral environment and to sustain its reform momentum.
- (g) Decentralization: the Programme and Budget reflects both the new field network structure, with its cluster, regional and national offices, and a substantial decentralization of programme funds to the field, in some programme areas in excess of 60%. This will give practical meaning to my intention to reinforce the action of the Organization at the country level.

I also wish to add a few observations on programme issues:

- (a) UNESCO will be fully mobilized to respond to the poverty challenge, at Headquarters and especially in the field. With our new poverty eradication strategy in place and the selection of poverty eradication as a cross-cutting theme for the next six years, the Organization is well positioned to make its voice heard and to contribute concretely and effectively through education, the sciences, culture and communication to the attainment of the goals set by the United Nations Millennium Summit, in particular halving poverty by 2015. Indeed, the face of poverty cannot be captured in monetary terms alone, it is much more complex and diverse. Together with our sister agencies in the United Nations system and with other partners, we are poised to obtain concrete results through advocacy, global mobilization and a broad range of concrete projects and programmes. The reduction of poverty is a moral, ethical, political, organizational and, for me, a personal challenge. UNESCO is ready to respond to the plight of many developing countries, communities and individuals throughout the full range of its programmes. In particular, UNESCO will mainstream concrete responses to the priorities and needs of Africa and the least developed countries, as articulated by them. The international seminar on future approaches and strategies for the development of Africa in the twenty-first century, held last November, was a most auspicious beginning in this regard.
- (b) Education has a central role to play if poverty eradication is to succeed. UNESCO is the only multilateral agency that has accepted and integrated fully into its Medium-Term Strategy the six commitments agreed upon at the World Education Forum in Dakar. We are ready to assist countries

in formal and non-formal education; we are ready to support efforts to enhance the quality of education; we are ready to take the lead in promoting preventive education as a means to battle HIV/AIDS; we are ready to bolster the reform of educational systems; we are ready to operate the EFA observatory as a prerequisite for evidence-based policy formulation; and we are ready and have already demonstrated our capacity to bring together all partners in the EFA movement with a view to facilitating the formulation of national EFA plans and to mobilizing requisite resources. In that connection, I wish to confirm UNESCO's commitment to support the E-9 countries. The present document contains not only one specific Main Line of Action under Major Programme I dedicated to support the E-9, but these resources will be complemented by resources from other action areas and from the education institutes, ensuring that a commitment of US \$3 million during the biennium will be met.

- (c) Advancing human security is one of the strategic objectives of the Medium-Term Strategy. UNESCO must respond to the crying needs of the most vulnerable segments of society, especially those living in extreme poverty, but also those which are victims of exclusion and discrimination, to be addressed in the context of the follow-up to the World Conference on Racism and Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and other Forms of Discrimination. It must also be closely linked to UNESCO's manifold activities in advancing sustainable development, especially in preparation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Rio+10) in Johannesburg. The sterling role played by the five scientific intergovernmental and international committees lays a solid foundation for UNESCO's future contribution to sustainability. The principal priority "water and ecosystems" for the Natural Sciences Sector will also reinforce UNESCO's contribution to the Rio+10 process. Good governance, human rights, pluralism and democracy, as well as a renewal of the Organization's engagement with civil society, will be other core issues for the future, which will also be set in the context of conflict prevention and fostering social stability.
- (d) Ethical issues have come to preoccupy not only governments and experts. Civil society at large is increasingly questioning scientific and technical developments from a moral and ethical perspective emphasizing the fine line between the possible and the acceptable. UNESCO will have a dual remit: serving as an intellectual and policy forum, while preparing normative and standard-setting instruments. Universal solutions may have to be reconciled with regional approaches, as we seek to balance globalization with diversity also in the ethical sphere. UNESCO is uniquely positioned and qualified to continue the lead role in this area.
- (e) In the normative and standard-setting area, the Organization has to its credit ground-breaking work concerning underwater heritage, intangible heritage, bioethics and cyberspace and multilingualism. These tasks correspond directly to one of the three main strategic axes around which the Organization's mission is to be implemented. It is one of the *raison d'être* of UNESCO and I will seek to strengthen our input and support to governments in this area.
- (f) If UNESCO wants to succeed as a global knowledge broker and empowerment agent, it must help to apply information and communication technologies in education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society. We must avoid being carried away by the dazzling opportunities of cutting-edge technologies. Rather, UNESCO must serve as a pioneer and intermediary to link and mesh traditional media and technologies, such as radio and television, with the technically more demanding – and expensive – tools such as the Internet. Building and expanding UNESCO's role in distance education, especially for non-formal educational approaches, will be another niche which UNESCO is well positioned to occupy, driven by intersectoral activities drawing on the expertise available in the Education and Communication and Information Sectors.

At its 31st session, the General Conference provided UNESCO with guidance for its future direction and activities. It underlined and highlighted the critical importance of UNESCO as an indispensable multilateral forum and actor in today's world. In the wake of the tragic events of last September, UNESCO's

agenda has suddenly become part of the agenda at the highest political level. Together, we must now live up to this call and challenge and demonstrate the relevance of a reformed UNESCO. The expectations are huge, yet we must remain realistic and modest, conscious of our limited resources.

We will need to continue and sustain the reform efforts in order to enhance the impact and effectiveness of the Organization's activities, especially at the country and regional levels. Making decentralization work will be a major litmus test for the reform programme over the next two years. We must adjust the culture of doing business within UNESCO by striving for a better balance between Headquarters-based sectoral initiatives and field-based expectations and demands for programme resources and staff.

With the broad-based support expressed by governments for document 31 C/5, we will now concentrate on the implementation and execution of the programme, with a strong emphasis on results-based orientation and applying new management tools, such as SISTER and FABS. In doing so, we must faithfully deliver, we must attract and engage partners, we must be accountable and transparent and we must become more effective in disseminating our message and accomplishments and thus become more visible.

As I stated at the beginning, the programmatic renewal will be an ongoing exercise. While we have succeeded in concentrating the programmes of the Organization somewhat, more needs to be done and I will see to it that draft document 32 C/5 will provide an even sharper focus than was possible with document 31 C/5. Consultations on the future elements of document 32 C/5 will begin in mid-2002 and I will share my preliminary proposals with the Executive Board at its autumn session of 2002.

As Director-General, I pledge to you that the Secretariat will strive to meet your expectations and do so in a responsive and responsible manner, being fully transparent and accountable and pursuing excellence and innovation in our activities.

# Appropriation Resolution for 2002-2003<sup>1</sup>

The General Conference, at its 31st session, resolves that:

## A. Regular programme

(a) For the financial period 2002-2003 the sum of \$544,367,250<sup>2</sup> is appropriated as follows:

| Appropriation line   | \$                |
|--|-------------------|
| <b>PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION</b>   |                   |
| <b>A. Governing bodies</b>   |                   |
| 1. General Conference  | 6 292 400         |
| 2. Executive Board   | 7 839 400         |
| Total, Part I.A  | <b>14 131 800</b> |
| <b>B. Direction</b>  | <b>16 186 400</b> |
| <i>(Including: Directorate; Office of the Director-General; Internal Oversight; International Standards and Legal Affairs)</i> |                   |
| <b>C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System</b>  | <b>2 153 000</b>  |
| <b>TOTAL, PART I</b>   | <b>32 471 200</b> |
| <b>PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES</b>   |                   |
| <b>A. Programmes</b>   |                   |
| <b>Major Programme I – Education</b>   |                   |
| <b>I.1 Basic education for all: meeting the commitments of the Dakar World Education Forum</b>                                 |                   |
| I.1.1 Coordinating the follow-up of the Dakar Framework for Action   | 21 644 400        |
| I.1.2 Strengthening inclusive approaches to education and diversifying delivery systems  | 24 168 300        |
| <b>I.2 Building knowledge societies through quality education and a renewal of education systems</b>                           |                   |
| I.2.1 Towards a new approach to quality education  | 15 833 500        |
| I.2.2 Renewal of education systems   | 14 489 500        |
| <b>UNESCO education institutes</b>   |                   |
| UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE)   | 4 591 000         |
| UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP)   | 5 100 000         |
| UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE)   | 1 900 000         |
| UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE)  | 1 100 000         |
| UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC)                                | 2 200 000         |
| UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA)   | 1 200 000         |
| <b>Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*</b>  | 1 865 000         |
| Total, Major Programme I   | <b>94 091 700</b> |

1. Resolution adopted at the 21st Plenary meeting, on 3 November 2001.

2. Parts I-IV are calculated at the constant rate of exchange of 0.869 euro (equivalent to 5.70 French francs used in 2000-2001) to one United States dollar.

\* **Cross-cutting themes:**

1. Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty.

2. The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society.

| Appropriation line   | \$                 |
|--|--------------------|
| <b>Major Programme II – Natural Sciences</b>   |                    |
| <b>II.1 Science and technology: capacity-building and management</b>   |                    |
| II.1.1 Follow-up to the World Conference on Science: policy-making and science education                               | 5 763 700          |
| II.1.2 Science and technology capacity-building  | 15 043 000         |
| <b>II.2 Sciences, environment and sustainable development</b>  |                    |
| II.2.1 Water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges   | 8 691 200          |
| II.2.2 Ecological sciences   | 5 036 000          |
| II.2.3 Cooperation in earth sciences and natural hazards reduction   | 5 665 800          |
| II.2.4 Towards sustainable living in coastal regions and on small islands  | 2 328 900          |
| II.2.5 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission   | 7 004 000          |
| <b>Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*</b>  | 2 335 000          |
| Total, Major Programme II  | <b>51 867 600</b>  |
| <b>Major Programme III – Social and Human Sciences</b>   |                    |
| III.1 Ethics of science and technology   | 3 563 800          |
| III.2 Promotion of human rights, peace and democratic principles   | 12 216 000         |
| III.3 Improvement of policies relating to social transformations and promotion of anticipation and prospective studies | 10 222 400         |
| <b>Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*</b>  | 2 580 000          |
| Total, Major Programme III   | <b>28 582 200</b>  |
| <b>Major Programme IV – Culture</b>  |                    |
| <b>IV.1 Reinforcing normative action in the field of culture</b>   |                    |
| IV.1.1 Promotion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage                       | 5 894 000          |
| IV.1.2 Meeting new demands in the area of standard-setting   | 2 626 300          |
| <b>IV.2 Protecting cultural diversity and promoting cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue</b>                  |                    |
| IV.2.1 Safeguarding and revitalization of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage                                | 21 164 900         |
| IV.2.2 Promotion of cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue  | 6 595 800          |
| <b>IV.3 Strengthening links between culture and development</b>  |                    |
| <b>Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*</b>  | 1 430 000          |
| Total, Major Programme IV  | <b>43 849 900</b>  |
| <b>Major Programme V – Communication and information</b>   |                    |
| <b>V.1 Promoting equitable access to information and knowledge, especially in the public domain</b>                    |                    |
| V.1.1 Formulating principles, policies and strategies to widen access to information and knowledge                     | 5 810 300          |
| V.1.2 Development of infrastructure and building capabilities for increased participation in the knowledge society     | 6 997 000          |
| <b>V.2 Promoting freedom of expression and strengthening communication capacities</b>                                  |                    |
| V.2.1 Freedom of expression, democracy and peace   | 7 343 200          |
| V.2.2 Strengthening communication capacities   | 9 624 100          |
| <b>Projects relating to cross-cutting themes*</b>  | 3 290 000          |
| Total, Major Programme V   | <b>33 064 600</b>  |
| <b>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</b>   | <b>6 820 000</b>   |
| <b>Project relating to cross-cutting theme*</b>  | <b>500 000</b>     |
| Total, UNESCO Institute for Statistics   | <b>7 320 000</b>   |
| Total, Part II.A   | <b>258 776 000</b> |
| <b>B. Participation Programme</b>  | <b>22 000 000</b>  |
| <b>C. Programme Related Services</b>   |                    |
| 1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa  | 2 647 700          |
| 2. Fellowships Programme   | 1 962 400          |
| 3. Public information  | 20 354 400         |
| Total, Part II.C   | <b>24 964 500</b>  |
| <b>TOTAL, PART II</b>  | <b>305 740 500</b> |

## \* Cross-cutting themes:

1. Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty.
2. The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society.

| <b>PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION</b>   |                            | <b>\$</b>           |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>A. Strategic planning and programme monitoring</b>  |                            | <b>6 128 000</b>    |
| <b>B. Budget preparation and monitoring</b>  |                            | <b>4 244 900</b>    |
| <b>C. Field management and coordination</b>  |                            | <b>48 954 500</b>   |
| <b>D. External relations and cooperation</b>   |                            | <b>22 008 800</b>   |
| <b>E. Human resources management</b>   |                            | <b>25 684 800</b>   |
| <b>F. Administration</b>   |                            | <b>88 685 500</b>   |
| <b>G. Renovation of Headquarters premises</b>  |                            | <b>6 292 500</b>    |
|  | <b>TOTAL, PART III</b>     | <b>201 999 000</b>  |
|  | <b>TOTAL, PARTS I-III</b>  | <b>540 210 700</b>  |
| <b>Reserve for reclassifications</b>   |                            | <b>1 500 000</b>    |
| <b>PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES</b>  |                            | <b>13 690 850</b>   |
|  | <b>TOTAL</b>               | <b>555 401 550</b>  |
| <b>LESS: Amount to be absorbed during the execution of the programme and budget within the limits of the approved total budget</b> |                            | <b>(11 034 300)</b> |
|  | <b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION</b> | <b>544 367 250</b>  |

## Additional appropriations

- (b) The Director-General is authorized to accept and add to the appropriation approved under paragraph (a) above, voluntary contributions, donations, gifts, bequests and subventions, and contributions from governments towards the costs of established field units, taking into account the provisions of Article 7.3 of the Financial Regulations. The Director-General shall provide information thereon to the Members of the Executive Board in writing at the session following such action.

## Obligations to be incurred

- (c) Obligations may be incurred during the financial period 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2003 up to the amount appropriated under paragraph (a) above, in accordance with the resolutions of the General Conference and the Financial Regulations of the Organization.

## Transfers

- (d) The Director-General is authorized to make transfers, with the approval of the Executive Board, for the purpose of meeting increases in staff costs and in the costs of goods and services, from Part IV of the budget (Anticipated Cost Increases) to the appropriation lines concerned in Parts I to III of the budget.
- (e) Transfers between appropriation lines may be made by the Director-General with the prior approval of the Executive Board, it being understood that under Part II.A of the budget all budget lines for programmes and fields of action corresponding to a programme resolution of the General Conference will constitute appropriation lines.
- (f) In urgent and special circumstances (i.e. in unforeseeable circumstances and when immediate action is required), however, the Director-General may make transfers between appropriation lines, informing the Members of the Executive Board in writing, at the session following such action, of the details of the transfers and the reasons therefor.

- (g) A clear distinction is to be made and adhered to between allocations mentioned under paragraphs (e) and (f) above. In the case of transfers exceeding \$50,000, substantive justification should be provided to the Executive Board on the rationale for such transfers and the financial impact on the activities affected. Transfers which affect the implementation of priorities approved by the General Conference must be submitted to the Executive Board for prior approval.
- (h) With the exception of Part IV of the budget, no transfers modifying the overall amounts originally approved for each appropriation line by more than 10% shall be made.
- (i) The budget provisions concerning the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre (WHC) shall not be subject to adjustments by transfers of funds to other Parts of the budget.

## **Staff**

- (j) The established posts by grade foreseen for the 2002-2003 biennium are summarized in Appendix V of document 31 C/5 Approved. The Director-General shall present any change he envisages making to this appendix, in respect of the number of P-5 and above posts, to the Executive Board for prior approval. For the financing of the posts in Appendix V an amount of \$321,040,700<sup>1</sup> is provided in the appropriation in paragraph (a) above for established posts at Headquarters and in the field, and shall not be exceeded. This amount includes IOC and WHC, as well as a Reserve for reclassifications which has been set up with a view to improving transparency and to providing a budgetary framework for reclassifications.
- (k) Posts funded from financial allocations provided by the Organization, by decision of the General Conference, to the IBE (UNESCO International Bureau of Education – 19 posts), IIEP (UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning – 38 posts), UIE (UNESCO Institute for Education – 5 posts), IITE (UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education, Moscow – 3 posts), IESALC (UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean, Caracas – 13 posts), IICBA (UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa, Addis Ababa – 1 post) and UIS (UNESCO Institute for Statistics – 30 posts), are not included in the established posts referred to in paragraph (j) above, in view of the special legal identity of those institutions.

## **Assessment**

- (l) The appropriations voted under paragraph (a) above shall be financed by assessments on Member States. The assessments on Member States will accordingly amount to \$544,367,250.

## **Currency fluctuation**

- (m) The appropriation under paragraph (a) above is expressed at the constant dollar rate of one United States dollar to 0.869 euro (equivalent to 5.70 French francs used in 2000-2001), hence expenditure against this appropriation will also be recorded at the constant dollar rate. In order to account for the differences arising from the translation of expenditure incurred during the course of the financial period in euro at varying operational rates of exchange as compared with the constant dollar rates, a separate currency clearing account shall be maintained. The differences between the operational rates of exchange at which Member States' contributions in euro are brought to account and the rate of exchange of the euro used to calculate the budget shall also be credited or debited to this account. Any balance under the currency clearing account at the end of the biennium shall be added to or deducted from Miscellaneous Income.

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1. Calculated on the basis of the established posts as shown in Appendix V, with a lapse factor rate of 3%, not including short-term temporary personnel or consultant services under the regular budget, or posts financed from extrabudgetary sources.



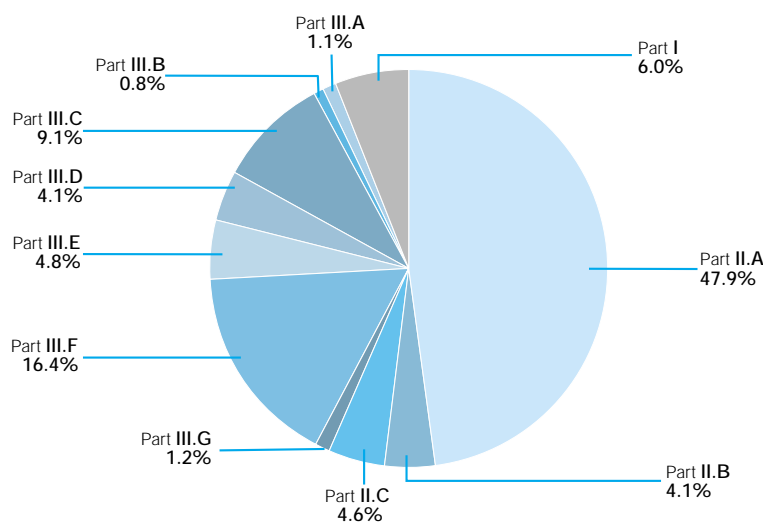
## B. Extrabudgetary programmes

- (n) The Director-General is authorized to receive funds from governments, international, regional or national organizations, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and individuals for the implementation of programmes and projects consistent with the aims, policies and activities of the Organization and to incur obligations for such activities in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Organization and the agreements made with funding sources.

# Overall summary of Parts I to IV of the budget

| Regular budget  |                    |                    |                          |                                  | Extra-budgetary resources<br>2002-2003 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
|   | Programme          |                    |                          | Total Appropriation<br>2002-2003 |  |
|   | Personnel          | Activities         | Indirect programme costs |                                  |  |
|   | \$                 | \$                 | \$                       | \$                               | \$                                     |
| <b>PART I</b> General Policy and Direction  |                    |                    |                          |                                  |  |
| A. Governing Bodies   | 2 108 800          | 12 023 000         | -                        | 14 131 800                       | 184 000                                |
| B. Direction  | 14 557 700         | 1 628 700          | -                        | 16 186 400                       | 497 000                                |
| C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System  | -                  | 2 153 000          | -                        | 2 153 000                        | -                                      |
| <b>Total, Part I</b>  | <b>16 666 500</b>  | <b>15 804 700</b>  | <b>-</b>                 | <b>32 471 200</b>                | <b>681 000</b>                         |
| <b>PART II</b> Programmes and Programme Services  |                    |                    |                          |                                  |  |
| A. Programmes   | 144 225 900        | 112 989 500        | 1 560 600                | 258 776 000                      | 306 700 000                            |
| B. Participation Programme  | -                  | 22 000 000         | -                        | 22 000 000                       | -                                      |
| C. Programme Related Services   | 18 658 300         | 6 306 200          | -                        | 24 964 500                       | 7 315 800                              |
| <b>Total, Part II</b>   | <b>162 884 200</b> | <b>141 295 700</b> | <b>1 560 600</b>         | <b>305 740 500</b>               | <b>314 015 800</b>                     |
| <b>PART III</b> Support for Programme Execution and Administration  |                    |                    |                          |                                  |  |
| A. Strategic Planning and Programme Monitoring  | 5 143 900          | 984 100            | -                        | 6 128 000                        | -                                      |
| B. Budget Preparation and Monitoring  | 4 174 900          | 70 000             | -                        | 4 244 900                        | 834 000                                |
| C. Field Management and Coordination  | 36 315 800         | 531 600            | 12 107 100               | 48 954 500                       | -                                      |
| D. External Relations and Cooperation   | 17 612 300         | 4 396 500          | -                        | 22 008 800                       | 2 632 000                              |
| E. Human Resources Management   | 14 982 700         | 10 702 100         | -                        | 25 684 800                       | 294 000                                |
| F. Administration   | 61 760 400         | 26 925 100         | -                        | 88 685 500                       | 15 577 300                             |
| G. Headquarters Premises  | -                  | 6 292 500          | -                        | 6 292 500                        | 160 000                                |
| <b>Total, Part III</b>  | <b>139 990 000</b> | <b>49 901 900</b>  | <b>12 107 100</b>        | <b>201 999 000</b>               | <b>19 497 300</b>                      |
| <b>Total, Parts I - III</b>   | <b>319 540 700</b> | <b>207 002 300</b> | <b>13 667 700</b>        | <b>540 210 700</b>               | <b>334 194 100</b>                     |
| Reserve for reclassifications   | 1 500 000          | -                  | -                        | 1 500 000                        | -                                      |
| <b>PART IV</b> Anticipated Cost Increases   | <b>9 863 400</b>   | <b>3 827 450</b>   | <b>-</b>                 | <b>13 690 850</b>                | <b>-</b>                               |
| <b>Total, Parts I - IV</b>  | <b>330 904 100</b> | <b>210 829 750</b> | <b>13 667 700</b>        | <b>555 401 550</b>               | <b>334 194 100</b>                     |
| LESS: Amount to be absorbed during the execution of the programme and budget within the limits of the approved total budget |                    |                    |                          | (11 034 300)                     |  |
| <b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION</b>  |                    |                    |                          | <b>544 367 250</b>               |  |

## DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR BUDGET RESOURCES (PARTS I-III)



# Summary by Sector/Unit of regular programme and extrabudgetary activities

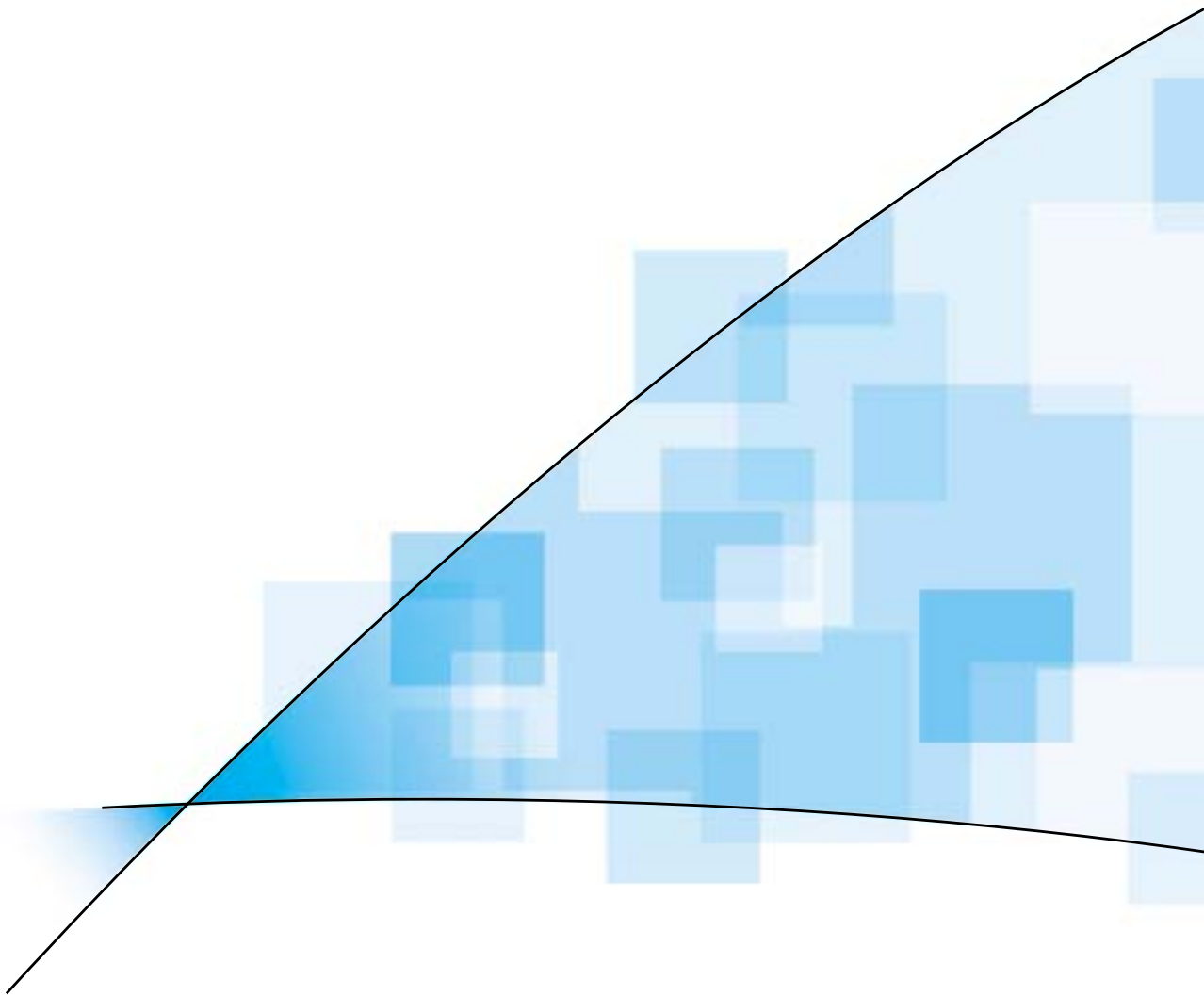
| Regular budget  |                    |                    |                          |                                  | Extra-budgetary resources<br>2002-2003 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Principal Appropriation Line  | Programme          |                    |                          | Total Appropriation<br>2002-2003 |  |
|   | Personnel          | Activities         | Indirect programme costs |                                  |  |
|   | \$                 | \$                 | \$                       | \$                               | \$                                     |
| <b>PART I - GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION</b>  |                    |                    |                          |                                  |  |
| <b>A. Governing Bodies</b>  |                    |                    |                          |                                  |  |
| 1. General Conference (GC)  | 801 200            | 5 491 200          | –                        | 6 292 400                        | 184 000                                |
| 2. Executive Board (EXB)  | 1 307 600          | 6 531 800          | –                        | 7 839 400                        | –                                      |
| <b>Total, I.A</b>   | <b>2 108 800</b>   | <b>12 023 000</b>  | <b>–</b>                 | <b>14 131 800</b>                | <b>184 000</b>                         |
| <b>B. Direction</b>   |                    |                    |                          |                                  |  |
|   | 14 557 700         | 1 628 700          | –                        | 16 186 400                       | 497 000                                |
| <b>C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System</b>   |                    |                    |                          |                                  |  |
|   | –                  | 2 153 000          | –                        | 2 153 000                        | –                                      |
| <b>TOTAL, PART I</b>  | <b>16 666 500</b>  | <b>15 804 700</b>  | <b>–</b>                 | <b>32 471 200</b>                | <b>681 000</b>                         |
| <b>PART II - PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES</b>  |                    |                    |                          |                                  |  |
| <b>A. Programmes</b>  |                    |                    |                          |                                  |  |
| <b>Education Sector (ED)</b>  |                    |                    |                          |                                  |  |
| Major Programme I   | 46 709 000         | 44 881 100         | 636 600                  | 92 226 700                       | 130 000 000                            |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes   | –                  | 1 865 000          | –                        | 1 865 000                        | –                                      |
| <b>Total, ED</b>  | <b>46 709 000</b>  | <b>46 746 100</b>  | <b>636 600</b>           | <b>94 091 700</b>                | <b>130 000 000</b>                     |
| <b>Natural Sciences Sector (SC)</b>   |                    |                    |                          |                                  |  |
| Major Programme II  | 30 037 700         | 19 194 000         | 300 900                  | 49 532 600                       | 56 000 000                             |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes   | –                  | 2 335 000          | –                        | 2 335 000                        | –                                      |
| <b>Total, SC</b>  | <b>30 037 700</b>  | <b>21 529 000</b>  | <b>300 900</b>           | <b>51 867 600</b>                | <b>56 000 000</b>                      |
| <b>Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS)</b>   |                    |                    |                          |                                  |  |
| Major Programme III   | 17 155 600         | 8 648 400          | 198 200                  | 26 002 200                       | 25 000 000                             |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes   | –                  | 2 580 000          | –                        | 2 580 000                        | –                                      |
| <b>Total, SHS</b>   | <b>17 155 600</b>  | <b>11 228 400</b>  | <b>198 200</b>           | <b>28 582 200</b>                | <b>25 000 000</b>                      |
| <b>Culture Sector (CLT)</b>   |                    |                    |                          |                                  |  |
| Major Programme IV  | 31 537 000         | 10 667 200         | 215 700                  | 42 419 900                       | 56 200 000                             |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes   | –                  | 1 430 000          | –                        | 1 430 000                        | –                                      |
| <b>Total, CLT</b>   | <b>31 537 000</b>  | <b>12 097 200</b>  | <b>215 700</b>           | <b>43 849 900</b>                | <b>56 200 000</b>                      |
| <b>Communication and Information Sector (CI)</b>  |                    |                    |                          |                                  |  |
| Major Programme V   | 18 786 600         | 10 778 800         | 209 200                  | 29 774 600                       | 35 000 000                             |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes   | –                  | 3 290 000          | –                        | 3 290 000                        | –                                      |
| <b>Total, CI</b>  | <b>18 786 600</b>  | <b>14 068 800</b>  | <b>209 200</b>           | <b>33 064 600</b>                | <b>35 000 000</b>                      |
| <b>UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)</b>  |                    |                    |                          |                                  |  |
| Project relating to cross-cutting theme   | –                  | 6 820 000          | –                        | 6 820 000                        | 4 500 000                              |
|   | –                  | 500 000            | –                        | 500 000                          | –                                      |
| <b>Total, UIS</b>   | <b>–</b>           | <b>7 320 000</b>   | <b>–</b>                 | <b>7 320 000</b>                 | <b>4 500 000</b>                       |
| <b>Total, I.I.A</b>   | <b>144 225 900</b> | <b>112 989 500</b> | <b>1 560 600</b>         | <b>258 776 000</b>               | <b>306 700 000</b>                     |
| <b>B. Participation Programme</b>   |                    |                    |                          |                                  |  |
| <b>C. Programme Related Services</b>  |                    |                    |                          |                                  |  |
| 1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa (AFR)   | 2 228 100          | 419 600            | –                        | 2 647 700                        | –                                      |
| 2. Fellowships Programme (FEL)  | 943 800            | 1 018 600          | –                        | 1 962 400                        | 3 358 500                              |
| 3. Public Information (BPI)   | 15 486 400         | 4 868 000          | –                        | 20 354 400                       | 3 957 300                              |
| <b>Total, I.I.C</b>   | <b>18 658 300</b>  | <b>6 306 200</b>   | <b>–</b>                 | <b>24 964 500</b>                | <b>7 315 800</b>                       |
| <b>TOTAL, PART II</b>   | <b>162 884 200</b> | <b>141 295 700</b> | <b>1 560 600</b>         | <b>305 740 500</b>               | <b>314 015 800</b>                     |
| <b>PART III - SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION</b>  |                    |                    |                          |                                  |  |
| A. Strategic Planning and Programme Monitoring (BSP)  | 5 143 900          | 984 100            | –                        | 6 128 000                        | –                                      |
| B. Budget Preparation and Monitoring (BB)   | 4 174 900          | 70 000             | –                        | 4 244 900                        | 834 000                                |
| C. Field Management and Coordination (BFC)  | 2 943 000          | 531 600            | –                        | 3 474 600                        | –                                      |
| Field - Personnel / Indirect programme costs  | 33 372 800         | –                  | 12 107 100               | 45 479 900                       | –                                      |
| D. External Relations and Cooperation (ERC)   | 17 612 300         | 4 396 500          | –                        | 22 008 800                       | 2 632 000                              |
| E. Human Resources Management (HRM)   | 14 982 700         | 10 702 100         | –                        | 25 684 800                       | 294 000                                |
| F. Administration (ADM)   | 61 760 400         | 26 925 100         | –                        | 88 685 500                       | 15 577 300                             |
| G. Renovation of Headquarters Premises (HQD)  | –                  | 6 292 500          | –                        | 6 292 500                        | 160 000                                |
| <b>TOTAL, PART III</b>  | <b>139 990 000</b> | <b>49 901 900</b>  | <b>12 107 100</b>        | <b>201 999 000</b>               | <b>19 497 300</b>                      |
| <b>TOTAL, PARTS I - III</b>   | <b>319 540 700</b> | <b>207 002 300</b> | <b>13 667 700</b>        | <b>540 210 700</b>               | <b>334 194 100</b>                     |
| Reserve for reclassifications   | 1 500 000          | –                  | –                        | 1 500 000                        | –                                      |
| <b>PART IV - ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES</b>   |                    |                    |                          |                                  |  |
|   | 9 863 400          | 3 827 450          | –                        | 13 690 850                       | –                                      |
| <b>TOTAL, PARTS I - IV</b>  | <b>330 904 100</b> | <b>210 829 750</b> | <b>13 667 700</b>        | <b>555 401 550</b>               | <b>334 194 100</b>                     |
| LESS: Amount to be absorbed during the execution of the programme and budget within the limits of the approved total budget |                    |                    |                          | (11 034 300)                     |  |
| <b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION</b>  |                    |                    |                          | <b>544 367 250</b>               |  |



United Nations Educational,  
Scientific and Cultural Organization

# SECTION 1

## *Approved Programme and Budget*



# Part I

## General Policy and Direction

00001

| Regular budget   |            |            |                               | Extra-budgetary resources |
|--|------------|------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
|  | Personnel  | Activities | Total Appropriation 2002-2003 | 2002-2003                 |
|  | \$         | \$         | \$                            | \$                        |
| A. Governing bodies  |            |            |                               |                           |
| 1. General Conference  | 801 200    | 5 491 200  | 6 292 400                     | 184 000                   |
| 2. Executive Board   | 1 307 600  | 6 531 800  | 7 839 400                     | –                         |
| Total, I.A   | 2 108 800  | 12 023 000 | 14 131 800                    | 184 000                   |
| B. Direction   |            |            |                               |                           |
| 3. Directorate   | 1 823 600  | 458 500    | 2 282 100                     | –                         |
| 4. Office of the Director-General                                    | 6 038 200  | 399 500    | 6 437 700                     | 117 000                   |
| 5. Internal oversight  | 4 104 000  | 567 600    | 4 671 600                     | 380 000                   |
| 6. International Standards and Legal Affairs                         | 2 591 900  | 203 100    | 2 795 000                     | –                         |
| Total, I.B   | 14 557 700 | 1 628 700  | 16 186 400                    | 497 000                   |
| C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System | –          | 2 153 000  | 2 153 000                     | –                         |
| Total, PART I  | 16 666 500 | 15 804 700 | 32 471 200                    | 681 000                   |

00002

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

(a) to implement the following plan of action in order to:

- (i) organize at UNESCO Headquarters the 32nd session of the General Conference (October–November 2003) and five ordinary sessions of the Executive Board during 2002-2003;
- (ii) provide for the functioning of the Directorate and the chapters comprising the Direction of the Organization;
- (iii) provide for a share of the running costs of the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$15,804,700 for programme costs and \$16,666,500 for staff costs.

**00003**

Part I covers the following chapters relating to the General Policy and Direction of the Organization:

**I.A Governing Bodies**

1. General Conference
2. Executive Board

**I.B Direction**

3. Directorate
4. Office of the Director-General
5. Internal Oversight
6. International Standards and Legal Affairs

**I.C Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System.**

## I.A Governing Bodies

### General Conference

**00101**

The 32nd session of the General Conference will be held at Headquarters in October-November 2003 and (like the 31st session) will not last more than 18 working days. The work will be organized on the basis of the decisions taken by the General Conference, in particular at its 29th session (29 C/Resolution 87).

**00102**

The budget provisions include the payment of the fees due to the External Auditor, who is responsible to the General Conference for the audit of the accounts of the regular programme, the United Nations Development Programme and other extrabudgetary programmes. Subject to the availability of funds, and on the basis of the present estimates, provisions of \$100,000 will be made from extrabudgetary sources in 2002-2003 to cover the cost of the fees of the External Auditor for the auditing of the accounts of the extrabudgetary programmes, other than UNDP, and \$84,000 for personnel services to the Secretariat of the General Conference.

### Executive Board

**00201**

During the 2002-2003 biennium, the 58 Members of the Executive Board will meet twice in 2002 and three times in 2003, including a very short session after the 32nd session of the General Conference. The meetings of the Executive Board (plenaries, commissions and committees) are planned to last 110 days, the meetings of its subsidiary organs 20 days and the meetings of the Bureau 8 days.

**00202**

Furthermore, pursuant to 155 EX/Decision 5.4 (Part C, para. 22) the Executive Board decided to hold, between sessions, information meetings between representatives of the Member States of the Board (or their alternates) resident in Paris and the Director-General.

**00203**

Representatives resident in France are authorized to make consultation visits to their governments before or after each session. In addition, in order to gain greater familiarity with the functioning of the Organization in Member States, the representatives may carry out missions to gather information on the activities of the Regional Offices and field projects, particularly in the regions to which they belong.

**00204**

With respect to Executive Board documentation, the electronic dissemination of documents will be extended in accordance with the wishes of Member States.

## I.B Direction

### Directorate

**00301**

This chapter comprises primarily the posts and the functional costs of the Director-General and the Deputy Director-General.

### Office of the Director-General

**00401**

The Office of the Director-General ensures the functioning of his Office and coordinates the central services of the Organization. The central services, which are included under Parts II.C and III.A, B, C and E of the budget, comprise: Coordination of action to benefit Africa (AFR), Public information (BPI), Strategic planning and programme monitoring (BSP), Budget preparation and monitoring (BB), Field management and coordination (BFC), and Human resources management (HRM). Each of these units, within its field of competence, undertakes activities and provides advice and services to the Directorate with a view to enhancing the effectiveness and maximizing the impact of the Organization.

### Internal oversight

**00501**

Reporting directly to the Director-General, the Office of Internal Oversight (IOS) undertakes audits and supports the implementation of programme evaluation. The results of internal audits and the strengthening of programme evaluations are expected to enable a more economic, efficient and effective achievement of programme outcomes.

### International Standards and Legal Affairs

**00601**

Reporting directly to the Director-General, the Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs (LA) deals with all legal questions pertaining to the Organization; provides legal advice to the General Conference and the Executive Board, at their request; provides legal advice to meetings convened by UNESCO; and provides services for the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations (104 EX/Decision 3.3) as regards the examination of communications relating to the exercise of human rights within UNESCO's fields of competence.

**00701**

#### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Coordination of strategies developed and actions implemented in relation to the approved Programme and Budget and particularly in regard to countries and groups of countries of strategic importance, to priority groups with common features and to emergency situations as they are encountered during the course of the biennium.

**00702**

#### Extrabudgetary programmes

Subject to the availability of funds, a provision of \$497,000 will be made under extrabudgetary resources in 2002-2003 to cover the costs of personnel services for the Office of the Director-General and the Office of Internal Oversight.

## I.C Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System

**00801**

UNESCO, as part of the United Nations system and, in accordance with the agreements entered into, which include appropriate financial and budgetary arrangements, contributes a share of the running costs of the following jointly financed bodies:

- International Civil Service Commission
- Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions
- Information Systems Coordination Committee
- United Nations Joint Inspection Unit
- Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions
- Jointly financed activities relating to United Nations security measures (coordination and evacuation)
- Security requirements of staff members in the field
- Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization (ILO Tribunal)
- ACC Sub-Committee on Nutrition (SCN).

### **Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ In concertation with the other United Nations organizations taking part in the activities of the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System, UNESCO will continue to explore ways and means of reducing the financial contribution of participating agencies.

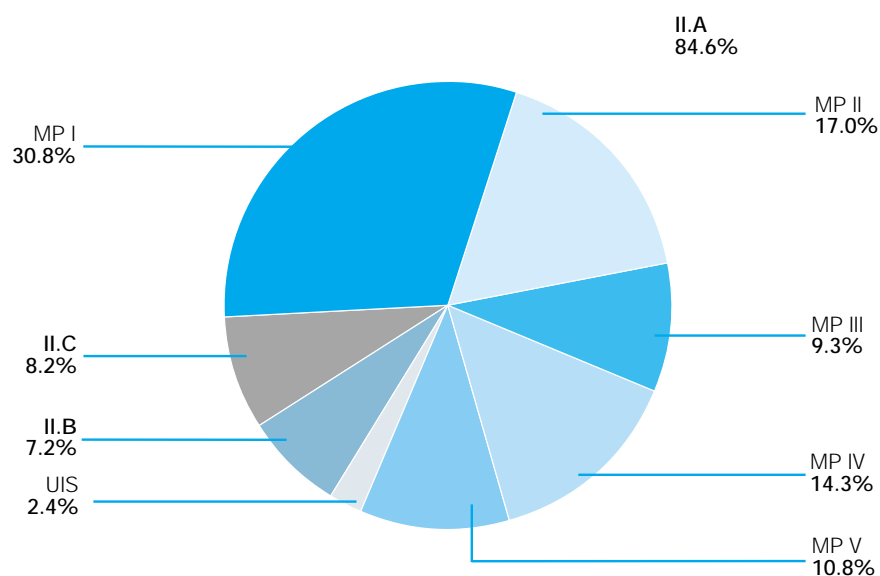


# Part II

## Programmes and Programme Related Services

| Regular budget                              |                    |                    |                             |                    | Total Appropriation 2002-2003 | Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|   | Programme          |                    | HQ indirect programme costs |                    |                               |                                     |
|   | Personnel          | Activities         |                             |                    |                               |                                     |
|   | \$                 | \$                 | \$                          | \$                 | \$                            |                                     |
| <b>II.A Programmes</b>                      |                    |                    |                             |                    |                               |                                     |
| MP I Education                              | 46 709 000         | 46 746 100         | 636 600                     | <b>94 091 700</b>  | 130 000 000                   |                                     |
| MP II Natural Sciences                      | 30 037 700         | 21 529 000         | 300 900                     | <b>51 867 600</b>  | 56 000 000                    |                                     |
| MP III Social and Human Sciences            | 17 155 600         | 11 228 400         | 198 200                     | <b>28 582 200</b>  | 25 000 000                    |                                     |
| MP IV Culture                               | 31 537 000         | 12 097 200         | 215 700                     | <b>43 849 900</b>  | 56 200 000                    |                                     |
| MP V Communication and Information          | 18 786 600         | 14 068 800         | 209 200                     | <b>33 064 600</b>  | 35 000 000                    |                                     |
| UNESCO Institute for Statistics             | —                  | 7 320 000          | —                           | <b>7 320 000</b>   | 4 500 000                     |                                     |
| <b>Total, Part II.A</b>                     | <b>144 225 900</b> | <b>112 989 500</b> | <b>1 560 600</b>            | <b>258 776 000</b> | <b>306 700 000</b>            |                                     |
| <b>II.B Participation Programme</b>         |                    |                    |                             |                    |                               |                                     |
|   | —                  | 22 000 000         | —                           | <b>22 000 000</b>  | —                             |                                     |
| <b>II.C Programme related services</b>      |                    |                    |                             |                    |                               |                                     |
| 1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa | 2 228 100          | 419 600            | —                           | <b>2 647 700</b>   | —                             |                                     |
| 2. Fellowships Programme                    | 943 800            | 1 018 600          | —                           | <b>1 962 400</b>   | 3 358 500                     |                                     |
| 3. Public Information                       | 15 486 400         | 4 868 000          | —                           | <b>20 354 400</b>  | 3 957 300                     |                                     |
| <b>Total, Part II.C</b>                     | <b>18 658 300</b>  | <b>6 306 200</b>   | —                           | <b>24 964 500</b>  | <b>7 315 800</b>              |                                     |
| <b>TOTAL, PART II</b>                       | <b>162 884 200</b> | <b>141 295 700</b> | <b>1 560 600</b>            | <b>305 740 500</b> | <b>314 015 800</b>            |                                     |

### DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR BUDGET RESOURCES

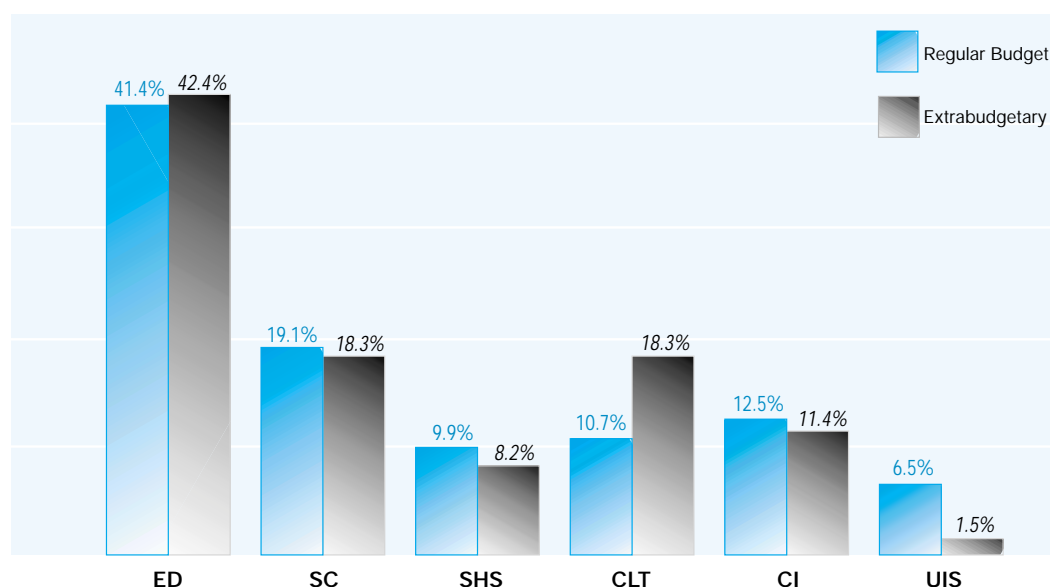


# Part II.A - Programmes

## Summary of regular programme and extrabudgetary resources

| Regular budget                                  |                    |                    |                             |                    | Total Appropriation 2002-2003 | Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Principal Appropriation Line                    | 2002-2003          |                    |                             |                    |                               |                                     |
|   | Programme          |                    | HQ indirect programme costs |                    |                               |                                     |
|   | Personnel          | Activities         |                             |                    | \$                            | \$                                  |
|   | \$                 | \$                 | \$                          | \$                 | \$                            |                                     |
| <b>Part II.A - Programmes</b>                   |                    |                    |                             |                    |                               |                                     |
| Major Programme I Education                     | 46 709 000         | 46 746 100         | 636 600                     | <b>94 091 700</b>  | 130 000 000                   |                                     |
| Major Programme II Natural Sciences             | 30 037 700         | 21 529 000         | 300 900                     | <b>51 867 600</b>  | 56 000 000                    |                                     |
| Major Programme III Social and Human Sciences   | 17 155 600         | 11 228 400         | 198 200                     | <b>28 582 200</b>  | 25 000 000                    |                                     |
| Major Programme IV Culture                      | 31 537 000         | 12 097 200         | 215 700                     | <b>43 849 900</b>  | 56 200 000                    |                                     |
| Major Programme V Communication and Information | 18 786 600         | 14 068 800         | 209 200                     | <b>33 064 600</b>  | 35 000 000                    |                                     |
| UNESCO Institute for Statistics                 | -                  | 7 320 000          | -                           | <b>7 320 000</b>   | 4 500 000                     |                                     |
| <b>TOTAL, Part II.A</b>                         | <b>144 225 900</b> | <b>112 989 500</b> | <b>1 560 600</b>            | <b>258 776 000</b> | <b>306 700 000</b>            |                                     |

### DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR PROGRAMME AND EXTRABUDGETARY RESOURCES FOR ACTIVITIES





United Nations Educational,  
Scientific and Cultural Organization

# Major Programme I

## *Education*



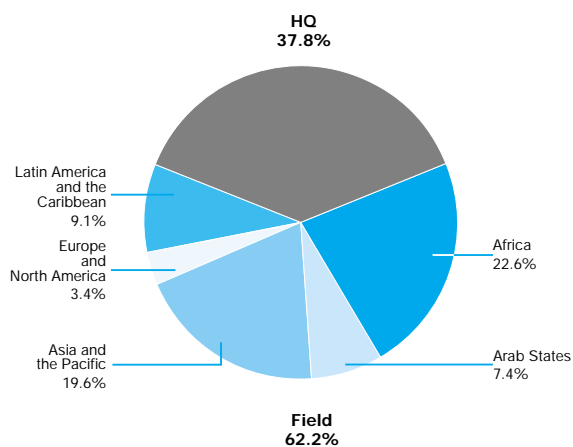
# MAJOR PROGRAMME I

## Education

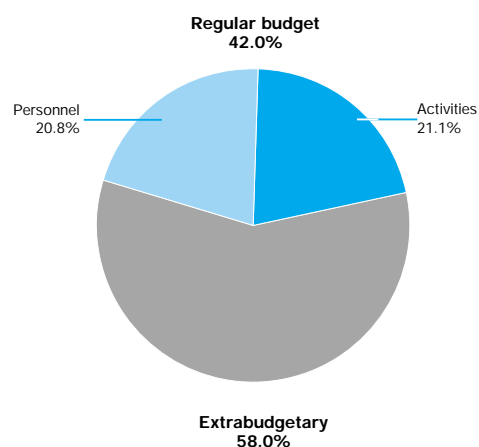
01001

|                   | Regular budget |            |                                   | Total<br>Appropriation<br>2002-2003 | Extra-<br>budgetary<br>resources<br>2002-2003 |
|-------------------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
|                   | Programme      |            |                                   |                                     |   |
|                   | Personnel      | Activities | HQ indirect<br>programme<br>costs |                                     |   |
|                   | \$             | \$         | \$                                | \$                                  | \$  |
| Major Programme I | 46 709 000     | 46 746 100 | 636 600                           | 94 091 700                          | 130 000 000                                   |

### DECENTRALIZATION OF ACTIVITIES (excluding IBE, IIEP, UIE, IITE, IESALC and IICBA)



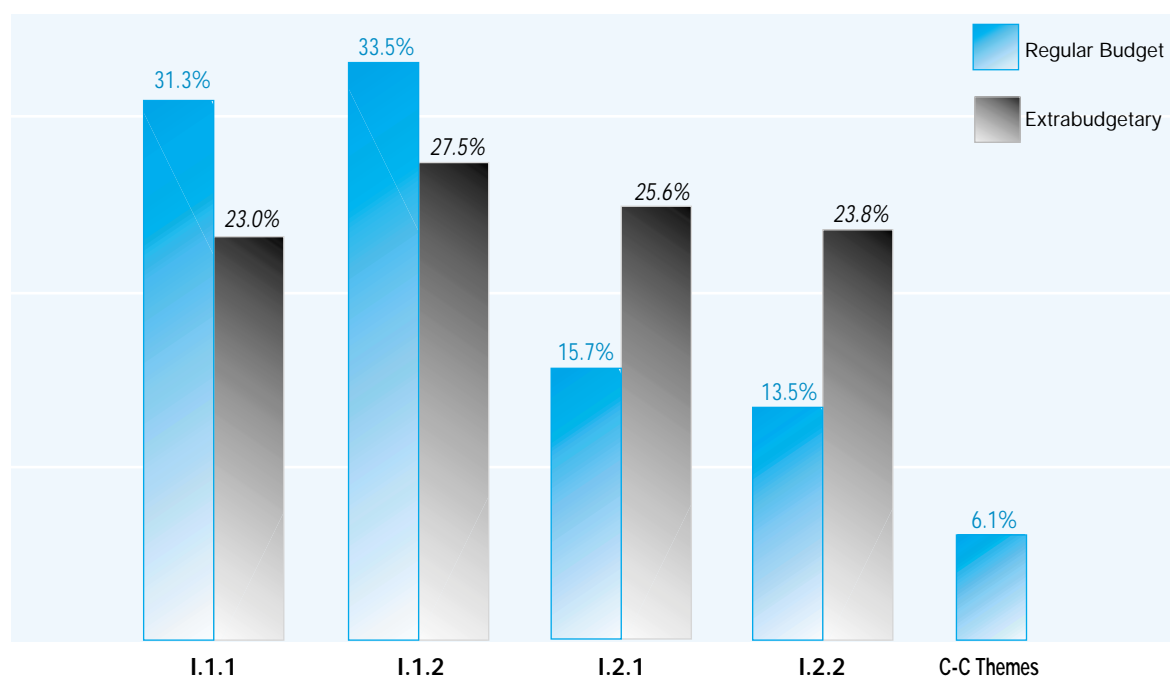
### DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RESOURCES



01002

| Major Programme I  |   | Regular budget activities | Extra-budgetary resources |
|--|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
|  |   | \$                        | \$                        |
| <b>Programme I.1</b>   | <b>Basic education for all: meeting the commitments of the Dakar World Education Forum</b>  |                           |                           |
| Subprogramme I.1.1   | Coordinating the follow-up of the Dakar Framework for Action  | 9 588 000                 | 26 000 000                |
| Subprogramme I.1.2   | Strengthening inclusive approaches to education and diversifying delivery systems   | 10 261 000                | 31 000 000                |
|  | Total, Programme I.1  | 19 849 000                | 57 000 000                |
| <b>Programme I.2</b>   | <b>Building knowledge societies through quality education and a renewal of education systems</b>  |                           |                           |
| Subprogramme I.2.1   | Towards a new approach to quality education   | 4 800 000                 | 28 900 000                |
| Subprogramme I.2.2   | Renewal of education systems  | 4 141 100                 | 26 900 000                |
|  | Total, Programme I.2  | 8 941 100                 | 55 800 000                |
| <b>UNESCO education institutes</b>                           |   |                           |                           |
|  | UNESCO International Bureau of Education  | 4 591 000                 | 3 000 000                 |
|  | UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning   | 5 100 000                 | 4 700 000                 |
|  | UNESCO Institute for Education  | 1 900 000                 | 3 500 000                 |
|  | UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education  | 1 100 000                 | 2 500 000                 |
|  | UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean  | 2 200 000                 | 500 000                   |
|  | UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa  | 1 200 000                 | 3 000 000                 |
|  | Total, UNESCO education institutes  | 16 091 000                | 17 200 000                |
| <b>Projects relating to cross-cutting themes</b>             |   |                           |                           |
|  | • Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty  | 595 000                   | –                         |
|  | • The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society | 1 270 000                 | –                         |
|  | Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes  | 1 865 000                 | –                         |
| <b>31 C/5 Approved - Total activities, Major Programme I</b> |   | <b>46 746 100</b>         | <b>130 000 000</b>        |

### DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR AND EXTRABUDGETARY RESOURCES FOR ACTIVITIES (excluding IBE, IIEP, UIE, IITE, IESALC and ICBA)



# Education

**01003** Under Major Programme I, UNESCO's action will be focused upon ensuring a vigorous and effective follow-up to the World Education Forum (Dakar, Senegal, April 2000). Indeed, *Basic education for all* has been designated as principal priority for 2002-2003 and its allocations benefit from an increase of 41.7%. UNESCO's Member States have made a clear commitment to promoting the Education for All (EFA) process and achieving the six goals agreed in Dakar within the specified time frames. In order to guarantee that its own programme actions conform fully to this commitment, UNESCO has embarked upon a reorientation of Major Programme I so that priority is accorded to the realization in practice of the universal right to education. Recognizing that types and levels of education other than basic education will contribute significantly to the pursuit of EFA targets and will also require attention in their own right, UNESCO will also promote the improvement of the quality of education and the renewal of education systems as part of a continuous effort to ensure that education corresponds to real needs at both individual and societal levels.

**01004** Major Programme I pursues strategic objectives 1 to 3 contained in the Chapter *Education* of the Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 (31 C/4 Approved), as well as those pertaining to the two cross-cutting themes *Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty* and *The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society*.

**01005** The urgency of action regarding the achievement of basic education for all is based on the view that, as we enter the twenty-first century, the denial of anyone's right to education – be they child, youth or adult, be they male or female, be they rich or poor – is fundamentally unacceptable. This urgency has become even more imperative due to the impact of globalization and the rapidly expanding role of knowledge, information and communication at the interface between society, economy, culture and technology. More than ever before, education is at the heart of these relationships and is central to all efforts to ensure that knowledge societies are grounded upon considerations of equity, respect for cultural diversity and the protection of the common good. In this regard, the shaping of Major Programme I by intersectoral and interdisciplinary orientations will be vital in addressing the cross-cutting themes of poverty alleviation and the utilization of information and communication technologies (ICTs).

**01006** UNESCO's role in the Dakar follow-up process will be geared mainly towards tasks of advocacy, mobilization, coordination and information-sharing at international, regional and national levels. It is essential to achieve a harmonization of efforts among all partners and stakeholders to ensure that national EFA plans are not only well-designed and adequately resourced but also implemented fully. Continuous monitoring of and reporting on progress towards EFA targets figure centrally in Major Programme I. Assistance to Member States will be focused on facilitating the generation of national EFA plans and the incorporation of EFA goals, priorities

and themes within wider frameworks of development planning and poverty reduction strategies. More broadly, the Programme will promote the design of educational policies, improvement programmes and reforms in such ways that they are shaped by relevant research, up-to-date information and innovative best practices.

**01007** Significant advance towards EFA will only be achieved if basic education becomes more readily and continuously available to the poor and the unreached. For this purpose, basic education should be seen as an indispensable instrument of all poverty reduction strategies and not merely as a beneficial outcome. Embedded within this conception is the role of education as a vehicle of empowerment at all levels of policy-making and educational practice, and UNESCO will provide technical assistance in developing educational policies that are clearly targeted at providing concrete initiatives for short and longer term improvement of living conditions for the poor and excluded. Particular attention will be focused on issues of access and equity concerning girls' opportunities for primary schooling and, within the framework of the United Nations Literacy Decade: Education for All (2003-2012), on how literacy and non-formal education can provide learning opportunities to those who have been ill-served by or excluded from formal schooling. This applies particularly to adult and continuing education which, according to the Dakar Framework for Action, must be "integrated into the mainstream national education and poverty reduction strategies".

## Education and poverty eradication

The complex and dynamic relationship between education and efforts to eradicate poverty is one which involves all types and levels of education; moreover, it should be well integrated within broader frameworks of economic and social policy, development strategy and anti-poverty initiatives. UNESCO's elaboration of an interdisciplinary strategy as its contribution to the United Nations Decade for Poverty Eradication (1997-2006) and to the attainment of the goals set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration of September 2000 is in keeping with these orientations. This has been further reinforced by the Dakar Framework for Action, which maintains that accelerated progress towards education for all is a pre-condition of meeting international development targets for poverty reduction and vital for reducing the inequalities between and within societies. The United Nations General Assembly, moreover, has emphasized the critical role of both formal and non-formal education, particularly basic education and training, especially for girls, in the empowerment of those living in poverty and has called upon UNESCO to promote the inclusion of education in anti-poverty strategies (see United Nations General Assembly resolution A/55/586, paragraphs 4, 17, 18).

UNESCO's approach to the education/poverty nexus will focus on the elaboration of strategies to make education a more effective means for empowering the poor and enhancing their quality of life. Education, as an end in itself and as a tool for addressing the root causes of poverty and for achieving the human rights of the poor, is central to all poverty eradication. UNESCO's strategies for addressing poverty through education have several dimensions, including the emphasis on public responsibilities for mass primary schooling; the protection and promotion of the right to education so that there is access to basic education for all and equality of educational opportunities; the design of pro-poor strategies, programmes and projects in the areas of literacy and non-formal education; and the targeting of countries, locations and groups whose educational needs are largely unmet. UNESCO, therefore, will address the educational dimensions of poverty and poverty elimination in several ways: through policy debate and dialogue at national and

international levels; through community-based projects and the dissemination of good practices and innovations including new delivery mechanisms; through micro-financing mechanisms and associated education schemes; and through EFA-related planning and implementation processes involving a variety of ministries as well as civil society representatives and international partners.

UNESCO will seek to ensure that the poor do not become the victims of a trade-off within education between expansion and equity, on the one hand, and quality and relevance, on the other. For this reason, an integrated approach, involving all types and levels of education, will be pursued so that the poor's right to education is neither denied nor diluted. This will also be complemented by interdisciplinary and intersectoral efforts.

**01008** At Dakar, the international community renewed its commitment to improving all aspects of the quality of education so that the basic learning needs of all are satisfied and the lives of learners are thereby enriched. While keeping in mind all the relevant aspects of quality education and the work by other agencies and research institutions, Major Programme I will devise an approach to quality education that offers a new strategic thrust towards the building of knowledge societies. This approach will place its strongest emphasis on those aspects of quality education that appear most at risk from tendencies towards curricular and cultural homogenization and from other trends that weaken the relevance of educational contents and that narrow the possibilities for enhancing the learner's quality of life. Consequently, the Programme will highlight the values, attitudes and skills necessary to face the complex challenges of contemporary societies (such as a culture of peace, sustainable development, science and technology, HIV/AIDS and ICTs). Moreover, attention will be focused on strengthening those aspects of education that promote the full development of the human personality, especially the linguistic, cultural, physical, intellectual and creative dimensions of learners' well-being. These core concerns of quality education should be reflected in how the goals and purposes of education are defined, taking into account the specific context of each society and the needs of learners, and how these normative foundations shape educational contents, methods, materials, learning environments, teacher education, relations between all relevant stakeholders, and the assessment and monitoring of learning achievements.

**01009** The building of knowledge societies places a premium upon processes of knowledge-sharing and how education systems and institutions can harness long-established and newly emerging methods of generating, analysing and disseminating knowledge and information. This context imposes major challenges of adaptation and renewal upon the entire education system but especially upon those parts which deal with technical and vocational education and training, higher education and teacher education. In this perspective the programme will seek to encourage a broad-based policy dialogue over the renewal of education systems and the ways in which new information and communication technologies can best be harnessed. In a context of rapid and sometimes unprecedented changes, existing norms and standards may be insufficient; Major Programme I will therefore seek to identify where normative changes or gaps need to be addressed. This will be particularly important regarding the ethical and intellectual challenges being generated by the creation of knowledge societies.



**01010** The plan of action of Major Programme I aims at the implementation of the programme resolutions adopted by the General Conference, the texts of which are reproduced at the beginning of the corresponding subprogrammes (paragraphs 01110, 01120, 01210, 01220), of the programmes for the education institutes (paragraphs 01310, 01320, 01330, 01340, 01350, 01360) and of the Projects relating to cross-cutting themes anchored under this major programme (paragraphs 01400), as well as the resolutions cited hereunder:

- 10 International Conference on Education
- 11 African Academy of Languages
- 12 Revised Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education (2001)
- 13 Implementation of the Recommendation concerning the status of Higher-Education Teaching Personnel
- 14 Procedures of the Conciliation and Good Offices Commission responsible for seeking the settlement of any disputes that may arise between States Parties to the Convention against Discrimination in Education
- 40 Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Summit 2002
- 43 Implementation of 30 C/Resolution 54 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories

the text of which appears in Volume I of the Records of the 31st General Conference.

The plan of action also takes into account draft resolutions (DRs) relating to this major programme approved by the General Conference.

## Programme I.1

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 48-63

# Basic education for all: meeting the commitments of the Dakar World Education Forum

01100

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Regular budget      |              |
| • Activities:       | \$19,849,000 |
| • Decentralization: | 67.2%        |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$57,000,000 |

### I.1.1 Coordinating the follow-up of the Dakar Framework for Action

0111

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Regular budget      |              |
| • Activities:       | \$ 9,588,000 |
| • Decentralization: | 63.7%        |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$26,000,000 |

01110

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

(a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:

- (i) lay the foundations to ensure the right to education for all through the realization of the six goals of the Dakar Framework for Action by coordinating EFA partners and maintaining their collective momentum in designing strategies and mobilizing resources in support of national efforts;
- (ii) strengthen institutional capacities and promote national policy dialogue to enable Member States, in particular LDCs, to draw up their EFA national action plans and begin to implement them;
- (iii) to promote policy dialogue and information exchange at the regional and subregional levels in support of EFA action plans by organizing EFA forums, networks and other meetings, and in Africa in particular, by convening the Eighth Regional Conference of Ministers of Education of African Member States (MINEDAF VIII) in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity;
- (iv) ensure that the new Regional Project in the Field of Education in Latin America and the Caribbean 2002-2015, adopted by PROMEDLAC at its seventh session (Cochabamba, March 2001), is put into practice;
- (v) strengthen and expand the E-9 initiative in line with the recommendations of the Fourth Ministerial Review Meeting (Beijing, 21-23 August 2001) as contained in the 'Beijing Declaration'.

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$9,588,000 for programme costs, \$11,844,300 for staff costs and \$212,100 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

UNESCO's overriding priority is ensuring the right to education for all through the realization of the six objectives of Education for All in the Dakar Framework for Action. As the coordinating agency for follow-up to the World Education Forum, UNESCO will work towards maintaining the collaborative momentum of all EFA partners in the global task of designing strategies and mobilizing resources in support of national efforts. This will require policy dialogue at all levels – national, regional and international – and collaboration in order to reach consensus on the actions needed to attain the objectives of the Dakar Framework and for monitoring progress towards them. UNESCO will support under Subprogramme I.1.1 the national and regional mobilization and cooperation that EFA requires. It will contribute to policy reforms, particularly through the integration of EFA goals into the national education plans that are to be finalized by all countries by 2002. UNESCO will also continue work to implement the E-9 initiative.

In fulfilling its mandated role of coordinating EFA partners, UNESCO will ensure that the countries concerned are the prime movers in the implementation of EFA and are supported effectively in directing the process. It will expand the cooperative effort by involving NGOs and other civil society organizations, as well as its four official partners in the EFA movement (World Bank, UNFPA, UNDP and UNICEF) and other bilateral and multilateral agencies, without whose support UNESCO cannot meet the challenge of Dakar. It will also coordinate the global campaign aimed at securing requisite financial resources to support national EFA action.

## Main line of action 1. Policy research, monitoring and information dissemination in regard to Education for All

01111

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$1,070,000 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$2,500,000 |

**Background.** As part of its contribution to international efforts towards the achievement of the Education for All goals, UNESCO will continue to stimulate intellectual debate and to disseminate knowledge on key issues in education. During the past decade, UNESCO prepared and published regularly a series of educational studies and several editions of two periodic reports, namely the *World Education Report* and *Education for All: Status and Trends*, which have provided a source of reference for national policy-makers and other professional users. Furthermore, the experience of the EFA 2000 Assessment highlighted some of the obstacles that hindered progress towards EFA goals and demonstrated the need for evidence-based policy formulation and better informed decision-making. There was clear agreement based on the experience of the first ten years of the EFA movement that regular monitoring of and reporting on the state of education throughout the world must be an essential aspect of the follow-up to Dakar.

**Strategy.** In line with the strategic objective set out in document 31 C/4 Approved and building on the recommendations of the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-first Century, UNESCO will continue to promote the reflection on educational issues, encouraging knowledge-sharing and accessibility to a wider public through existing and newly established networks of partners and education practitioners. UNESCO will undertake studies and data analyses, and disseminate knowledge related to EFA so that educational policy formulation is informed by research findings, innovations, best practices and a sensitivity to prospective as well as current educational agendas. The educational implications of the international development goals and anti-poverty strategies will be emphasized. A series of short policy-oriented background papers on key issues related to EFA will be produced by UNESCO through its different institutes in relation to their particular fields of competence, linking research to current priority education needs. Progress towards EFA goals will be monitored by the EFA Observatory, hosted within the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), with the mission to promote evidence-based policies. (See also Part II.A relating to UIS.) It will collect, analyse and disseminate up-to-date data and statistical information on the state of education in Member States and help build national capacities to that effect. Drawing on various sources of data, and special surveys, in addition to regular data collection systems, periodic assessment will aim to promote the informed use of data. UNESCO will assist Member States to develop,

review and adjust national policies as necessary to ensure that the EFA goals are achieved in all countries. The Education Sector will pursue its collaboration with UIS in the development of education indicators, in particular those related to EFA, within the World Education Indicators (WEI) project in partnership with OECD and the World Bank. In the context of the new priorities expressed at Dakar, the Education Sector will focus future editions of its periodic analytical report on EFA-related issues. The UIE analytical and informative periodic report will be prepared based on data collected and indicators developed by the EFA Observatory and UIS, and drawing on national, regional and subregional EFA forums' reports, as well as special reports prepared by IBE, IIEP. It will identify major trends and developments in education and report on progress towards the achievement of the EFA goals, analyse successes and constraints, anticipate future challenges and explore alternative policy orientations. In addition, and in order to ensure better informed sector-wide approaches to reconstruction of education in post-conflict situations, UNESCO will collaborate with other United Nations agencies in the Inter-Agency Network on Education in Emergencies, through information sharing on an interactive website, initiated by UNESCO in cooperation with the University of Pittsburgh.

#### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Human and institutional capacities for education policy formulation and evidence-based decision-making strengthened in Member States through the provision of policy tools, namely (i) applied research studies and policy/position papers, (ii) an analytical report on global trends in education, and (iii) data and indicators on progress towards the achievement of the Dakar Framework goals;
- ◆ The knowledge base on education enriched and made widely accessible through (i) the dissemination of applied research findings, survey results, innovations and best practices, (ii) a quarterly newsletter on UNESCO's activities for EFA as well as other issues in education and (iii) effective inter-agency networking and information sharing in countries in post-conflict situations.

## Main line of action 2. National and regional education strategies and EFA action plans

01112

|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Regular budget  |              |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 6,918,000 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$20,000,000 |

**Background.** The Dakar Framework for Action, reaffirming the principle of the fundamental human right to education, requests Member States to ensure that they have prepared or reinforced existing national EFA plans by 2002 at the latest. These action plans need to be situated within a well-integrated sector framework and closely linked to poverty eradication and sustainable development strategies. As stressed in the Framework, "the heart of EFA activity lies at the country level". UNESCO's role will therefore be to ensure that Member States are the prime movers in developing holistic and systemic policies within which education – both formal and non-formal – is seen as a lifelong process. Policy-makers more than ever need to adopt approaches that ensure intersectoral coherence and direct relevance to overall national development strategies. They must reconcile national priorities and local cultural identities, making the best use of regional structures and cooperation mechanisms. Education policy formulation must become more democratic and therefore requires more effective collaboration between governments and civil society. External partners and institutions can support these processes. Furthermore the achievement of EFA goals will require efficient delivery mechanisms in order to address critical issues such as decentralization, governance and the provision of education services in societies undergoing transition and reconstruction.

**Strategy.** A key element of UNESCO's strategy under this main line of action will centre on strengthening national institutional capacities. UNESCO, particularly through its institutes, will strengthen national strategic planning capacities in such areas as leadership, management and finance; teacher training and professional in-service development; policy dialogue and community involvement; system performance indicators and monitoring; lifelong learning; curriculum and assessment of learning achievements, the

use of information and communications technologies; and the rehabilitation and construction of educational facilities. UNESCO will promote and facilitate national policy dialogue and participatory consultations and decision-making processes, involving all stakeholders: governmental (including, in particular, the Ministries of Education and Finance), civil society, parent and teachers' associations, NGOs and the private sector. This will assist Member States in developing coherent EFA action plans, with close links between different levels of education and forms of learning, and embedded within poverty reduction and national development strategies. Building on existing mechanisms, UNESCO will strengthen regional cooperation and reinforce regional, subregional and national EFA forums and networks in support of national EFA activities. It will in particular mobilize its existing technical and financial resources and seek additional ones from its EFA partners, donor agencies and the private sector to provide support for the preparation of national action plans by 2002 in conformity with the Dakar Framework. Emphasis will be given to strengthening cooperative mechanisms and action plans at the regional and subregional levels and to supporting existing regional programmes and mechanisms. In Africa, in conjunction with the UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA), the various cooperative frameworks (UNSI, COMEDAF, ADEA and its Working Groups) will be used to implement regional EFA strategies. UNESCO will prepare in particular the Eighth Regional Conference of Ministers of Education of African Member States (MINEDAF VIII) in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU). In the Arab States, support will be provided to ARABEFA, UNWRA and the Palestinian Autonomous Territories. In Asia and the Pacific, support will be given to cooperative EFA initiatives including APPEAL, the Regional Committee on Education in Asia and the Pacific (EDCOM) and Focus on the Pacific. In Latin America and the Caribbean, UNESCO will support the new fifteen-year PROMEDLAC regional project, Focus on the Caribbean and CARNEID. UNESCO will also continue to support a European regional programme including South-East Europe and the Caucasus, and United Nations coordination and action in countries in crisis.

#### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Development and/or reinforcement of EFA action plans within sector-wide policies and programmes, especially in Africa and South Asia, LDCs, countries in transition and post-conflict situations and E-9 countries through policy guidelines, training and capacity-building.
- ◆ National, subregional and regional capacities strengthened through upgrading in the areas of policy design, planning, budgeting, and monitoring management, and in the design, construction and maintenance of educational buildings and learning spaces. (*In cooperation with IIEP.*)
- ◆ Regional and subregional cooperation enhanced and policy dialogue facilitated through information sharing and support to regional and interregional networks and meetings.

### Main line of action 3. EFA activities in the E-9 countries

01113

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$1,000,000 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$2,000,000 |

**Background.** The E-9 initiative, created in December 1993 in Delhi, India, is a highly viable initiative for basic education in the world's nine most populous developing countries (Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria and Pakistan). These countries have recorded regular progress towards EFA, as shown by the EFA 2000 assessment. The E-9 Ministers of Education discussed their encouraging results in January 2000 in Brazil and later at the Dakar World Education Forum. One of their concerns was to keep the focus on country-level action. The fourth Ministerial Review Meeting (Beijing, August 2001) adopted the Beijing Declaration, thereby confirming commitments made in Dakar. This Declaration places the fight against poverty on top of the objectives to be reached and provides concrete strategies to reduce illiteracy, improve the quality of primary education, enhance teacher training, increase the role of early childhood care and education programmes, and harness distance education and ICTs for further EFA progress. UNESCO's task will consist of facilitating appropriate action at

country level, especially the drafting and implementation of national plans of EFA action; in addition, special attention will be given to those policies and programmes which improve the access of girls and women to education. Furthermore, UNESCO will endeavour to improve the level of knowledge-sharing among E-9 countries in the areas of concern as listed above, with a view to facilitating EFA progress, identifying best practices and reaching out to other countries confronted by similar problems.

**Strategy.** In order to facilitate the implementation of national EFA plans, the strategy will focus on improving the quality of education, through support to training activities in the field of monitoring learning achievement, management and administration of primary education, literacy and non-formal education; in this connection attention will be given to relevant activities planned by the South-Asia EFA Forum. Pre- and in-service teacher training will be evaluated and best practice programmes identified, including use of ICTs and distance education. Appropriate teacher guides will be developed and teachers will be encouraged to work with parents and community-based organizations. In support UNESCO's relevant activities for UNGEI, and as follow-up to an on-going joint E-9 activity, sub-national seminars and advocacy programmes will be developed, as well as gender-sensitive materials, specific gender-sensitive training for teachers and administrators and national plans for the education of girls and women will be a priority. In the area of literacy, continued and reinforced attention will be given to appropriate training and planning, learning materials in local languages; seminars and workshops on specific issues will be organized for awareness raising and advocacy, at sub-national, national and E-9 levels. Focus will remain on women's literacy. At the same time, activities will be undertaken, in cooperation with the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) with a view to developing sound systems of evaluation and monitoring non-formal education and literacy at the local and national levels, the objective being robust, reliable and comparable indicators for literacy and non-formal education. Distance education and ICTs for basic education will receive special attention, in terms of better monitoring of current programmes, focusing on the quality of learning through distance education, and assisting countries in the analysis of the use of ICTs for young and adult learners in non-formal education. Efforts will be undertaken to analyse the efficient use of ICTs in the classroom, and assist countries in the progressive introduction of ICTs as tools for learning, in primary schools, especially in rural areas. Following the recommendation of the E-9 countries at Beijing, increased attention will be given to Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) with focus on the sharing of experiences and knowledge, and appropriate activities in E-9 countries, with a view to increasing the number of programmes for ECCE, especially in rural areas. An evaluation of the E-9 Initiative will be undertaken towards the end of the biennium.

#### **Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Increased awareness on the part of education decision-makers at all levels of the need to improve the quality of education, with a focus on teacher training, and on more and better sharing of relevant knowledge through training workshops and technical assistance.
- ◆ Effective functioning of the South-Asia EFA Forum, including involvement of neighbouring countries, through training and capacity-building as regards the management and administration of literacy projects and formal primary education, as well as the assessment of learning achievement.
- ◆ Planning capacity for literacy work and non-formal education in E-9 countries improved through training, increased sharing of knowledge and the development of reliable indicators.
- ◆ Awareness increased of the need for national ECCE programmes through increasing the sharing of knowledge and providing support to national initiatives.
- ◆ Access to EFA programmes, formal and non-formal, broadened through improved use of ICTs and distance education for basic education.

## Main line of action 4. Forging EFA partnerships and coordinating the EFA global initiative

01114

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 600,000  |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$1,500,000 |

**Background.** Advocacy, mobilization of all stakeholders, coordination of the global initiative in support of national efforts in Education for All and cooperation with civil society organizations are central for a successful implementation of the Dakar Framework for Action. During the previous biennium, UNESCO promoted and organized consultations with international financial and technical assistance agencies, NGOs and beneficiary countries, on the global initiative. Cooperation with NGOs in promoting education for all has gained a new momentum in view of the changing roles of civil society in education and the emergence of NGO-initiated campaigns across the world. The UNESCO Collective Consultation of NGOs on Education for All facilitated the integration of NGOs in the Dakar process. The Dakar Framework for Action clearly acknowledges the important role of civil society underlining the need to “ensure their engagement and participation in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of strategies for education development”. The follow-up to the Dakar Forum will require intensive contact with development partners and other international agencies. It will also generate feedback loops so that real experience of the process of capacity-building can further illuminate the upstream work of analysis and policy formulation. The evolution of international educational cooperation in conditions of globalization will be carefully observed.

**Strategy.** UNESCO will convene annual meetings of the High-Level Group on EFA, as well as of the Working Group on Education for All, the former focusing on high-level advocacy and mobilization of resources, informed by a *Monitoring Report*, and the latter on technical advice and support for achieving EFA goals. Participants will provide up-to-date information on the progress achieved at the national and regional levels, and report on the inter-agency flagship programmes. UNESCO will enhance its cooperation with civil society through consultations and joint activities with NGOs, civil society networks, campaigns and coalitions. It will reinforce the Collective Consultation of NGOs on EFA by supporting its presence and activities, particularly at regional level and by associating it closely with all the EFA programmes, meetings and mechanisms. The Collective Consultation will develop concrete actions to channel the professional experience of its members into the EFA policy dialogue, advocate and generate knowledge around the contribution and role of civil society in the Dakar follow-up. Together with the Collective Consultation and other EFA partners, UNESCO will strengthen NGO capacity in support of EFA and use ICTs for networking and information-sharing. In consultation with all EFA partners, UNESCO will continue to coordinate the Global Initiative aimed at designing the strategies and mobilizing the resources needed to support national EFA efforts. Support to national efforts is understood broadly to include financial, human and institutional resources. Strategies will cover resource mobilization, utilization and management and will combine traditional and innovative approaches. Close collaboration with OECD/DAC will aim at ensuring that DAC Member States fulfil their commitment to increase Official Development Assistance for education and, specifically, basic education. It will further contribute to the identification of alternative financial sources and utilize the prospects for supporting national development processes through improved trade relations, debt relief and debt swap mechanisms. Building on the momentum created at Dakar, an advocacy strategy will be developed in order to maintain high awareness, across the international community, of the Education for All movement and the progress it is making. UNESCO will continue to map all major initiatives and programmes conducted by major EFA partners and make this information available through the EFA website. Together with its EFA partners and through its institutes and field offices, UNESCO will act as a knowledge broker and support regional and subregional EFA networks around the world to better assist policy-makers and national planners, NGOs, education specialists and other partners in their pursuit of national EFA goals.

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Strengthened and sustained political commitment at national and international levels demonstrated by increased visibility and centrality of EFA in actions undertaken by partners and on the agendas of major international meetings and conferences.
- ◆ Consensus reached among EFA partners on principles and strategies for international support to national EFA efforts, especially through the global initiative.
- ◆ Increased involvement of NGOs from all regions in policy dialogue, advocacy and EFA mechanisms, through collective consultations, strengthened national and regional NGO networks and knowledge generation and dissemination on the contribution and role of civil society in EFA.
- ◆ Increased public awareness through advocacy efforts and knowledge-sharing.
- ◆ Strengthened partnerships through effective collaboration with sister agencies and other EFA partners, in particular in inter-agency flagship programmes.

## I.1.2 Strengthening inclusive approaches to education and diversifying delivery systems

0112

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Regular budget      |              |
| • Activities:       | \$10,261,000 |
| • Decentralization: | 70.5%        |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$31,000,000 |

01120

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
- (i) promote the renewal and expansion of basic formal education of good quality, which includes both early childhood care and education and primary education, using inclusive and innovative approaches to increase access for girls, children in difficult circumstances, those with special needs and those belonging to ethnic minorities, with particular attention to Member States of Africa, South Asia and LDCs.
  - (ii) support national literacy programmes, including vocational education, and non-formal education in order to reach marginalized children, youth and adults, especially girls and women, to ensure that they enjoy the right to education and acquire the life skills needed to overcome poverty and exclusion;
  - (iii) pay special attention to the educational needs of refugees, displaced persons and other groups suffering from conflicts or natural disasters;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$10,261,000 for programme costs, \$13,680,500 for staff costs and \$226,800 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

The purpose of Subprogramme I.1.2 is to contribute to implementation of the six objectives approved at Dakar and more particularly to develop and improve the availability and quality of basic education for all as envisaged in document 31 C/4 Approved. It thus seeks to ensure access to the right to education and hence to enjoyment of a series of other rights, such as the right to development, to which access is limited by the absence of an education in the modern sense. The subprogramme gives priority to various population categories and groups not or inadequately covered by existing education systems. While endeavouring to promote equality of the sexes and ensure the quality of basic education services, provided in the mother and/or official languages according to learners' wishes, it seeks (a) to develop and improve early childhood care and education, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children; (b) to foster the universal availability of compulsory, free, good quality primary education, especially for girls,



children in difficulty and ethnic minorities; (c) to meet the specific needs of young people and adults for the knowledge and skills required in daily life; (d) to consolidate efforts to eradicate illiteracy, particularly in the case of women, and to develop basic education and lifelong education programmes for adults.

## Main line of action 1. Strengthening formal education through inclusive and innovative approaches

01121

|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Regular budget  |              |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 4,225,400 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$12,000,000 |

**Background.** The world community took up the challenge at Dakar of ensuring that all children, particularly girls, the poorest groups and those with special needs, enjoy their right to education and that the education provided be of good quality. It recognized in particular that early childhood care and education is fundamental to achieving the goal of good quality primary education for all children by the year 2015. Participants at the Dakar Forum also committed themselves to eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary school by 2005. Education of good quality should be inclusive and utilize alternative approaches and delivery systems so that all children are able to learn and develop their capacities, at their own pace, style, language, and in an enabling environment. Weak governance structures have undermined the results of past investments in education while the advent of HIV/AIDS and persistent poverty are creating new challenges both for policy-makers and teachers, particularly in Africa and South Asia. In particular, the dearth of educational materials in schools in developing countries and the qualifications of teachers point to the need for medium- and long-term planning and concerted action involving all the stakeholders and in particular the communities concerned. UNESCO recognizes the need to provide educational services, both in formal and non-formal settings, in the language of learners and to give special attention to dimensions of literacy that will contribute to lifelong learning and the fulfilment of basic needs.

**Strategy.** UNESCO's strategy regarding early childhood care and education, and primary and secondary schooling is to support and encourage the reform and renewal of education through direct technical assistance and the sharing of successful experiences. The Organization will support Member States in developing and reformulating comprehensive early childhood policies, including family support policies, and will reinforce early childhood information management and networking. Support will also be given to Member States to develop alternative delivery systems so that primary education reaches the poorest children and enables them to achieve on an equal footing with others thereby facilitating the inclusion of the most disadvantaged and poorest children in the main stream of education. Recognizing that changes in education require long-term intervention, UNESCO seeks to strengthen its partnerships with Member States and funding sources, and promote regional and international exchange and networking. It will ensure participation in the collaborative structures such as CCA/UNDAF Joint Programming and United Nations Girls' Education Initiative (see box). Through its field offices, UNESCO will take the opportunity of sector-wide programming exercises to support systemic changes that will improve access to good quality education for all children, covering both early childhood and primary education. UNESCO will contribute to improve teaching and learning, curriculum development and adaptation, and learner assessment processes as well as guidance and counselling services. UNESCO will provide support to Member States in developing and implementing new policies regarding educational governance and book development with emphasis on stakeholder participation. An evaluation of the follow-up to the World Conference on Special Needs Education: Access and Quality (Salamanca, Spain, 1994) will be carried out and UNESCO's strategy regarding education for those with special needs will be adjusted accordingly. ICTs open new opportunities and UNESCO will assist Member States in developing their capacities to use ICTs to enhance the outreach and quality of formal education. In this respect, UNESCO will continue to cooperate with the Guidance, Counselling and Youth Development Centre in Malawi and the International Centre for the Education of Girls and Women in Burkina Faso.

## UNGEI and gender equality in basic education

UNESCO has always dedicated itself to eliminating all forms of discrimination in education. Girls and women are one of the most targeted population groups in this endeavour and their needs are to be mainstreamed throughout all UNESCO programmes during the period covered by the 31 C/4 Approved. Thus, UNESCO has been actively participating in the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI), launched in conjunction with the Dakar World Education Forum (April 2000). The ten-year Initiative, a system-wide response to the urgent needs for education for girls – increasing their participation and improving quality of education for them – constitutes an integral and essential element in the global effort for poverty reduction and social development. For UNESCO, it is an important complementary programme to Dakar follow-up activities for elimination of gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005 and achieving gender equality in education by 2015.

Within the framework of UNGEI, UNESCO's strategy to ensure gender equality in education is three-pronged:

- ◆ **Advocacy and sensitization.** Advocacy is essential in order to reach and raise awareness of the target population at all levels, girls, women, their families, teachers, community leaders, extension workers, government officials, law makers – to change attitudes and behaviours towards girls' and women's education. UNESCO will provide technical assistance in developing strategies to attain community-level sensitization for gender responsive lifelong learning, and produce advocacy and sensitization materials for policy-makers and basic education providers, based on good practices collected from Member States.
- ◆ **Support to policy development.** Past experience indicates that gender issues should be tackled through a holistic and interdisciplinary approach, including social, cultural and economic elements. Available data and research works on gender equality in basic education are generally limited, incomplete, or underutilized. National institutional research capacity pertaining to gender equality in basic education needs to be reinforced. UNESCO will intensify its efforts to build the relevant capacity and help governments and lawmakers to translate their commitments into sound policies and concrete action on the basis of gender-sensitive research and data analysis.
- ◆ **Promotion of gender-responsive education delivery systems.** To increase the participation of girls and women from varying circumstances in education, delivery systems should be flexible and open, without sacrificing quality and relevance to the everyday life of girls and women, and their families. UNESCO will continue to encourage its Member States to link formal and non-formal education delivery systems so that girls and women can transfer from one system to another at any stage of their lifelong learning process.

### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ The efforts of Member States to reform education for early childhood and the primary age-groups supported through advisory services, technical assistance, sharing of appropriate experiences and the promotion of national coordination to achieve Education for All.
- ◆ Capacity-building in Member States facilitated in order to advance the development of early childhood education and family support policies, improve the quality of the learning environment and assessment at the primary level, establish coordination for sustainable book development and provision, strengthen mechanisms for local governance and school supervision and provide guidance and counselling for children, with special attention to girls and children affected by HIV/AIDS, through national and regional workshops, technical support services and sharing of experiences.
- ◆ Strengthened awareness of initiatives directed at the very poor, girls and other disadvantaged groups that are vulnerable to marginalization or exclusion, through consolidating regional and international networks, and building and strengthening partnerships.
- ◆ Technical and professional capacity of educational personnel enhanced through resource materials developed for transmission via multiple channels and information dissemination and exchange.

## Main line of action 2. Promoting literacy and non-formal education through the diversification of delivery systems

01122

|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Regular budget  |              |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 6,035,600 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$19,000,000 |

**Background.** Historically speaking, literacy programmes, like non-formal education programmes, have always been designed in the first instance for marginalized groups, whether children or adults, who have been left on the sidelines of mainstream economic development. It has thus become impossible to separate the techniques of literacy training from the purpose they serve: the function of literacy training is to help to understand the world and it can only be seen in terms of good quality primary education or as part of non-formal education programmes that gear such training to the local environment and improved living conditions. The Conferences of Hamburg (CONFINTEA) and Jomtien and the Dakar Forum have each in their own way drawn attention to the persistence of the many facets of illiteracy, whether primary illiteracy or relapse into illiteracy. Lack of access to education amounts to the denial of a human right, and if education is to be accessible to all by 2015 provision must be made for programmes designed specifically for the children, young persons and adults who are deprived of schooling, and organized in ways that are geared to their needs and ways of life; the relevance of these programmes to the social and economic environment of those whom they are meant to serve will be the touchstone of their success.

**Strategy.** UNESCO's action in the field of literacy training and non-formal education focuses on two stages: firstly upstream of action in the field with the purpose of preparing and following up international policies, and secondly the downstream research action necessary for the preparation of new policies that will demonstrate the relevance of specific programmes and actions to the needs of population groups experiencing great difficulties. It is through international instruments that reflect the commitments of the international community and taking into account the existence of acute social and economic disparities that UNESCO can expect to mobilize the necessary resources and energies to instigate and support national policies for literacy training and non-formal education, as well as to develop all dimensions of literacy (i.e functional literacy and computer literacy), emphasizing their importance for lifelong learning and the fulfilment of basic needs. At the same time, UNESCO intends to develop new instruments for the evaluation and monitoring of such programmes of alternative education and to establish links with the formal education system that will enable the beneficiaries of literacy and non-formal education programmes to find their places in mainstream lifelong education. Literacy training and non-formal basic education for girls and women will remain an absolute priority for UNESCO. A second series of actions and activities is concerned with research action to demonstrate the relevance of programmes intended for specific groups or designed to address specific problems, such as those of ethnic minorities and the inhabitants of shantytowns or remote rural areas, and of programmes designed for transitional periods after a conflict or natural disaster. The purpose of this action is to ensure the dissemination of conclusions and provide input for reflection and policy-making concerning the problems of marginalization and disorganization and their solution in terms of education. These actions will be primarily aimed at children in difficult circumstances, especially street children and/or working children, children seriously affected by hunger and children caught up in conflicts. Priority will be given to the strengthening of partnerships in order, on the one hand, to create the necessary conditions for learning and, on the other, to strengthen education and vocational training for these children. Young people and women, who are often the most vulnerable to poverty, as well as communities affected by conflicts or natural disasters, are also among the population groups targeted by these programmes, which will rely on micro-enterprises and grass-roots economics to provide these groups with a sustainable livelihood: closer links between education and micro-credits should consolidate the practical value of literacy and non-formal education programmes. As much use as possible will be made of both new and more traditional (e.g. radio) information technologies wherever they can be of assistance to the poorest groups and help tackling the digital divide. These programmes and actions will be undertaken in cooperation with UNESCO Institutes, in particular UIS for evaluation and monitoring, and UIE for the foundations of lifelong education, and other research and training institutions such as INRULED for education in rural areas and ILI for literacy training.

## Literacy for All

Literacy for All is at the very heart of the commitment towards Education for All reaffirmed at the World Education Forum in Dakar in 2000. In view of the United Nations Literacy Decade proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, UNESCO advocates Literacy for All as an integral part of the global efforts towards education for all.

Despite the progress made in the past decade in basic education, the World Education Forum in Dakar revealed the magnitude and complexity of the challenge posed to the world in striving for the goal of literacy for all. Although many societies are being transformed into knowledge societies, and the skills required become more complex, it is estimated that based on current trends by the year 2010 one in six adults will be illiterate. Thus, renewed, coordinated and sustained efforts must be made in the next few years to work for Literacy for All.

Literacy is the key to basic education, and to social and human development. It is essential for lifelong learning and is a lifelong learning process itself. It concerns children, young people and adults, men and women alike, and both school and out-of-school education. It does not pertain only to the education domain, it is also rooted in communication and culture. It is no longer possible to think in terms of isolated illiterate or literate individuals; we need to build literate families, literate communities and literate societies. Thus, the success towards Literacy for All requires comprehensive yet context-specific and flexible actions rooted in countries and communities, with the involvement of every corner of society – governments, communities, NGOs, schools, the private sector, media – in literacy actions linked to diverse spheres of social, cultural and economic activities.

With this renewed vision of literacy firmly in mind, UNESCO, in 2002-2003 through Literacy for All and in cooperation with its partners, will support countries in laying the ground for translating Dakar commitments into sound and effective national policies and actions by:

- (a) supporting policy forums and professional consultations among the different actors to mobilize, consolidate and re-orient actions and resources at the country level;
- (b) identifying and developing effective strategies, modalities and practices in literacy through action research, case studies and the International Literacy Prize mechanism;
- (c) facilitating the exchange of information and experiences in literacy worldwide, in particular through a website with a discussion forum and the celebration of International Literacy Day (8 September);
- (d) refining tools to assess and monitor literacy practices towards an encompassing vision of literacy.

### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Political commitment and support to literacy sustained and strengthened at the international and national levels through the elaboration of a global strategy for the United Nations Literacy Decade: Education for All for the approval of the fifty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly, with the inputs from governments and relevant international bodies reflected, and the strengthening of literacy-related components in national EFA plans, especially strategies and practices for creating literate societies towards Literacy for All.
- ◆ Educational programmes for adult women encouraged through the addition of an “educational for adult women” component to the United Nations Girls’ Education Initiative.
- ◆ The planning, delivery and performance of non-formal education strengthened through: the development of a prototype international methodology for monitoring and evaluating non-formal education (including the development of indicators), enhanced dissemination and exchange of information on non-formal education (including an Internet forum and a virtual reference library); and the encouragement of innovative practices demonstrating the role of functional basic education in ensuring sustainable livelihoods for marginalized communities (including education and microfinance schemes, and multimedia delivery systems for education and training of isolated groups).

- ◆ National policy-making and planning capacities in regard to literacy training and non-formal education strengthened with respect to both public institutions, non-governmental and civil society organizations.
- ◆ Policies and strategies reformulated and national capacity strengthened for the education of children in situations of conflict and in difficult circumstances, in cooperation with governments, agencies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations.

## Programme I.2

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 64-70

# Building knowledge societies through quality education and a renewal of education systems

01200

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Regular budget      |              |
| • Activities:       | \$ 8,941,100 |
| • Decentralization: | 46.7%        |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$55,800,000 |

### I.2.1 Towards a new approach to quality education

0121

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Regular budget      |              |
| • Activities:       | \$ 4,800,000 |
| • Decentralization: | 44.1%        |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$28,900,000 |

01210

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
- (i) promote a new approach to quality education as outlined in the Delors report by emphasizing the acquisition of values, attitudes and skills needed to face the challenges of contemporary society, sustainable development, and globalization, with a clear focus on human rights education, the reform of curricula and textbook revision and the Associated Schools Project (ASP);
  - (ii) support Member States in improving the quality of education overall, with emphasis on the development of quality indicators and monitoring instruments, the school environment and school health, preventive education against HIV/AIDS and drug abuse, and science and technology education, and carry out surveys and build up a knowledge base in order to provide advice on the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in education;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$4,800,000 for programme costs, \$10,927,300 for staff costs and \$106,200 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

In light of the international community's renewed commitment to the importance of Education for All, with its components of access, equity and quality, and the emphasis given by the 31 C/4 Approved to quality education, it has become imperative to adopt a new approach to quality education which is both dynamic and holistic but flexible enough to incorporate new components in accordance with fresh challenges.

While recognizing that quality education includes improvements in such areas as teacher education, learning environments, contents and materials, UNESCO's approach will place particular emphasis on the acquisition of values, attitudes and skills necessary to face the emerging challenges of contemporary societies. In this regard, UNESCO will seek to ensure that quality education embraces a

deep concern for the fundamental goals and purposes of education, for the relevance of learning contents and processes, and for modes of learning that reinforce human values. It is vital that curriculum contents, methods and materials are appropriately adapted to each society's distinctive character and the needs of learners.

Viewed from this perspective, quality education encompasses the full development of the human personality, in line with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The concept of education for a culture of peace and sustainable development links it closely with a number of educational themes, fields and concerns with a view to generating a holistic vision of quality education as outlined in the Delors report. There is as well the need for an agreed-upon framework of action, encompassing other dimensions of quality education, including the measurement and monitoring of outcomes, and improvement in the structures, methods and contents of education systems and in delivery systems. This vision also addresses those trends and forces which affect the achievement of quality education, such as linguistic and cultural diversity and the health and well-being of learners. Human rights education, the reform of curricula and textbook revision, and the Associated Schools Project (ASP) will expressly be addressed. Preventive education needs special attention, especially in regard to the HIV/AIDS pandemic and its negative impact on education systems in Africa and South-East Asia and elsewhere. The role of science and technology education in shaping the contents, methods and orientation of contemporary schooling will be promoted, especially for improving the quality of girls' education. Also to be woven into UNESCO's approach to quality education will be the following: the influence of ICTs on teaching/learning strategies and practices; the improved design and resourcing of learning environments so that they are culturally adapted, safe and stimulate active learning and creativity; and the engagement of all relevant stakeholders in support of educational improvement. This approach is predicated on the indissoluble link between quality education and the quality of life. Suitable methods of monitoring learning achievement related to the above elements of the quality of education need to be developed.

## Main line of action 1. Education for a culture of peace and human rights

01211

|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Regular budget  |              |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 1,800,000 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$10,000,000 |

**Background.** Over previous biennia, UNESCO contributed to the elaboration of international instruments which provide the basic framework for education for a culture of peace and human rights. The World Education Forum in Dakar has reaffirmed the principle that education should become a means to empower children and adults to become active participants in the transformation of their societies. Learning should encompass all values that enable individuals to learn to live together in a world characterized by pluralism and diversity. UNESCO has been striving to assist its Member States to develop a holistic approach to education and training, promoting values, attitudes and behaviours conducive to peaceful and democratic societies. Emphasis has been given to the production of educational materials for human rights education, the improvement of textbooks and curricula on history, and the elaboration of national plans of education integrating the various dimensions of a culture of peace: human rights, non-violence, tolerance, gender equity, democratic participation, intercultural understanding, and cultural and linguistic diversity. In this context, the Associated Schools Project Network has made significant contributions to the promotion of the concept and practice of learning to live together.

**Strategy.** Guided by the unifying theme of its Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007, UNESCO will support initiatives aiming at weaving the values and practices of learning to live together into all levels of education by assisting Member States in reorientating their basic educational policies so that contents and processes include such values as respect for human rights, gender equity, peace, tolerance, non-violence and intercultural understanding. Priority will be given to the promotion of human rights and values education through support to national and regional training programmes, the development of

educational materials, and networking and advocacy in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. To this end, intersectoral cooperation will be strengthened with the relevant activities foreseen in Major Programme III and full advantage will be taken of the potential and capacities of the ASP network. UNESCO will also work closely with the Asia-Pacific Centre of Education for International Understanding (Seoul) and the International Academy for Education and Democracy (Denmark). As a follow-up to the Conference on “Disarming History” (Visby, 1999) and in the framework of the Enhanced Graz Process, UNESCO will contribute to the improvement of curricula and textbooks for the teaching of history. UNESCO will promote dialogue on the role of language and culture as key factors in the development through education of understanding between people within and between Member States. This dialogue will be promoted and will figure in the educational activities of the World Decade for Indigenous Peoples. UNESCO will contribute to the promoting of the use of local languages in education as a pillar for identity and dialogue and the teaching of additional languages as a means of promoting better understanding, tolerance, diversity and peace and as a vehicle for empowering individuals. This will include in particular the dissemination of new approaches to language education, the production of guidelines on mother tongue and multilingual education, the preparation of culturally appropriate materials in local languages and the development of specific strategies targeting women. An evaluation of ASPnet including its modalities of action will be undertaken with the view to strengthening its capacity as a catalyst for the development and dissemination of innovative educational practices and resource materials. A process of monitoring and assessment of learning outcomes in relation to the impact of values and human rights education programmes will be initiated.

#### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ A new approach to quality education promoted by building an international consensus, through a network of educational experts.
- ◆ Education for human rights and a culture of peace enhanced through training, the development of teaching materials, the dissemination of best practices, and relevant quality indicators for assessing the impact and improving the effectiveness of programmes, and the inclusion of education for human rights in a number of EFA action plans fostered through advisory services to Member States.
- ◆ Increased awareness in Member States of the need to take into consideration multilingual and multicultural contexts in the education system, in particular through (i) support to networks of experts and policy makers, and (ii) the preparation of guidelines and materials on curriculum that incorporate the perspectives of different languages and cultures as well as traditional pedagogies and indigenous knowledge.
- ◆ Increased role, impact and effectiveness of ASPnet through the application of ASPnet evaluation review recommendations, the development of new programming tools and the elaboration and testing of innovative educational resource materials.
- ◆ International understanding and tolerance promoted through enhanced regional cooperation for renewal of curricula and revision of history textbooks.

## Main line of action 2. Education for a sustainable future

01212

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 900,000  |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$6,000,000 |

**Background.** UNESCO has promoted a transdisciplinary vision of education for sustainable development based on the outcomes of major United Nations conferences of the 1990s (Rio, Cairo, Copenhagen, Beijing and Istanbul). Education, at all levels and in all its forms, constitutes a vital tool for addressing global problems such as environmental degradation, population growth and wasteful consumption. UNESCO serves as the inter-agency Task Manager for chapter 36 of Agenda 21 on education, public awareness and training for sustainable development. Advances have been made towards improved inter-agency, intersectoral and interdisciplinary work regarding educational contents and teacher education in the perspective of sustainability. Through the Inter-Agency Technical Advisory Programme (TAP) and in close collaboration



with UNFPA, UNESCO has provided technical support for developing, monitoring and evaluating population and development policies and programmes. Preventive education has emphasized the training of teachers and the preparation of materials, including the promotion of school health and education against drug abuse and the spread of HIV/AIDS. During recent years, the UNESCO International Charter of Physical Education and Sport has provided orientation for the development of physical education and sport. The Declaration of MINEPS III (Punta del Este, Uruguay, 1999) has provided a clear agenda for action that addresses both the EFA goals and the need for sustained development and improved quality of life.

**Strategy.** UNESCO's perspective on sustainability is part of its search for a new approach to quality education. Educational contents in both formal and non-formal sectors will be reoriented according to the requirements of a sustainable future. The improvement of teacher education will be encouraged, especially through the promotion of the multimedia teacher education programme developed in the previous biennium. UNESCO's contribution to the follow-up of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (to be organized in 2002 by the United Nations) will be conceived in synergy with the Dakar follow-up process and will focus on the improvement of the quality of basic education as an essential element for achieving sustainable development. Respect for cultural and linguistic diversity, different systems of belief and indigenous knowledge will figure strongly in the design of local solutions for sustainability, with particular regard to the role played by local languages as a storehouse of knowledge on biodiversity and sustainable development. In collaboration with UNFPA, UNESCO will continue to help build national capacities, sustain national programmes and promote self-reliance in the field of population and development through the inter-agency TSS-CST system. Preventive education will seek to promote responsible behaviours. The inter-agency flagship programme, *Focusing Resources on Effective School Health* (FRESH), will play a major role within the Dakar follow-up process. As focal point for physical education and sport in the United Nations system, UNESCO will continue to promote the objectives defined by Ministers and senior officials responsible for physical education and sport through the Intergovernmental Committee on Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS) and partnership with IGOs, NGOs, and school and university networks. ASPnet will promote physical education and sport through youth meetings and teacher training. Actions to improve capacity-building in the area of monitoring and evaluating quality education will be carried out in cooperation with the relevant UNESCO institutes.

#### **Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Enhanced role of education at all levels, both in formal and informal settings, as a key to sustainable development, in particular through: better integration into school curricula of interdisciplinary approaches and issues related to sustainable development, the environment, population, reproductive health and rights, with special emphasis on gender; the production of learning and teaching materials; related teacher education and training; the FRESH initiative; and dissemination of pertinent research findings and studies to Member States in preparation of the United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, August/September 2002).
- ◆ Development encouraged of high-quality physical and sports education made fully part of EFA through improved understanding of its contribution to the promotion of health, but also of peace, tolerance and non-discrimination.

## Main line of action 3. Promoting science and technology education

01213

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 700,000  |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$4,000,000 |

**Background.** Since science and technology education (STE) and its applications constitute indispensable parts of every country's efforts to achieve sustainable development, the World Conference on Science (Budapest, 1999) emphasized the urgent need to equip both the young and adults, with the scientific knowledge and skills required in the world of the twenty-first century. Science and technology are keys to narrowing the disparity in education between developed and developing countries. To address the issue of children's diminishing interest in science and technology study and careers, the Organization's programme activities in recent years have been focused on assisting Member States reinforce their STE programmes. Gender-sensitive, socially and culturally appropriate, hands-on approaches to STE are deemed more attractive to youth, especially at secondary education level, as it enables them to contribute to sustainable personal and social development. In this context, the Natural Sciences and Education Sectors have already agreed to develop a joint intersectoral action as part of the next Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 (see also Major Programme II, subprogramme II.1.1).

**Strategy.** Within the framework of the joint action with the Natural Sciences Sector, Member States will be assisted to improve their STE programmes, particularly in general secondary and vocational schools, aiming at developing socially and culturally relevant teaching methods and gender-sensitive curricula. Special attention will be paid to providing scientific knowledge and skills relevant to teachers and learners. More discipline-oriented actions geared to preparation for scientific careers and the world of work, as well as to combat poverty, protect the environment and contribute to sustainable development, will be emphasized at the upper-secondary level. Taking into account the outcomes of the World Conference on Science (Budapest, 1999), the International Conference on Science, Technology and Mathematics Education (Goa, 2001) and inputs from the Natural Sciences Sector, national policy guidelines and "best innovative practices" in STE will be provided aiming at the adoption of approaches that stimulate analytical thinking and creativity of learners and contribute to capacity-building for improving the quality, relevance and effectiveness of STE through training of curriculum-policy-makers and developers and officers in charge of STE at ministries of education and develop attitudes and skills, fostering a culture of maintenance, based on interdisciplinary approaches, especially with activities envisaged in paragraph 02123 under Major Programme II. The production of innovative teaching/learning materials and development of pilot projects will also be promoted. The popularization and public understanding of science and technology will be facilitated by helping Member States develop non-formal modes of STE such as contests, fairs and exhibitions accessible to all, from children to adults, and encouraging scientists to share information with science educators. The exchange of information and experiences will be fostered, with emphasis on efforts to reach unreached young people through websites, *Connect*, networking and cooperation with NGOs. Relevant IGOS, IBE and IIEP, field offices and other specialized institutions will be involved in the implementation of the programme activities with their expertise and experience. ICTs and the media will be utilized to ensure the widest dissemination of materials and information.

### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Capacity strengthened and the knowledge base for scientific and technological education broadened through (i) providing policy guidelines and teaching/training materials, and (ii) networking and a data base.
- ◆ Capacity of Member States' Ministries of Education and training organizations strengthened through the training of decision-makers, curriculum developers and officers in charge of STE.
- ◆ Awareness and public understanding increased as regards science and its applications in particular through advocacy and dissemination of information including a periodical newsletter (*Connect*) and an international contest on scientific experiments.

## Main line of action 4. Preventive education in response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic

01214

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 900,000  |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$6,000,000 |

**Background.** UNESCO, as one of the key partners of UNAIDS, has been actively involved in preventive and health education actions around the world. At the World Education Forum held in Dakar in April 2000, the global community recognized the need to combat the HIV/AIDS epidemic as a matter of urgency. By affecting the demand, supply and quality of education, HIV/AIDS was seen as posing an immense challenge to the education sector and, in some countries, was already undermining progress towards the goals of education for all by 2015. UNESCO has committed itself to making HIV/AIDS one of its highest priorities in its Dakar follow-up strategies and actions. Under the aegis of the United Nations, governments have adopted several clear AIDS-related targets. By 2005, it is intended that at least 90% of young people aged 15 to 24 will have access to the information, education and services necessary to reduce their vulnerability to HIV infection. UNESCO's contribution will focus strongly on preventive education, both formal and non-formal, but with careful attention to the effectiveness of different preventive strategies in securing behavioural and attitudinal change. Based on broad interdisciplinary foundations, UNESCO's approach will embrace the cultural perspective on HIV/AIDS care and prevention and will emphasize the importance of a well-developed communication strategy to convey preventive messages to targeted audiences.

**Strategy.** UNESCO's strategy for HIV/AIDS prevention involves collaboration with other United Nations agencies at the international level through active involvement in the UNAIDS programme. The joint inter-agency efforts at the international level will provide an impetus for collaborative actions at regional and national levels. At the regional level, notably through the field offices, collaborative mechanisms will be set up to assist countries in preparing and implementing the HIV/AIDS-related components of their national plans of action. At the national level, concrete support will be made available to help Member States to mainstream HIV/AIDS prevention into all aspects of educational policy, particularly through the redesign of teacher training and curricula in ways that are sensitive to cultural diversity and ethical issues. UNESCO will assist Member States in identifying and supporting appropriate community actions in the implementation of HIV/AIDS preventive education programmes and projects. Particular attention will be paid to reviewing the effectiveness of preventive education strategies and disseminating best practices. Emphasis will be placed on changing risk behaviour through the promotion of formal and informal education programmes directed towards pupils, university students, out-of-school youth, and adults; these programmes will be complemented by wider campaigns using different media, including booklets, press information, radio messages and efforts to mobilize opinion leaders.

### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Preventive education policies concerning HIV/AIDS encouraged and enhanced, particularly in severely affected Member States and regions, through promoting the incorporation of formal and informal education strategies in national EFA plans, and through encouraging the participation of all education sector stakeholders.
- ◆ Development of new approaches to preventive HIV/AIDS education especially aimed at enabling young people to reduce their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and at reducing HIV/AIDS-related discrimination, through awareness-raising activities, and skills-based and culturally-sensitive approaches.
- ◆ Sharing of information and best practices through, inter alia, the establishment of two clearing houses on HIV/AIDS and education. (By *IIEP* and *IBE*.)

## Main line of action 5. Promoting the use of information and communication technologies for education

01215

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 500,000  |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$2,900,000 |

**Background.** The emerging challenges of the “digital divide” include knowledge disparities within and between societies, highlighting UNESCO’s pivotal responsibility to promote wide and equitable knowledge-sharing. UNESCO’s New Information and Communication Technologies and Education Programme (UNITE) will seek to strengthen understanding of how ICTs can be used in a cost-effective way to expand and improve learning opportunities throughout life. Under UNITE, the Organization will focus on policy advice, surveys and reviews of innovations, and collaboration among institutions for quality assurance. As solid evidence of the effect of ICTs on educational outcomes or on cost-effectiveness is scarce and generally lacks indications about its capacity to go to scale, there is an urgent need for UNESCO to build a solid knowledge base of ideas, issues, research results, case studies, best practices and resources. As educational software and entire courses of study become available over the Internet, whether for free download or against payment, the need for a fresh look at quality assurance becomes acute.

**Strategy.** Complementary to the Education Portal (Crosscutting theme project) UNESCO will elaborate an analytical international study of computerized information services on ICT-assisted learning to aid Member States in building their own capacities for policy analysis and decision-making in the area of ICTs for education throughout life. A complement to the study will be a resource centre that documents major content materials – audio, video, digital, multimedia, etc. – available worldwide. The centre will select and catalogue materials using established criteria of quality and relevance in collaboration with existing testing laboratories. It will encourage the negotiation of copyright waivers and of additional language tracks. It will seek out and facilitate exchange of self-standing print and electronic materials, such as CDs, videos and documents to reach those to whom the Internet is out of reach or inefficient or unaffordable. The resource centre will be developed in collaboration with UNESCO Institutes, regional offices and NGO partners active in the field. UNESCO will develop a policy framework on the international dimensions of quality assurance, accreditation and the assessment of learning outcomes in ICT assisted tertiary education. To this effect it will promote a platform for dialogue between partners from the public and private sectors through workshops, conferences and regional capacity-building seminars. UNESCO will also work closely with countries with similar situations to facilitate cross-country projects in the use of ICTs in education, in particular their use as alternative delivery mechanisms to reach the unreached, to realize economies of scale and expertise and to enhance quality. UNESCO (the Education Sector in collaboration with the Communication and Information Sector) will explore the establishment of public-private consortia for: (a) setting guidelines for the design of educational software that are derived from educational needs, have a long lifetime and are cost-effective; and (b) the development and application of good practices that are most appropriate for education, with a view to capacity-building in developing countries.

### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Enhanced capacities of Member States for policy analysis and decision-making in the area of ICTs through the elaboration of an analytical international study of electronic information services on ICT-assisted learning.
- ◆ Improved dialogue between partners from the private and public sectors on the international dimension of quality assurance, accreditation and the assessment of learning outcomes in tertiary-level ICT-assisted learning.
- ◆ National capacities of Member States strengthened in educational software development to promote the cost-effective use of ICT-assisted education for all through training workshops and guidelines.
- ◆ Access to education facilitated through the innovative use of ICTs for lifelong learning, with the support of a specialized resource centre.

## I.2.2 Renewal of education systems

0122

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Regular budget      |              |
| ● Activities:       | \$ 4,141,100 |
| ● Decentralization: | 49.7%        |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$26,900,000 |

01220

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
- (i) enhance international and national capacities for the renewal, diversification and expansion of education systems with emphasis on meeting the diverse needs of the growing number of students reaching post-primary levels of education and in particular ensuring technical and vocational education and training for all within a vision of lifelong learning; renew UNESCO's efforts with respect to teacher training and retraining, and to enhance the status of teachers; assist Member States in developing and implementing strategies, as a follow-up to the 1999 Seoul Congress; develop jointly with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and other agencies willing to participate in an international long-term programme for the development of technical and vocational education and training (TVET); and prepare together with ILO an updated version of the UNESCO-ILO Memorandum of Understanding (1954) to that effect;
  - (ii) assist Member States, higher education institutions and other stakeholders in the follow-up to the World Conference of Higher Education, consolidate and strengthen the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme, promote quality assurance and accreditation as well as the academic mobility of students and staff, and support Member States in improving the quality of teacher education and in taking account of the emergence of a new professional role for teachers;
  - (iii) encourage the formulation and adoption of new norms and standards in selected key areas of education, particularly with regard to the right to education, anti-doping in sport, ICTs, school architecture, and emerging issues involving ethics and values;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$4,141,100 for programme costs, \$10,256,900 for staff costs and \$91,500 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

### Main line of action 1. Reorienting general secondary education

01221

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 300,000  |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$2,000,000 |

**Background.** Increasing numbers of adolescents are seeking enrolment in secondary education, in large part as a result of the rapid expansion of primary education enrolments. As contemporary societies become more complex, the scope of what constitutes basic education tends to become broader; it is increasingly deemed to cover the lower stages of general secondary education. Today, it is widely recognized that secondary education has functions other than preparing students for higher education. In order to enable secondary education to play such a role, there is a need to create suitable educational environments, renew educational methods and contents, and modify the traditional structures of secondary schooling.

**Strategy.** In line with the Dakar World Education Forum's recommendations, and with particular regard to enhancing access and improving the relevance, effectiveness and equity of secondary education, UNESCO will seek to facilitate international policy dialogue on secondary education reform. Particular emphasis will be placed on selected key issues, notably those of equity in and access to secondary education (especially with regard to gender and marginalized groups), the renewal of content and teaching/learning processes (especially science/technology-related subjects), harmonizing youth programmes and policies with the provision of secondary education, and the promotion of life skills and counselling programmes. Other issues will include the role of teachers, the involvement of new education actors, school management and the learning environment. The use of art and cultural activities will also be promoted as effective approaches to facilitate the development of learners' creativity and critical thinking. During this biennium, assistance will be provided to Member States in reforming their general secondary education systems and improving articulation with other types and levels of education (particularly technical and vocational education and training). Best practices drawn from a variety of social and cultural contexts will be identified, disseminated and promoted, with a particular focus on alternative access routes into general secondary education, education for responsible behaviours, approaches to counselling adolescents, the participation of new education actors and partners, and the renewal of secondary education contents, methods and management (both at central and school levels). Policy dialogue and networking will be promoted through inter-agency collaboration and cooperation with NGOs, students' groups and parents' associations within the framework of the International Working Group on Secondary Education Reform, recently established and led by UNESCO. Within this framework, advocacy efforts will be undertaken to promote a new vision of general secondary education among decision-makers. A website will be created to encourage information-sharing and networking.

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Secondary education reform assisted through policy recommendations to Member States, resulting from major regional and international meetings supported by UNESCO, including an International Conference on Secondary Education (Oman, December 2002), and through the dissemination and exchange of information and experiences on current secondary education reforms.
- ◆ National capacity of Member States strengthened in the training of teachers and school managers through the elaboration and dissemination of guidelines and the development of prototype training manuals.
- ◆ Access of girls to secondary education enhanced and informed policy-making improved through the dissemination of relevant data and indicators on enrolment in secondary education (in collaboration with UIS).

## Main line of action 2. Technical and vocational education and training for citizenship and the world of work

01222

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$1,200,000 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$7,000,000 |

**Background.** The emerging knowledge society and the "new" economy are presenting people with new opportunities and challenges. Both young people and adults need to acquire a new range of cross-cutting skills if they are to seize the opportunities of the globalizing economy. The Second International Congress on Technical and Vocational Education (Seoul, 1999) promulgated the concept of "technical and vocational education and training for all as a lifelong process" and described how young people may develop the competencies and skills to fulfil their aspirations, contribute to sustainable development and live as responsible citizens in pluralistic societies. UNESCO's new Programme in Technical and Vocational Education and Training, launched in 2000 to translate the recommendations of the Seoul Congress into actions, gathered momentum with the establishment of the UNESCO International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training in Bonn, Germany.

**Strategy.** Programme actions in technical and vocational education and training (TVET) will focus on assisting Member States, particularly LDCs, to develop and implement strategies based on the Seoul Congress recommendations, especially with regard to adapting national policies, systems and programmes towards preparing young people for the world of work or further learning. The overarching objective is to ensure that all beneficiaries of TVET, whether in formal or non-formal settings, are prepared for responsible citizenship and contribute to sustainable development. Consultations with ILO will be held with a view to preparing an updated version of the UNESCO-ILO Memorandum of Understanding (1954) and formulating an international long-term programme for the development of TVET that envisages the participation of other interested agencies. Two normative documents, the Convention on Technical and Vocational Education (1989) and the Revised Recommendation Concerning Technical and Vocational Education (2001), as well as the recommendations of the Seoul Congress, will be applied more effectively, in close collaboration with ILO, to ensure the right of all, especially the disadvantaged, marginalized and excluded groups, to have access to TVET. Special efforts will be made to empower girls and women to engage in a broad range of livelihoods. Life-skills training and integrating pre-vocational competencies/skills in the general secondary curriculum as well as career and life guidance/counselling will contribute to the follow-up of the Dakar World Education Forum. Efforts will be made to assist Member States through advocacy and training programmes to promote the cross-cutting skills demanded by the contemporary world of work, such as entrepreneurship, ICTs including e-commerce, and environmental issue awareness. CD-ROMs, websites and electronic forums will be used to give such programmes wide exposure in Member States. Distance education techniques will be employed to disseminate teaching-learning-training packages. Cooperation with IGOs, NGOs and private sector partners will help implement these programme actions. The UNEVOC Network will be strengthened, particularly at regional and subregional levels. The UNESCO Bonn Centre will continue to orchestrate the Network using ICTs and will provide refresher training for TVET policy-makers and practitioners from developing countries.

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Access to quality TVET enhanced in Member States, especially for girls and women, through the implementation of the updated Revised Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education (2001).
- ◆ New cross-cutting skills utilized in TVET programmes and in the non-formal sector, including micro-credit and life/career guidance as a means of poverty alleviation, through policy guidelines provided by UNESCO.
- ◆ Information exchange and access to research data bases on TVET facilitated through the UNEVOC Network, and UNEVOC website and electronic forum.
- ◆ Policy dialogue concerning the relation between education, training and the world of work promoted through the strengthening of inter-agency cooperation, particularly with ILO.

### **Main line of action 3. Reform, innovation and internationalization in higher education**

01223

|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Regular budget  |              |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 1,575,900 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$10,800,000 |

**Background.** The World Conference on Higher Education (WCHE, Paris, 1998) and its follow-up strategy to ensure the application of the Declaration and Framework for Priority Action at the national, regional and international levels provided the backdrop to UNESCO's programme in higher education. Member States, principal stakeholders in higher education, and WCHE monitoring bodies have been actively involved in the implementation of the follow-up strategy and have advised on priorities. The UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme and the Special Project "Women, higher education and development" were the subjects of an external evaluation and activities to further enhance each of them were proposed. The seven conventions on the recognition of studies, diplomas and degrees in higher

education have continued to provide the framework for the further promotion of academic mobility and recognition, and mechanisms such as TALVEN and TOKTEN proved effective in reducing brain drain.

**Strategy.** The strategy followed in cooperation with UNESCO sectors, institutes, centres and field offices, in particular the regional offices, CEPES and IESALC will concentrate on ensuring the right to quality tertiary education based on merit and equity, in particular for marginalized target populations. The use of ICTs and open learning/distance education methods will be encouraged and innovative modes of financing higher education will be explored. The seven conventions on the recognition of studies will be further pursued to promote mobility of students, faculty and researchers, to meet the challenges of the emerging knowledge society in which lifelong learning plays an increasing role. Forward-looking strategies will be promoted to assure university autonomy and academic freedom. Support to Member States for capacity-building at the system and institutional levels will be provided. To deal with issues posed by globalization (transnational education, e-learning), mechanisms for quality assurance and accreditation will be promoted, in particular in LDCs, Africa and E-9 countries as well as countries in transition. An international framework for accreditation and quality assurance will be pursued. UNESCO will continue to play a leading role in the worldwide reflection on the reform of higher education and in the mobilization for the application of the WCHE outcomes in cooperation with Member States and with stakeholders in civil society. The online policy debate forum will be pursued and its conclusions widely disseminated. Periodicals dealing with issues in higher education will be published and disseminated. An assessment of the progress achieved five years after WCHE will be made. NGOs, in particular those of the UNESCO/NGO Collective Consultation on Higher Education and the Student Forum, will continue to be associated with the WCHE follow-up and evaluation activities. Particular attention will be paid to strengthening women's participation in decision-making in higher education. The UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme will be significantly reoriented following the recommendations of the external evaluation. The feasibility of launching an international movement "Academics Without Borders" will be explored.

## The UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme: 10 years of action

Launched in 1992, this Programme is UNESCO's most important intersectoral downstream activity in the field of higher education with almost 500 UNESCO Chairs and networks established in 113 Member States. A privileged mechanism for knowledge transfer and capacity-building in the spirit of solidarity with and between developing countries, its main participants are hundreds of universities and many important higher-education NGOs, and hundreds of other organizations, foundations and companies are partners. Over the last five years these partners brought some US \$30 million towards UNITWIN projects, six times more than UNESCO's proper funding. UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs projects are dealing with training and research activities and cover all major fields of knowledge within UNESCO's competence, such as education, human rights, cultural development, environment, basic and engineering sciences, etc. The principal beneficiaries of this programme are institutions of higher learning in developing countries and countries in transition. The majority of the projects are interdisciplinary and intersectoral, involving all UNESCO programme sectors as well as numerous field offices.

Following the recommendations of the external evaluation (2000), the future strategy will be oriented towards enhancement of the programme's relevance, efficiency and impact on national development efforts. This will be achieved through introduction of teaching and research in areas of significance to development and in order to meet practical needs of Member States in sustainable higher education institutions and programmes. UNITWIN projects that have proved themselves sustainable will be pursued and new subregional, regional and international inter-university networks will be established in all absolute priority areas of UNESCO. A UNESCO Award for the Chair/Network established at the university of a developed country that was most efficient in manifesting solidarity through transferring and sharing knowledge with higher education institutions in developing countries will be established and a World Forum to provide guidance to all those involved and to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Programme will be called.



**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Reinforcement of national capacities to devise higher education policies that can contribute to the renewal of systems and institutions to meet the challenges of globalization and of the “learning society”.
- ◆ Wider access to higher education based on merit and equity through support for the reorienting of higher education strategies in Member States.
- ◆ International cooperation in academic mobility and recognition enhanced, and national capacity in quality assurance and accreditation strengthened through (i) the development of an international framework, (ii) the application of normative instruments and (iii) the publication of the 32nd edition of *Study Abroad*.
- ◆ The internationalization of higher education and research through (i) new partnerships across the academic community and society at large, (ii) strengthening UNITWIN networks and UNESCO Chairs, and (iii) the development of UNESCO’s higher education website.

## Main line of action 4. Improving teacher education and the status of teachers

01224

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 750,000  |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$5,100,000 |

**Background.** The world’s 60 million teachers are fundamental for effective follow-up to Dakar and to the recent world conferences, yet the status of the teaching profession continues to decline. The joint ILO/UNESCO Committee of Experts on the Status of Teachers (CEART) has proposed clear strategies for the new biennium to re-address this situation which are aimed at strengthening the Organization’s capacity for the stimulation of best practices in teacher policy and teacher education in Member States, especially in cooperation with the ILO and with major international teachers’ organizations. During the past biennium, UNESCO’s main priorities for providing expertise in teacher education were focused upon issues of quality, and on the use of ICTs to extend access. Two interrelated efforts were the development of plans for an inter-agency programme on teachers and quality within the context of the follow-up to the World Education Forum and the undertaking of in-depth case studies on the educational and financial efficiency of the use of ICTs in teacher training. The strategy here below builds upon these precedents.

**Strategy.** UNESCO’s strategy for teacher education will aim at promoting active use of international teacher-policy norms in national teacher education reform, improving the quality of teacher training and retraining, and promoting policy dialogue and the exchange of innovative practices. During the biennium, UNESCO will develop reliable policy-oriented indicators concerning crucial aspects of the teaching profession. UNESCO will promote the pragmatic use of United Nations normative instruments concerning the status of teaching personnel in the formulation of national education plans for follow-up to Dakar, and will issue practical guidelines in how governments can best do this. UNESCO in cooperation with ILO will initiate a six-year global study of academic freedom. International guidelines will be developed for issues such as the rights and responsibilities of teachers with HIV/AIDS, the right to education, and ICTs in teacher training and retraining. Regarding issues of ICT and quality, the Organization will focus UNESCO Teacher Education Chairs on certain essential problem-solving issues, such as how to reduce the gap between developed and developing countries regarding ICTs, how to integrate the UNESCO concept of a culture of maintenance into ICT reforms, and how to adapt the best traditional teaching methodologies to the new methodologies required by the new technologies. Subregional projects will be piloted in developing countries. An inter-agency programme on teachers and quality for follow-up to Dakar will be launched in cooperation with such partners as ILO, UNICEF and Education International. The strategy for the programme will include actions to revitalize *Écoles Normales Supérieures* in Africa, the establishment of subregional minimum standards for entry into the teaching profession in at least one subregion (focus on the Pacific), and the establishment of an inter-ministerial planning process in a subregion of Africa and of countries in transition. Policy dialogue

and the exchange of innovative practices on issues of quality and ICTs will take place mainly at the subregional level, using UNESCO's education innovation networks, UNESCO Chairs, and other mechanisms for dialogue.

#### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ The quality of teaching and the number of qualified teachers needed to achieve the EFA goals increased through: (i) providing advice on and encouraging the use of ICTs and distance education; (ii) promoting the use of UNESCO guidelines and teaching materials, especially in the field of values education and ICTs; (iii) encouraging the establishment of minimum standards for entry into the teaching profession and (iv) developing and maintaining good-practice data bases.
- ◆ The quality of teacher-training institutions strengthened in at least two subregions through pro-active assessments of those institutions and resulting plans for improvement.
- ◆ National development of teacher-training/tertiary institutions strengthened through the development of guidelines for improved practices of academic freedom and institutional autonomy.
- ◆ The capacity of educational decision-makers improved through the development and dissemination of new policy-oriented indicators identifying teacher and qualifications shortages, drop-out, gender inequities, etc.
- ◆ Awareness and acceptance of the importance and professionalism of the teaching profession raised through institutionalizing the involvement of teachers' associations in the development of national EFA plans within the context of the two recommendations concerning the status of teaching personnel.

## Main line of action 5. Development of new norms and standards

01225

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 315,200  |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$2,000,000 |

**Background.** The rapidity and far-reaching character of changes in the contemporary world, particularly those involving unprecedented accelerations in the generation and dissemination of new knowledge, present numerous challenges. UNESCO has long sought to assist Member States adapting and renewing their education systems so that they are in tune with emerging developments and new opportunities. Given the nature of globalization, the changes now taking place are affecting education systems in many countries simultaneously and in similar ways, a situation which invites the design and adoption of common approaches. A case in point is the right to education. The importance of the right to education as a fundamental human right, enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, was reaffirmed by the World Education Forum (April 2000). *UNESCO's World Education Report 2000* highlights the fundamental importance of the right to education for humanity and the challenges that lie ahead to ensure its full implementation. However, the norms and standards relating to the right to education are to be found in a range of different documents and provisions, a situation which may be ill-suited for current and emerging requirements related to implementation, monitoring and reporting.

**Strategy.** UNESCO will seek to fulfil its universal vocation in the area of normative enactments and standard-setting and as a laboratory of ideas by exploring the potential need for new and/or revised norms and standards appropriate to the new conditions that are emerging in selected key areas of education. This search will be conducted in consultation and partnership with a variety of interested parties, involving desirability studies, reviews of existing practice and emerging needs, draft documents, and meetings (real and virtual) between experts and stakeholders. Working groups may be established to undertake these activities, drawing upon expertise in all sectors and institutes and from the United Nations system, the intellectual community and professional bodies. The main areas of concern for this biennium are: the right to education, particularly in terms of exploring the concept of education as a public good; distance and e-learning, including issues pertaining to internationally compatible descriptors, language

and accreditation; the ethical and values dimension of new or emerging trends, patterns and challenges in education (such as violence and non-violence; the digital divide; developments in genetics; and HIV/AIDS); appropriate, cost-effective and durable buildings that provide safe and healthy environments for learning for all types of educational programmes and that use building technologies and materials that are suitable and ecologically acceptable; education for refugees and displaced children; and the United Nations Disaster Reduction Initiative.

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Advancement in the right to education, educational ethics and values, and access to quality distance education and e-learning through feasibility studies on the development of appropriate norms and standards, and normative instruments.
- ◆ Improved quality of education services for refugee, displaced and marginalized children through the development of norms and standards with regard to educational materials and learning environments within the framework of the United Nations Disaster Reduction Initiative.
- ◆ Capacity of Member States strengthened to improve the quality of learning spaces and environments through support to the development and/or improvement of norms and standards for educational facilities.

## UNESCO education institutes

**01300**

The six UNESCO institutes in the field of education – the International Bureau of Education (IBE), the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), the UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE), the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE), the International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC) and the International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA) – will contribute directly, in a coherent and complementary manner, to the achievement of the principal and other priorities of Major Programme I, in particular implementing the Dakar Framework for Action and, to that end, they will focus and concentrate on the objectives and activities approved by the General Conference. In their respective fields of specialization, they will focus on curriculum policy, contents and methods (IBE); the reform and reconstruction of education systems, and the promotion of relevant policy planning and management capacities (IIEP); adult and continuing education (UIE); the application of information and communication technologies in education (IITE); higher education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC); and education capacity-building in Africa (IICBA). The General Conference at its 30th session invited the Director-General to establish a system of coordination and division of labour between the Secretariat at Headquarters and all units away from Headquarters, in particular the UNESCO education institutes, for the implementation of Major Programme I and to submit proposals on an overall strategy, including coordination mechanisms, to the 161st session of the Executive Board, with a view to improving the coherence and implementation of the education programme as well as the cost-effectiveness and the functioning of the institutes and their governing bodies. The Executive Board examined proposals for an overall strategy at its 161st and 162nd sessions and invited the Director-General to apply criteria set out in document 162 EX/18, paragraph 9, on an experimental basis, and to report back on progress at the 165th session.

**01301**

The institutes are governed by statutes and resolutions adopted by the General Conference. Their financial resources are made up of (i) a financial allocation approved by the General Conference covering both staff and programme costs; (ii) voluntary contribution from Member States, in particular the host countries; (iii) other financial resources coming from contract fees and from the execution of projects entrusted to UNESCO under funds-in-trust agreements. The work of each institute is supervised by a Governing Board which approves the detailed programme and budget every year on the basis of the effective resources available and submits to each session of the General Conference a report on its implementation.

01302

### Major areas of contribution of the Education Institutes to the implementation of Major Programme I

|  | IBE | IIEP | UIE | IITE | IESALC | IICBA |
|--|-----|------|-----|------|--------|-------|
| <b>I.1 Basic Education for All: meeting the commitments of the Dakar World Education Forum</b>       |     |      |     |      |        |       |
| <i>I.1.1 Coordinating the follow-up of the Dakar Framework for Action</i>                            |     |      |     |      |        |       |
| MLA 1 Policy research, monitoring and information dissemination in regard to Education for All       | X   | X    | X   | X    |        | X     |
| MLA 2 National and regional education strategies and EFA action plans                                |     | X    |     |      |        |       |
| MLA 3 EFA activities in the E-9 countries  |     | X    |     |      |        |       |
| MLA 4 Forging EFA partnerships and coordinating the EFA initiative                                   |     | X    | X   |      |        | X     |
| <i>I.1.2 Strengthening inclusive approaches to education and diversifying delivery systems</i>       |     |      |     |      |        |       |
| MLA 1 Strengthening formal education through inclusive and innovative approaches                     | X   |      |     | X    |        | X     |
| MLA 2 Promoting literacy and non-formal education through the diversification of delivery systems    |     | X    | X   |      |        |       |
| <b>I.2 Building knowledge societies through quality education and a renewal of education systems</b> |     |      |     |      |        |       |
| <i>I.2.1 Towards a new approach to quality education</i>   |     |      |     |      |        |       |
| MLA 1 Education for a culture of peace and human rights  | X   |      |     |      |        |       |
| MLA 2 Education for a sustainable future   |     |      |     |      |        |       |
| MLA 3 Promoting science and technology education   |     |      |     |      |        | X     |
| MLA 4 Preventive education in response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic                                      |     | X    | X   |      |        | X     |
| MLA 5 Promoting the use of information and communication technologies for education                  |     | X    |     | X    |        | X     |
| <i>I.2.2 Renewal of education systems</i>  |     |      |     |      |        |       |
| MLA 1 Reorienting general secondary education  | X   | X    |     | X    |        |       |
| MLA 2 Technical and vocational education and training for citizenship and the world of work          |     | X    |     | X    |        |       |
| MLA 3 Reform, innovation and internationalization in higher education                                |     | X    |     | X    | X      | X     |
| MLA 4 Improving teacher education and the status of teachers   |     |      |     | X    | X      | X     |
| MLA 5 Development of new norms and standards   | X   |      |     |      | X      |       |

## UNESCO International Bureau of Education

0131

Financial allocation: \$4,591,000  
 Extrabudgetary resources: \$3,000,000

01310

The General Conference

*Acknowledging* the report of the UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE) for the 2000-2001 biennium,

*Recognizing* the important role that IBE, a UNESCO institute specializing in the content and methods of education, plays in the realization of Major Programme I and its priority, Basic Education for All, in the context of developing a worldwide knowledge and learning society,

1. *Authorizes* the Director-General to provide IBE with a financial allocation under the regular programme of \$4,591,000 enabling it to efficiently contribute to the improvement of the quality of education by stimulating sustainable, innovatory efforts in Member States on educational structures, contents and methods for learning to live together and promoting universally shared values, in particular:
  - (a) to contribute to strengthening capacity-building in the domain of curriculum development, through its international curriculum development network;
  - (b) to develop a platform and an observatory of educational contents, methods, structures and curriculum change processes;
  - (c) to promote policy dialogue among decision-makers, educators and other partners in the field of educational content, methods and structures;
2. *Requests* the IBE Council:
  - (a) to supervise, in conformity with its statutory functions, the implementation of IBE's activities with due emphasis on the harmonization of IBE's activities with those carried out by the Education Sector and other concerned UNESCO units and institutions;
  - (b) to continue to mobilize the human and financial resources necessary for IBE to accomplish its mission;
3. *Invites* Member States, international organizations and the private sector:
  - (a) to take full advantage of the IBE's operational capacity to support educational development in Member States;
  - (b) to contribute financially and by other appropriate means to reinforcing its programme activities.

01311

**Background.** The Dakar Framework for Action and the recommendations of the forty-sixth session of the International Conference on Education (ICE) will provide the framework within which IBE will work during the biennium. Directed towards the priorities for Major Programme I, IBE's programme will be focused on the central theme of learning to live together, with three main strategic axes: contributing to strengthening capacity-building for the renovation of educational content, teaching/learning methods, structures and methodologies for curriculum management in Member States; collecting, analysing and diffusing information, experiences and best practices; and promoting policy dialogue in these areas. Particular attention will be paid to the development of educational structures, content and methods in situations of poverty or extreme deprivation.

01312

**Strategy.** The first thrust of IBE's strategy will be to strengthen capacity-building in Member States for curriculum development through, *inter alia*, the further development of an international network for curriculum change in liaison with the Education Sector, other UNESCO institutes, regional offices and other national and international partners; through courses on the cross-cutting competencies needed for efficient curriculum management, and through technical assistance/advice to a number of experimental and operational projects, initiated in Member States. The second thrust will be related to IBE's observatory

function. An information platform of educational curricula, textbooks and teaching/learning methods will be developed; curriculum development methodologies and innovative practices will be analysed, and comparative and evaluation studies carried out. In selecting the themes for the publication *Prospects*, due attention will be paid to UNESCO's priorities and specific target groups, and to the development of practical skills for improving the quality of life and for building a knowledge society. Thirdly, policy dialogue among decision-makers, educators and other partners in the field of education content, methods and structures will be promoted by disseminating the outcomes of the forty-sixth session of the International Conference on Education and stimulating follow-up activities. In particular, an Internet forum will be set up for a high-level policy dialogue. Partnerships will be strengthened with relevant institutions in Member States, various United Nations bodies (ITU, ILO, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNMIK, etc.), as well as with non-governmental organizations. Collaboration with professional networks and associations will be reinforced. Information and communication technologies will be used to facilitate linkages between potential users of educational information throughout the world.

01313

#### **Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Eight or more thematic seminars and/or modular training courses for decision-makers and curriculum development specialists organized.
- ◆ At least six modules for training curriculum development specialists on cross-cutting competencies drafted, tested and made available.
- ◆ New modalities for dialogue on priority educational policy matters defined, and methodological recommendations to diversify the policy dialogue on selected issues and for specific groups of countries elaborated.
- ◆ Special activities, including study visits, will be organized for decision-makers and specialists involved in curriculum development at the request of Member States and the professional associations concerned.
- ◆ IBE's existing data banks updated and expanded; new databases created.
- ◆ At least six studies on the processes of curriculum reform, especially in basic education, undertaken.
- ◆ Internet site established for curriculum development specialists at all institutional levels, pertaining mainly to education for living together organized.
- ◆ Numerous periodicals and booklets published, including *Prospects* and *INNOVATION*, and the sixth edition of the *UNESCO/IBE Education Thesaurus* will be prepared .

## UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning

0132

Financial allocation: \$5,100,000  
 Extrabudgetary resources: \$4,700,000

01320

The General Conference

*Acknowledging* the report of the UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP) for the 2000-2001 biennium,

*Recognizing* the important role of IIEP in the fulfilment of Major Programme I, its principal priority *Basic education for all*, as well as the other priorities – *Education for a culture of peace, Science and technology education, Technical and vocational education, and Higher education*,

1. *Requests* the IIEP Governing Board, in accordance with the Institute's Statutes and the present resolution, when approving the Institute's budget for 2002 and 2003:
  - (a) to ensure that IIEP's objectives and activities are in consonance with the strategic objectives and strategies for the Education Programme;
  - (b) to reinforce Member States' capacity-building for the management, planning and administration of education systems;
  - (c) to strengthen national, subregional and interregional training programmes in educational planning and administration, in cooperation with the other UNESCO educational institutes, as well as the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, regional offices for education and other field units;
  - (d) to carry out research and studies aimed at the upgrading of knowledge in educational planning and administration, and at the production, sharing and transfer of knowledge and the exchange of experiences and information in educational planning and administration among Member States;
  - (e) to execute operational projects in its field of competence;
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to support the operation of the Institute by providing a financial allocation under the regular programme of \$5,100,000;
3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Member States and organizations that have supported the Institute's activities through voluntary contributions and contractual agreements, as well as to the Government of the French Republic which provides its premises free of charge and periodically finances their upkeep, and invites them to continue their support for 2002-2003 and future years;
4. *Appeals* to Member States to grant, renew or increase their voluntary contributions, with a view to strengthening IIEP's activities, in accordance with Article VIII of its Statutes, so that, with additional resources and its premises provided by the French Government, it can better meet the needs of Member States in all fields of Major Programme I and contribute to activities related to the two cross-cutting themes of the Medium-Term Strategy 2002-2007.

01321

**Background.** IIEP's mission is to contribute to the strengthening of national capacities in educational planning and administration through training, research, technical advice and publication activities. Under the new Medium-Term Strategy (2002-2007), special emphasis will be placed on strengthening the IIEP's diploma course, while continuing to study other possible modes of certification, the development of networks, building of partnerships and the use of the new information and communication technologies to increase the impact of its activities.

01322

**Strategy.** IIEP's strategy to contribute to the implementation of Major Programme I and in particular the goals of the Dakar Framework for Action is to reinforce Member States' capacity-building for the management, and administration of education systems. Intensive courses, workshops and specialized seminars will be organized at regional and subregional levels in order to reinforce national capacities for the preparation, implementation, evaluation and monitoring of educational policies, programmes and plans. Particular attention will be paid to strengthening Member States' capacities to prepare, implement



and monitor national EFA action plans, particularly in Africa and the LDCs. Two sessions of the annual training programme will be organized and distance training courses will continue to be offered. A wide range of training materials and modules will be produced and disseminated. Study and research activities will be designed in close cooperation with the National Commissions, with the support of IIEP networks and consortiums, and will be conducted mainly by national research teams. They will analyse such issues as how to increase access to high quality learning, the contribution of education to poverty alleviation, planning of education in a context of HIV/AIDS and the challenges that globalization poses to educational planning and management, at technical and higher education level. IIEP will continue to maintain regular relations with the professional community, national training and research institutions, the other organizations of the United Nations system (UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, ILO, WHO) and the development banks. It will initiate contacts with a variety of foundations and the private sector to conduct a number of its activities using new electronic devices. It will also continue to support the consortiums and networks associated with it, such as SACMEQ, ADEA in Africa, ANTRIEP in Asia, a network of faculties of education in Latin America and a new network of training institutions to be set up in French-speaking Africa.

**01323****Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ National educational planning capacities strengthened: 80 key personnel from 50 Member States (half of them LDCs) benefit from in-depth training and over 700 specialists from short-term residential and distance courses; three new modular training-material kits assembled, tested and distributed, mainly to associated training institutions; a system of continuing distance training set up for IIEP alumni.
- ◆ Exchanges of information on new issues in the planning, management and evaluation of education systems developed through some 50 publications and documents, including the IIEP quarterly Newsletter. IIEP publications increasingly distributed through the Web and other electronic means and its network of depository libraries in developing countries strengthened.
- ◆ IIEP research results disseminated to policy-makers and managers all over the world, thereby influencing the decision-making process.

## UNESCO Institute for Education

0133

Financial allocation: \$1,900,000  
 Extrabudgetary resources: \$3,500,000

01330

The General Conference

*Acknowledging* the report of the UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE) for the 2000-2001 biennium, *Reaffirming* the recommendations contained in the Hamburg Declaration and the Agenda for the Future adopted by the fifth International Conference on Adult Education (Hamburg, 1997),

*Recognizing* the renewed relevance of adult, non-formal and lifelong learning underscored by the World Education Forum (Dakar, April 2000) in the Dakar Framework for action,

1. *Invites* the Governing Board of UIE to strengthen, during the 2002–2003 biennium, the Institute's catalytic role in promoting the follow-up to the fifth International Conference on Adult Education (CONFINTEA V) and its distinct contribution to the implementation of the Dakar Framework for Action, giving priority in particular to:
  - (a) mobilizing inter-agency cooperation and partnerships for the implementation of adult learning policies as an integral component of national development plans;
  - (b) enhancing national capacities to provide diverse formal and non-formal forms of adult and continuing education opportunities for all;
  - (c) stimulating studies and research designed to foster innovative approaches for attaining the goal of learning throughout life and strengthening its linkage to learning at the basic level;
  - (d) further developing its clearing-house services in the field of adult and lifelong learning;
2. *Further invites* the Governing Board of UIE to ensure that UIE's objectives and activities are in consonance with the strategic objectives and strategies for the Education Programme;
3. *Invites* the Director-General to make the necessary changes to the legal status of the Institute to bring it in line with other UNESCO institutes and to submit them to the Executive Board for approval.
4. *Authorizes* the Director-General to support the Institute by providing a financial allocation of \$1,900,000 under Major Programme I;
5. *Expresses* its gratitude to the German Government, which gives a substantial financial contribution and provides its premises free of charge, and to the Member States and foundations that have supported UIE's programme with voluntary contributions, and invites them to continue their support in 2002-2003 and future biennia;
6. *Appeals* to Member States to grant or renew their support in order to enable UIE to meet the expectations expressed at the Hamburg Conference in 1997 and to implement activities related to the Dakar follow-up.

01331

**Background.** During the past biennium, the work and programmes of UIE were geared towards the implementation of the action plans adopted by the fifth Conference on Adult Education (CONFINTEA V, Hamburg, 1997), and the World Education Forum (Dakar, 2000) with focus on facilitating policy dialogue among the stakeholders in adult education; building and strengthening national capacities for the formulation of adult learning policies in the context of lifelong learning; undertaking comparative research on adult education policies, innovative educational strategies and programmes at the international level; and monitoring and evaluating commitments made at Hamburg and Dakar. International meetings and regional workshops were organized and research was carried out. Operational projects included: Rapid Educational Response in Emergency Situations; the Global Dialogue on Building Learning Societies: Knowledge, Information and Human Development on the occasion of EXPO 2000, *International Adult Learners Week* (September 2000) and the ALADIN network of documentation centres on adult education. The World Education

Forum underscored the decisive contribution of adult learning in supporting the worldwide commitment of providing quality basic education to all.

01332

**Strategy.** UIE will implement a three-pronged approach in promoting lifelong learning, the first two focusing on follow-up activities for CONFINTEA V and the Dakar Forum and the third dealing with the continuous examination and renewal of the principles and applications of lifelong learning. UIE will research adult learning policies in developing countries and new approaches to adult literacy. It will participate in the formulation and implementation of a renewed all-encompassing vision of literacy in the framework of the proposed United Nations Literacy Decade. Programmes demonstrating innovative educational approaches in informal economies, in impoverished communities, in prisons, and in refugees and migrant communities will be undertaken. Through policy and action research on adult education, UIE will provide advisory services and training that will strengthen national capacities for adult education policy formulation. It will organize workshops to evaluate achievement, progress and impact of adult literacy programmes and establish the importance of relevant linguistic policies in carrying out basic education, especially in multilingual settings and actively promote intergenerational strategies for adult basic education and literacy. UIE will coordinate the ADEA Working Group on Non-Formal Education and carry out studies on: developing indicators of transition towards lifelong learning (in cooperation with UIS); lifelong learning in diverse cultural contexts; and promotion of active citizenship and democracy through lifelong learning. With its other publications, the *International Review of Education* will disseminate new perspectives and approaches. The Institute will also use its fiftieth anniversary in 2002 to review and promote lifelong learning in the twenty-first century. The Institute will rely on collaboration with its wide network of Member States, NGOs, academic and research institutions, IBE, IICBA and IIEP. An evaluation of UIE, its organizational structure and programmes will be conducted.

01333

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Enhanced national capacities for policy formulation in adult and lifelong learning in Member States, particularly in developing countries with a focus on Africa and E-9 countries with emphasis on the integration of a lifelong learning perspective in credible national development plans.
- ◆ Sustained integration of a gender perspective in adult education and lifelong learning policies and activities.
- ◆ Improved capacities of stakeholders in evaluating and monitoring adult education.
- ◆ Heightened awareness of the relevance of lifelong learning practices for the development of democratic and peaceful societies.
- ◆ Strengthened international networks of individuals and organizations actively promoting adult and lifelong learning.
- ◆ A cross-cutting programme on the contribution of basic education to poverty eradication launched.

## UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education

0134

Financial allocation: \$1,100,000  
Extrabudgetary resources: \$2,500,000

01340

The General Conference

*Acknowledging* the report of the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE) for the 2000-2001 biennium,

*Recognizing* the important role of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in providing education of quality for all throughout life and the specific contribution which could be made by IITE in the cross-cutting theme “The contribution of the new information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society”,

1. *Requests* the IITE Governing Board, in accordance with the Institute’s Statutes and taking into account the follow-up to the Dakar World Education Forum, to pay special attention in the 2002-2003 biennium to:
  - (a) ensure a harmonization of IITE’s orientations and activities with the relevant strategic objectives and strategies of the Education Programme;
  - (b) reinforce national capacities in Member States for the application of ICTs in their education systems;
  - (c) launch national, regional and subregional training programmes on the use of ICTs in education in collaboration with the ministries of education and UNESCO’s field offices;
  - (d) undertake research and studies aimed at the development and upgrading of the IITE information system for facilitating the exchange of experience and information on ICT usage in education among UNESCO Member States;
  - (e) implement operational projects in its field of competence;
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to support the Institute by providing a financial allocation of \$1,100,000 under Major Programme I;
3. *Takes note* with approval of IITE’s intention to intensify collaboration both with the Education and the Communication Sector;
4. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of the Russian Federation, which gives a substantial financial contribution and provides its premises free of charge;
5. *Appeals* to UNESCO Member States, international organizations, donor agencies, foundations and the private sector to grant or renew their support to enable IITE to implement and expand the programme activities foreseen for the 2002-2003 biennium.

01341

**Background.** During the 2000-2001 biennium IITE, in view of the important role of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in education for all throughout life and in keeping with the decisions of the 30th session of the General Conference of UNESCO, set up an information system to support Member States. IITE started to create a clearing house and to undertake studies on the main trends in the application of ICTs in education. Five national pilot projects were launched. As part of its contribution to implementing the Dakar Framework for Action, IITE prepared materials and organized a seminar and several workshops for decision-makers on developing national strategies and action plans in order to integrate ICTs into education. IITE also established partnership contacts with National Commissions and competent organizations and experts from more than 60 countries in all UNESCO regions. Development began on an international network of national focal points in more than 30 countries.

**01342**

**Strategy.** On the basis of the results achieved in the previous biennium, within the framework of the Dakar follow-up and taking the needs of Member States as a starting point, IITE will continue its activities in three areas: research, training and dissemination, serving as a laboratory for the application of ICTs, in education as a training centre and as a clearing house in order to strengthen the requisite national capacities of Member States. In addition, IITE will intensify its collaboration and adapt its orientations to strategic objectives and strategies pursued by the Communication and Information Programme. While international in scope, the Institute will serve in particular the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Research and studies will include such issues as: indicators of ICT application for education; ethical, psychological, societal, pedagogical and legal aspects of application of ICTs in education; ICTs in distance education at various levels; digital libraries for education; and new literacy as a component of basic education for all. Some of the research will give rise to national pilot projects with a view to increasing educational capacities of Member States. The Institute will further develop its training programmes, including a basic course and specialized training modules designed for decision-makers, heads of teacher-education institutions and teachers. IITE will expand its information system and international network of national focal points to become a tool for knowledge-sharing and to develop the Knowledge-Management Tool for ICTs in Education (KMT ICTE), a repository for documents concerning the application of ICTs in education.

**01343****Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ National capacities in UNESCO Member States for applying ICTs in education strengthened through training of educational personnel, including decision-makers, researchers and teachers.
- ◆ Educational personnel trained during three regular training sessions at IITE in specialized aspects of ICTS in education.
- ◆ Support to Member States for policy formulation and elaboration/updating national action plans related to the application of ICTs in education.
- ◆ Sharing of data and knowledge bases among Member States through the IITE clearing house and the international network of national focal points.
- ◆ Training materials on distance education, and related aspects.
- ◆ Dissemination of IITE publications to a wide audience with a view to raising awareness and influencing policy formulation.
- ◆ Initiation of cross-cutting projects on ICTs involving education, science and culture.

## UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean

0135

Financial allocation: \$2,200,000  
Extrabudgetary resources: \$ 500,000

01350

The General Conference

*Acknowledging* the report of the UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC) for the 2000-2001 biennium,

*Convinced* of the important role IESALC has to play in the transformation of higher education in Latin America and the Caribbean,

1. *Invites* the Governing Board of IESALC to focus the Institute's programme on the following priorities:
  - (a) to contribute to the renewal of higher education in Latin America and the Caribbean through regional follow-up to the World Conference on Higher Education;
  - (b) to initiate and reinforce inter-university cooperation including the establishment of specialized cooperation networks focusing on research, planning, management and evaluation in the field of higher education;
  - (c) to act as clearing house and reference centre supporting Member States and institutions in the improvement of higher education;
2. *Invites* the Governing Board to ensure a harmonization of IESALC's orientations and activities with the relevant objectives and strategies of the Education Programme;
3. *Authorizes* the Director-General to support the Institute by providing a financial allocation of \$2,200,000 under Major Programme I;
4. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Venezuelan Government which provides IESALC's premises free of charge;
5. *Appeals* to Member States, international organizations, donor agencies, foundations and the private sector to grant or renew their support to enable IESALC to implement the programme activities foreseen for the 2002-2003 biennium.

01351

**Background.** IESALC's Statutes were approved by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 30th session and a Governing Board was appointed. The main objective during the biennium 2002-2003 will be to implement the *Plan of Action for the Transformation of Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean*. The Plan has been revised to reflect the Dakar Framework for Action and the contribution of higher education to the achievement of education for all, as well as the achievement of a higher education for all in the context of lifelong learning without barriers or frontiers. Taking into account needs and guidelines from the regional academic community, the plan aims to contribute to the transformation of higher education to achieve a higher degree of quality and pertinence, and to promote changes in society, thereby contributing to peace and human development.

01352

**Strategy.** IESALC's strategy involves training and facilitating the exchange of knowledge necessary for the transformation of higher education. The strategy will be based on integrating the natural diversity of higher education systems, while safeguarding national and cultural identities of individual systems, through equitable access and sharing of knowledge, and ensuring the quality and relevance of a higher education for all. The fight against educational inequalities will be one of the axes of the strategy as well as the use of digital information and communication technologies. Together with the use of technology, modern management conception, methods and practices, based on a sound evaluation and accreditation of higher education institutions, should be key to this transformation. To implement this strategy, the Institute's programme will be organized around four central axes: (i) *Lifelong high-quality higher education*

*for all; (ii) Higher education for a sustainable human and social development; (iii) Higher education management; and (iv) Reformulation of international cooperation.* The Latin American and Caribbean Forum in Higher Education will guarantee flexibility in the organization and co-sponsoring of seminars, conferences and workshops. IESALC will continue to serve as the Secretariat of the Regional Convention on the Recognition of Titles, Studies and Diplomas and will promote academic mobility within the region.

01353

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Research, planning, management, evaluation training and policy-making activities supported by regional networks and cooperation agreements reached among institutions of higher education at the subregional and regional levels.
- ◆ A well-trained group of evaluators, researchers and managers of higher education institutions, which will contribute to the improvement of quality and relevance of higher education in the region.
- ◆ Conceptual and methodological bases for the development and implementation of new paradigms for research, teaching, learning, management and policy-making in higher education, based on new information and communication technologies.
- ◆ Results of research and technical cooperation projects diffused through periodical and occasional publications.
- ◆ Accountability and transparency of the evaluation and accreditation processes increased through promoting evaluation and accreditation of programmes.
- ◆ New models of institutional management systems drawn up contributing to the training of leaders, managers and public policy-makers.
- ◆ The UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs and Networks Programme evaluated, strengthened and extended aimed at establishing a permanent monitoring system for the evaluation and coordination of the Chairs and networks for the development of higher education in the region.

## UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa

0136

Financial allocation: \$1,200,000  
Extrabudgetary resources: \$3,000,000

01360

The General Conference

*Acknowledging* the report of the International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA) for the 2000-2001 biennium,

*Taking into account* the needs of developing countries in Africa, in terms of reinforcing and building up their capacities for educational development and reform,

1. *Requests* the IICBA Governing Board, in accordance with the Institute's Statutes and the present resolution, when approving the Institute's budget for 2002-2003 to:
  - (a) reinforce national capacities for teacher education and other areas of educational development in Africa;
  - (b) strengthen the utilization of information and communication technologies in education in cost-effective and affordable modalities;
  - (c) link educational development more closely to economic planning and development in Africa and cooperate for this purpose with the relevant regional and subregional organizations (e.g. OAU and SADC);
  - (d) create networks of institutions in Africa to facilitate exchange of skills and experiences;
2. *Invites* the Governing Board to ensure a harmonization of IICBA's orientations and activities with the relevant objectives and strategies of the Education Programme;
3. *Authorizes* the Director-General to support the Institute by providing a financial allocation of \$1,200,000 under Major Programme I;
4. *Expresses* its appreciation of Member States and organizations that have supported the Institute's establishment and programmes;
5. *Appeals* to Member States to renew and increase their voluntary contributions, with a view to enabling IICBA to contribute to the substantive improvement of teacher education and other educational institutions in Africa.

01361

**Background.** The UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA) was established by the 30th session of the General Conference in 1999. IICBA is engaged in establishing networks of teacher-education institutions in Africa, providing both degree and non-degree courses to upgrade the staff of teacher education and related educational institutions through a combination of distance education and short-term courses, and creating electronic libraries for use in teacher education institutions. It provides professional and technical support to the Organization of African Unity's Decade of Education Programme. Its contribution to the implementation of the Dakar Framework for Action concerns pre-service and in-service teacher training.

01362

**Strategy.** In order to contribute to increasing the number and quality of teachers in the region, the Institute's strategy for the next biennium is to reinforce national capacities for teacher education and other areas of educational development in Africa. This will involve strengthening the utilization of information and communication technologies in education in cost-effective and affordable modalities. The Institute will also encourage Member States to link educational development more closely to economic planning and development in Africa. It will promote the creation of networks of institutions in Africa to facilitate exchange of skills and experiences; and to provide support for the Organization of African Unity's Decade of Education Programme. In collaboration with the Secretariat at and outside of Headquarters, and with other UNESCO Institutes, IICBA will set up networks of teacher-education institutions in Africa, and



provide upgrading courses for the staff of teacher-education and other related educational institutions. It will support the development of electronic libraries, especially on CD-ROMs and videocassettes. It will help Member States to develop strategies and programmes to implement the Dakar Education for All follow-up.

**01363****Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ A network of associated institutions which will be the main beneficiaries of IICBA's capacity-building programme.
- ◆ Distance education degree programmes for 170 African education specialists and short-term courses for 360 specialists.
- ◆ 12 electronic libraries on CD-ROM and 12 videos for use by teacher educators and teachers.
- ◆ Expansion and strengthening of the Multigrade Primary Education Programme.
- ◆ Development of strategies and programmes for Nomadic education.
- ◆ A programme to improve the assessment of science and mathematics in African Member States at primary and junior secondary levels.
- ◆ A programme of research, development and training linking educational development to economic development.
- ◆ Support for the OAU Decade of Education Programme and meetings.

## Projects relating to cross-cutting themes

0140

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Regular budget      |             |
| ● Activities:       | \$1,865,000 |
| ● Decentralization: | 83.0%       |

01400

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action to execute to completion the projects related to the two cross-cutting themes *Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty*, and *The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society*;
- (b) to develop criteria for evaluation and monitoring of the implementation, as well as for the impact assessment of projects pertaining to eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty;
- (c) to ensure intersectoral cooperation within UNESCO and coordination with other United Nations agencies and funds in order to enhance the coherence and learning process in the execution of approved projects.
- (d) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,865,000 for programme costs.

01401

The projects listed hereunder and their corresponding budgetary allocations have been anchored under Major Programme I in view of their main thematic subject and orientation pertaining to education. These projects were conceived on an intersectoral and interdisciplinary basis by teams involving at least three sectors and/or field offices for each project. Special arrangements will be made for the administration of these projects. Their substantive activities will be planned and implemented jointly by members of the respective intersectoral teams. A summary of all projects relating to the two cross-cutting themes is provided at the end of Part II.A (paragraph 07001). Significant efforts are being made to seek extrabudgetary resources from potential donors in order to maximize the impact of these projects.

### ◆ Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty

01410

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Regular budget      |           |
| ● Activities:       | \$595,000 |
| ● Decentralization: | 86.6%     |

**Scientific, technical and vocational education for girls: schools as community catalysts for the empowerment of girls and poverty reduction**

01411

|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| Regular budget |           |
| ● Activities:  | \$200,000 |

**Objectives.** To develop the scientific and technological capacity of girls in developing countries through gender-sensitive vocational training on appropriate knowledge and skills, in order to ensure access to work and better life; to provide assistance to educational planners and teachers through innovative measures and to develop guidelines for makers to promote larger participation of girls in STV education, based upon the evaluation of experience of selected model schools in East Africa, South and South-East Asia.

**Expected results.** Educational planners and teachers will have obtained advanced skills and knowledge through the appropriate training on the concepts, methods and applications in scientific, technical and vocational education. At least 200 girls will have completed the STV courses and proceeded to appropriate occupations.

### **Breaking the poverty cycle of women: empowering adolescent girls to become agents of social transformation in South Asia**

01412

Regular budget  
● Activities: \$395,000

**Objectives.** To generate a process of improvement in poor women's livelihoods through broad-based activities as well as advocacy for favourable policy formulations; to target especially resource-poor adolescent girls who are among the most vulnerable and who need to be empowered so as to increase their opportunities in life and to contribute to social transformation processes. During the first phase the necessary mechanism will be set up for an interaction among the different components and the activities will be launched. The focus during the second phase will be on learning and sharing, advocacy for appropriate policy formulation, dissemination of information and evaluation.

**Expected results.** Improvement of the adolescents' livelihoods; enhancement of their opportunities for employment and self-employment; creation of sustainable community learning centres; sensitization of the local community members; achievement of a major breakthrough in the design and the implementation of integrated capacity-building programmes for empowering young women.

### **◆ The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society**

01420

Regular budget  
● Activities: \$1,270,000  
● Decentralization: 81.3%

### **The application of remote sensing for integrated management of ecosystems and water resources in Africa**

01421

Regular budget  
● Activities: \$400,000

**Objectives.** To develop and test a process that will enable African countries to access and use satellite data, information and communication technologies including Internet and geographic information systems to monitor, assess and manage ecosystems and water resources; to promote biodiversity conservation, so as to aid sustainable development and to help alleviate poverty. The project will: (i) involve scientific research, education and training; (ii) involve UNESCO Chairs and networks, specialized centres and other partnerships; and (iii) strengthen outreach to affected communities (especially through community media).

**Expected results.** Use of remotely sensed data to produce sets of maps of extreme vulnerability to water resources, ecosystems, associated resources, for local people and decision-makers; new module developed for UNESCO's remote-sensing programme BILKO pertaining to training in relation to vulnerable ecosystems and associated resources, including water resources and coastal zones; CD-ROM produced on remotely sensed information with environmental significance for local communities; use of such information systems increased, including website access for users, traditional information systems and media enhanced.

## Developing open learning communities for gender equity with the support of ICTs

01422

Regular budget  
● Activities: \$200,000

**Objectives.** To assess and cross-analyse gender-specific learning needs and the impact of ICTs for community development and lifelong learning in selected African communities; to develop gender-sensitive and locally produced ICT application packages for community development and lifelong learning, which promote gender equity and build on local, experiences, knowledge, cultural creativity and learning needs; to share knowledge and experiences about the creation of open learning communities at grassroots, national, regional and global levels.

**Expected results.** ICT application packages on selected gender-sensitive content areas locally developed, tested and disseminated with a view to reinforcing local development, lifelong learning and gender equity; ICT-supported community development and lifelong learning activities operational in the selected communities; local communities linked to larger virtual networks on issues related to gender, development, governance and lifelong learning; reference paper prepared and disseminated, including on lessons learnt and recommendations on transforming learning facilities and multimedia centres into open learning communities for gender equity and development.

## Higher education, open and distance learning knowledge base for decision-makers

01423

Regular budget  
● Activities: \$275,000

**Objectives.** To establish a dynamic knowledge base on open distance learning (ODL) options and best practices (with respect to content, accessibility, quality assurance mechanisms, and use of ODL technologies); to undertake capacity-building for policy- and decision-makers in regional networks so as to promote accessible quality ODL tools reflecting regional, social and economic needs.

**Expected results.** Permanent system established for updating and maintaining information on ODL opportunities at the tertiary level in developing countries and countries in transition (available both electronically and on paper; based on interregional networking capacities developed for policy-makers on assessing the quality and accessibility of ODL options in view of regional priorities.

## ICT-based training in basic education for social development

01424

Regular budget  
● Activities: \$395,000

**Objectives.** As part of the Dakar follow-up, to strengthen human resources and local capacities, in particular teachers and other basic education providers, so as to meet the essential learning needs of family, women, youth and ethnic minorities; activities will be carried out in Asia and Africa.

**Expected results.** Multi-media training modules/learning materials, an ICT-based information base, and ICT-assisted training programmes established; variety of tools creating using prototypic instructional modules as well as technically adapted modules, CD-ROMs, video-audio tapes, and online content; ICT-based material database of resource materials widely used and adapted by practitioners and learners in various learning settings; policy-makers, professionals, practitioners, learners trained, including an increased participation of women, youth and minorities in social development.

## *Cooperation with extrabudgetary funding sources*

**01501**

In the framework of Major Programme I, including the cross-cutting projects, UNESCO will continue to reinforce its partnerships with multilateral and bilateral institutions and donors in the public and private sectors with a view to developing and implementing programmes in priority areas, in particular basic education. Emphasis will be placed on the needs of LDCs, Africa, the E-9 countries, countries in transition and those in emergency situations. Wherever possible actions will be linked with regular programme activities or subregional networks in order to make the results of the projects sustainable and to integrate them into educational mainstream activities.

**01502**

The Framework for Action adopted by the World Education Forum in Dakar (April 2000) has been an occasion to renew partnerships in support of Education for All. The Director-General will undertake initiatives to mobilize additional funding both from international agencies and bilateral donors, including regional IGOs and mechanisms (e.g. OAU, OEI, ISESCO, ALECSO, ADEA). Support from voluntary contributions and from other sources will be sought to extend learning opportunities to children and young people in need, especially street and working children, and to groups suffering from extreme poverty and exclusion. Likewise, cooperation with competent institutions (e.g. UNHCR and UNICEF) will be reinforced in providing assistance for the re-education and rehabilitation of refugees and displaced persons, in post-conflict situations, with particular attention to reinforcing the capacities of Member States concerned.

**01503**

Increased support from institutional partners and extrabudgetary sources will be sought for the renewal and expansion of education at secondary level, with particular emphasis on science and technology education and preventive education against HIV/AIDS. Special attention will continue to be given to the follow-up of the Second International Congress on Technical and Vocational Education (Seoul, 1999). Cooperative agreements with such partners as UNAIDS (education for the prevention of HIV/AIDS), UNDCP (preventive drug education), UNFPA (population education and information) will be reinforced. In cooperation with multilateral and bilateral institutions, UNESCO will continue to assist countries, that so desire, to undertake the reform or restructuring of their education systems in the light of the commitments made in Dakar. The special effort to seek extrabudgetary support for the follow-up of the World Conference on Higher Education and in particular the funding of UNESCO Chairs and UNITWIN Networks will be intensified.

**01504**

Cooperation for Development (CFD) activities (generation of new projects, mainly by means of sector assessment, project identification and feasibility studies, and other activities that lead to the generation of projects such as political advice to Member States that helps in the elaboration of development programmes or the participation in donor round tables aiming at attracting funds to these programmes, etc.) will be pursued. The training of staff in project identification, formulation and management will also continue to be a priority. In the framework of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and Common Country Assessment (CCA) schemes, UNESCO will participate actively with development partners – multilateral and bilateral – in responding to national development needs through the development of coordinated – and even joint – programme and/or sector investment approaches.

**01505**

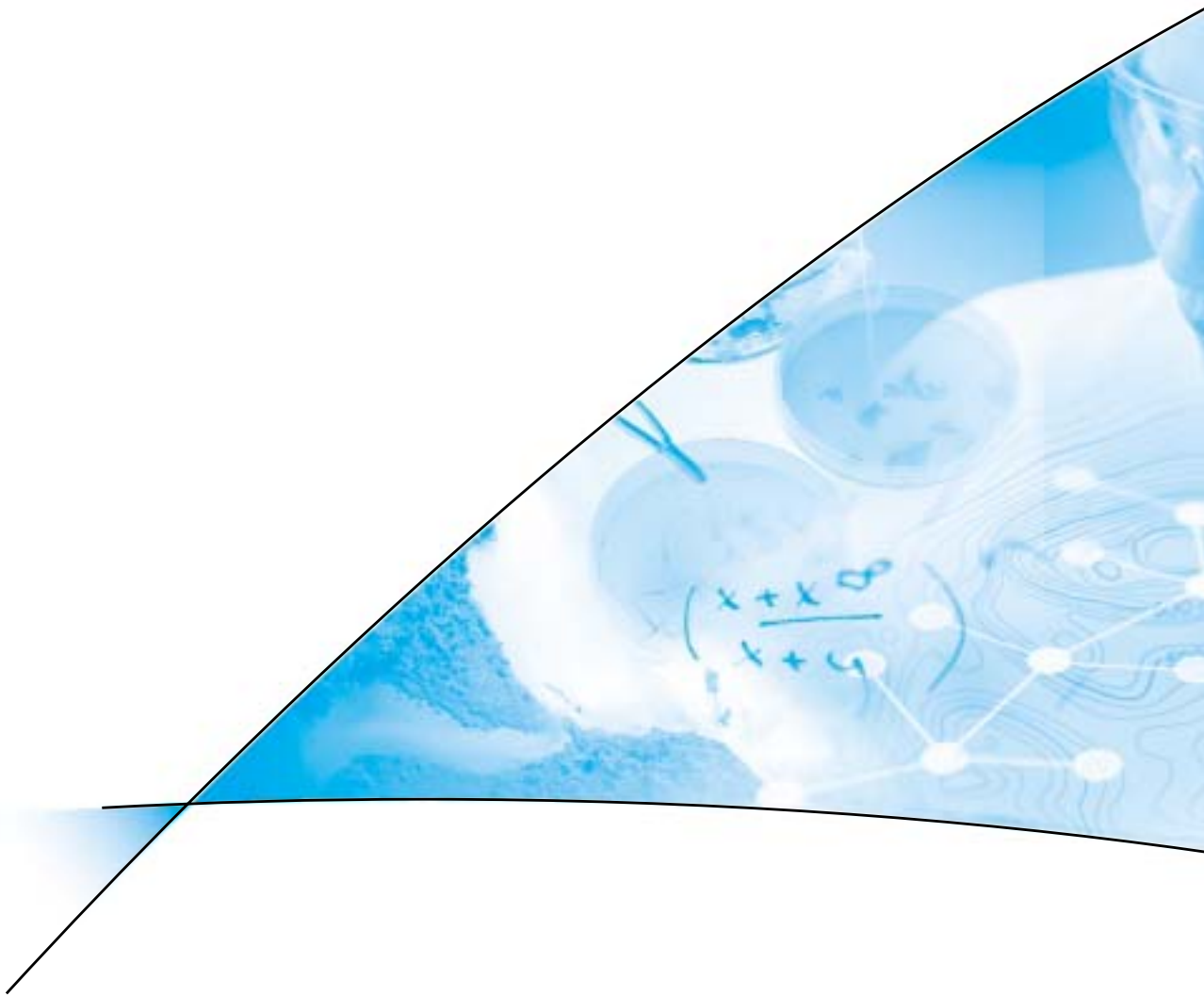
UNESCO's education institutes, which enjoy functional autonomy, will negotiate the voluntary contributions and project-bound support to their programmes and budgets directly with the Member States and extrabudgetary funding sources concerned.



United Nations Educational,  
Scientific and Cultural Organization

# Major Programme II

## *Natural sciences*



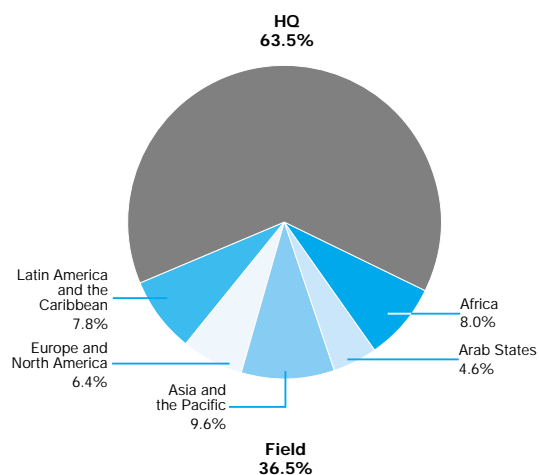
# MAJOR PROGRAMME II

## Natural sciences

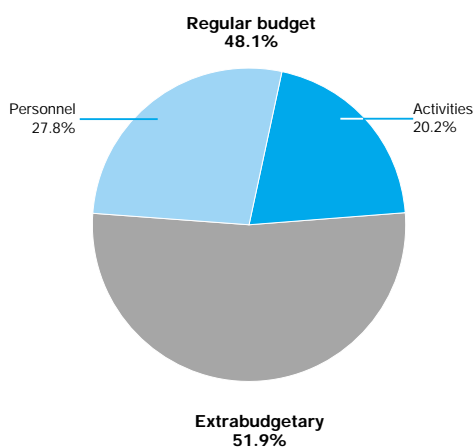
02001

|                    | Regular budget |            |                             | Total Appropriation 2002-2003 | Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003 |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                    | Programme      |            |                             |                               |                                     |
|                    | Personnel      | Activities | HQ indirect programme costs |                               |                                     |
|                    | \$             | \$         | \$                          | \$                            | \$                                  |
| Major Programme II | 30 037 700     | 21 529 000 | 300 900                     | 51 867 600                    | 56 000 000                          |

### DECENTRALIZATION OF ACTIVITIES

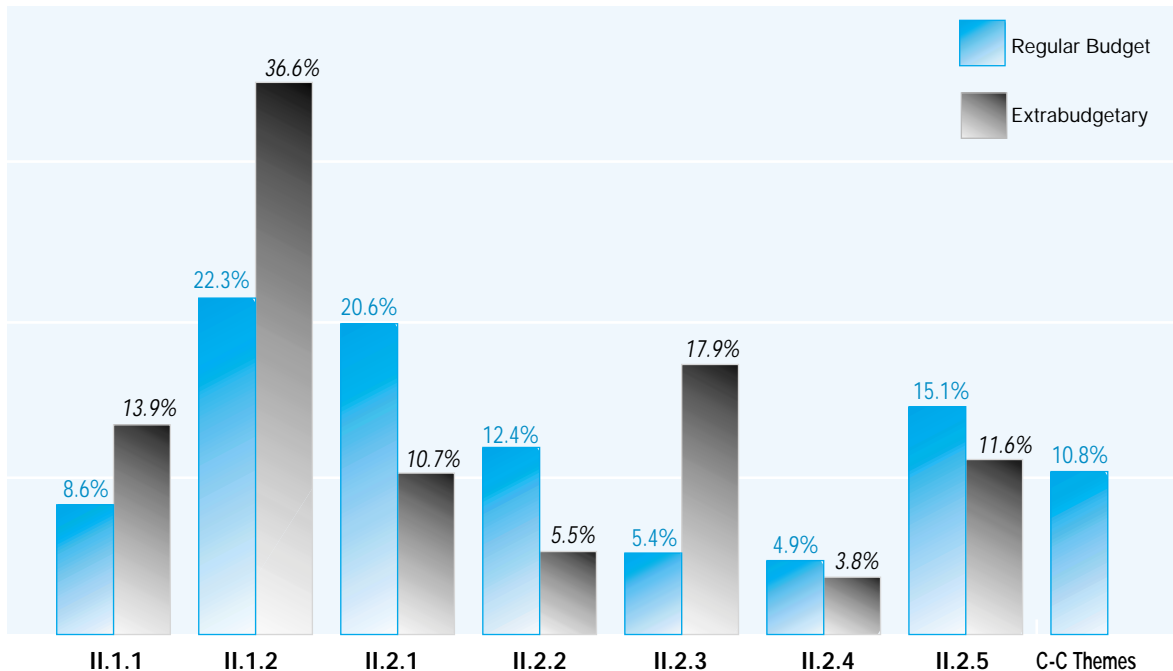


### DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RESOURCES



| Major Programme II  |   | Regular budget activities | Extra-budgetary resources |
|---|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
|   |   | \$                        | \$                        |
| <b>Programme II.1</b>   | <b>Science and technology: capacity-building and management</b>   |                           |                           |
| Subprogramme II.1.1   | Follow-up to the World Conference on Science: policy-making and science education   | 1 852 000                 | 7 800 000                 |
| Subprogramme II.1.2   | Science and technology capacity-building  | 4 793 300                 | 20 500 000                |
|   | <b>Total, Programme II.1</b>  | <b>6 645 300</b>          | <b>28 300 000</b>         |
| <b>Programme II.2</b>   | <b>Sciences, environment and sustainable development</b>  |                           |                           |
| Subprogramme II.2.1   | Water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges   | 4 427 200                 | 6 000 000                 |
| Subprogramme II.2.2   | Ecological sciences   | 2 672 100                 | 3 100 000                 |
| Subprogramme II.2.3   | Cooperation in earth sciences and natural hazards reduction   | 1 158 800                 | 10 000 000                |
| Subprogramme II.2.4   | Towards sustainable living in coastal regions and on small islands  | 1 046 700                 | 2 100 000                 |
| Subprogramme II.2.5   | UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission   | 3 243 900                 | 6 500 000                 |
|   | <b>Total, Programme II.2</b>  | <b>12 548 700</b>         | <b>27 700 000</b>         |
| <b>Projects relating to cross-cutting themes</b>              |   |                           |                           |
| ♦   | Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty  | 1 665 000                 | –                         |
| ♦   | The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society | 670 000                   | –                         |
|   | <b>Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes</b>   | <b>2 335 000</b>          | <b>–</b>                  |
| <b>31 C/5 Approved - Total activities, Major Programme II</b> |   | <b>21 529 000</b>         | <b>56 000 000</b>         |

### DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR AND EXTRABUDGETARY RESOURCES FOR ACTIVITIES





## Natural sciences

**02003** Addressing the challenge of sustainable development is perhaps one of the most daunting tasks of the twenty-first century. It will require deep-seated changes in our ways of thinking and acting. As identified by the World Conference on Science (WCS) (Budapest, Hungary, 26 June-1 July 1999), this shift has profound implications for science, from coping with increasing complexity, breaking down traditional disciplinary barriers, through designing policy-relevant research, to rethinking education at all levels and communicating scientific information to non-technical user groups. Most importantly, there needs to be a determined effort to reduce the presently widening gap between the scientific “haves” and the “have-nots”, as well as a much greater input of science into the policy-making process, in both qualitative and quantitative terms. One of the most pressing needs is to integrate and diffuse knowledge so that it can be applied to the solution of “real-world” problems.

**02004** Major Programme II pursues strategic objectives 4 to 6 contained in the Chapter “Sciences” of the Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 (31 C/4 Approved), as well as those pertaining to the two cross-cutting themes *Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty* and *The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society*.

**02005** In order to mount a coherent and collective response to the challenges posed by globalization, as well as opportunities offered by it, all the science programmes of UNESCO will align their efforts with the results of WCS, often in cooperation with the social sciences programmes, around the following four major planks:

- ◆ Contribution to the creation of a knowledge society and the building of national capacities in science and technology, by taking advantage of the opportunities provided by ICTs;
- ◆ Promotion and strengthening of global earth observing systems, geo-referenced databases and relevant indicators as key to an improved understanding, assessment, forecasting and enhanced management of environmental systems;
- ◆ Elaboration of integrated decision-support systems that assist policy-relevant and timely responses to complex environment and development problems;
- ◆ Formulation of methodologies for the prevention and resolution of conflicts over natural resources.

**02006** Water resources and their associated ecosystems are under great threat. For this reason the Director-General and the Executive Board have selected this area as principal priority for Major Programme II, with an increase in budgetary allocations of 30% over the 30 C/5 Approved. To provide appropriate knowledge bases for water security in the twenty-first century is a major challenge that also requires interdisciplinary cooperation among all programmes dealing with environment and development issues.

**02007** For their part, IHP and MAB will contribute to water security in the twenty-first century by promoting scientifically sound policy decisions for sustainable use of freshwater and their associated biodiversity resources and ecosystems.

**02008** The timeliness and urgency of addressing freshwater issues is now widely recognized; indeed, the United Nations General Assembly recently declared 2003 as the International Year of Freshwater, during the course of which a series of regional and global consultations will be held with a view to enhancing water-related awareness at various levels. As a highlight of the International Year of Freshwater, and as the central product of the United Nations system-wide World Water Assessment Programme, the first *World Water Development Report* will be launched in 2003, prepared by 23 agencies of the United Nations system under the leadership of UNESCO.

**02009** The plan of action of Major Programme II aims at the implementation of the programme resolutions adopted by the General Conference, the texts of which are reproduced at the beginning of the corresponding subprogrammes and of the Projects relating to cross-cutting themes anchored under this major programme (i.e. paragraphs 02110, 02120, 02210, 02220, 02230, 02240, 02250 and 02400), as well as of the resolutions cited hereunder:

- 16 Establishment of the UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education;
- 17 Establishment of the Regional Centre on Urban Water Management in Tehran, under the auspices of UNESCO;
- 18 Establishment of a Regional Centre for Training and Water Studies of Arid and Semi-arid Zones, Egypt, under the auspices of UNESCO;
- 19 Establishment of an International Centre for Synchrotron Light for Experimental Sciences and Applications in the Middle East (SESAME) under the auspices of UNESCO;
- 20 Proclamation of World Science Day for Peace and Development;
- 40 Sustainable development and the Johannesburg Summit 2002

the text of which appears in Volume 1 of the Records of the 31st session of the General Conference.

The plan of action also takes into account draft resolutions (DRs) relating to this major programme approved by the General Conference.

## Programme II.1

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 78-84 and 109-118

# Science and technology: capacity-building and management

02100

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Regular budget      |              |
| • Activities:       | \$6,645,300  |
| • Decentralization: | 37.6%        |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$28,300,000 |

Programme II.1 “Science and technology capacity-building and management” is devoted to a follow-up to the World Conference on Science (Budapest, 1999) with respect to the elaboration of national S&T policies and related legislation for promoting human resources and institutional development in science and technology in developing countries and countries in transition; strengthening science education (in collaboration with Major Programme I); improving university teaching, enhancing national research capacities and reinforcing regional and international cooperation in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, the biotechnologies and the engineering sciences. Emphasis will be placed on the integration of gender mainstreaming into all national S&T policies and programmes. Efforts to promote renewable energies will be pursued within the framework of the World Solar Programme.

### II.1.1 Follow-up to the World Conference on Science: policy-making and science education

0211

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Regular budget      |             |
| • Activities:       | \$1,852,000 |
| • Decentralization: | 10.5%       |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$7,800,000 |

02110

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

(a) to implement the following plan of action in order to:

- (i) ensure effective follow-up to the World Conference on Science (WCS) through the fostering of national, regional and international partnerships, with due attention to Africa and the LDCs, and the implementation of WCS recommendations through the activities of the entire natural sciences programme and relevant areas in other programmes, paying particular attention to the regional dimension of scientific development and the implementation of the recommendations concerning gender equality, and through the promotion of local and traditional knowledge systems;
- (ii) assist Member States in elaborating science and technology policies and plans and in implementing those strategies by forging national, regional and international partnerships, giving due consideration to the ethical aspects of science and technology, in cooperation with Major Programme III;

- (iii) assist Member States in improving the quality and relevance of science and technology education at all levels through a coherent, integrated programme of action;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,852,000 for programme costs, \$3,882,700 for staff costs and \$29,000 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

**Background.** The World Science Conference (WCS) provided a unique forum at which major stakeholders in the scientific endeavour discussed how science should be pursued – and supported – to better meet the expectations of society and the challenges posed by development. The General Conference at its 30th session committed UNESCO to address, through its programmes relating to science, the recommendations and expressions of intent embodied in the principal documents adopted by WCS, the *Declaration on Science and the Use of Scientific Knowledge (Declaration)* and the *Science Agenda: Framework for Action (Science Agenda)*. The 2000-2001 programme was reoriented accordingly, it being understood that a broader organizational response could be better mounted in the biennium that followed.

As requested in the Science Agenda, UNESCO is also acting as a clearing house for WCS follow-up, and a promoter of initiatives in international scientific partnership, notably in cooperation with the International Council for Science (ICSU).

WCS recommended that national policies be adopted that imply consistent and long-term support for science and technology in order to assure the strengthening of the human resource base and scientific infrastructure, the integration of science into the national culture, and the promotion of science education and technological innovation capacities, with due attention to ethical concerns. In response, UNESCO is positioning itself to exercise its leadership role, particularly in standard-setting, in the field of science, technology and innovation policy. The overall goal is to build expertise for managing science and technology for development, with an emphasis on the participation of women and young scientists in scientific and technological development.

**Strategy.** All the Organization's programmes in the natural sciences described below have been prepared in the framework of the WCS follow-up, with accent placed on scientific capacity-building, greater international partnership, networking, increased interdisciplinarity, equitable access to scientific careers for men and women, and the ethical dimensions of scientific research.

The follow-up, monitoring and clearing-house functions assigned to UNESCO will be rigorously pursued, in collaboration with ICSU, and every effort will be made to encourage Member States, other United Nations system agencies, intergovernmental and international non-governmental partner organizations, the scientific community and the private sector to cooperate in order to fulfil the commitments made in Budapest.

In the conduct of the scientific and technological endeavour, there is an increasing trend for governments to enter into partnerships with the private sector, academic institutions and non-governmental organizations. This calls for genuine collaboration between the partners in the innovation system to make sure that the overall S&T effort matches the national, regional and global challenges.

Driven by globalization and the shift to market-based economies, there is huge demand to build capacities for an accountable and transparent management of technical change. S&T systems will have to respond to this challenge. In the elaboration of national science, technology and innovation policies, young scientists will need to be fully involved as they are the national and international scientific community of tomorrow. Likewise, in line with the recommendations of the Rio, Beijing and Budapest Conferences, and with a view to promoting sustainable development, women and girls must be enabled to take full part in all aspects of science and technology and be integrated as active participants in the process of socio-economic transformation. UNESCO will further promote local and traditional knowledge systems.

Hence, the main line of action will pursue the following objectives: the development of human and national/subregional institutional capacities for the management of the application of S&T resources in socio-economic development and peace-building; the promotion of reforms of national/regional systems of science, technology and innovation through policy advice and technical assistance; the strengthening of university/industry/government partnerships; contribution to the reduction of poverty, especially among women, by facilitating their access to S&T education and technological innovations; support to the participation of young scientists in all aspects of S&T; and the fostering of international cooperation in the area of governance of S&T, particularly through networks and the development of S&T statistics and indicators.

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Strengthened capacity of Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental partners to respond to the recommendations of the World Conference on Science through the exchange of information on experiences and best practices, the publication of the *WCS Newsletter*, and the diffusion of an analytical report on WCS follow-up.
- ◆ Enhanced capacity-building in the natural sciences, improved access to scientific information and greater protection of the environment through the joint execution of over 50 cross-disciplinary activities under the terms of the UNESCO-ICSU Framework Agreement 2002-2007.
- ◆ Increased scientific research potential in developing countries through specific joint capacity-building programmes with the Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS) and ICSU.
- ◆ Improved national capacities to formulate S&T policies, management procedures and legislation through the development of guidelines (in close cooperation with SHS), provision of upstream advisory services, exchange of information, promotion of networking and the establishment of cooperation between parliamentary science and technology committees, in line with the findings of the WCS.
- ◆ Greater contribution of science to the alleviation of poverty through the elaboration of S&T plans and investment programmes in about 10 developing countries.
- ◆ Mobilization of the science community, governments, decision-makers, educational institutions and the media on the new challenges for science through the celebration of the World Science Day for Peace and Development.
- ◆ Strengthened equitable scientific capacity in Member States through promotion of access of women to S&T education and research, establishment of two new UNESCO Chairs in Asia, in Africa and the Arab States, support to existing networks of women scientists in Africa and the creation of international networks of women scientists and engineers.
- ◆ Effective participation of young scientists in the design of science policies through the development of forums of debate and dialogue among young scientists, decision-makers and educational institutions, as well as support to young scientist networks.

*Other activities will be carried out during the biennium subject to the availability of extrabudgetary financial resources, aimed at broader support for policy formulation in least developed countries and transition-economy countries, alliances between governments, industry and academia, and international cooperation in science legislation, including ethics.*

## Science education

The World Conference on Science called on governments, international organizations and other stakeholders to accord the highest priority to improving **science and technology education** at all levels and in both formal and informal settings. Joint action between the Education and Natural Sciences Sectors, in cooperation with relevant IGOs and NGOs, for the duration of the 30 C/5 has led to the first stages in the development of an integrated Plan of Action for Science and Technology Education; this will be further elaborated and implemented in the course of the 2002-2003 biennium, as also envisaged in paragraph 01213 under Major Programme I.

**Strategy.** The Natural Sciences Sector will build on and extend its activities related to the education and training of scientists in the basic and engineering sciences at the tertiary level, in order to pursue a coherent programme of science education, in close partnership with the Education Sector and regional and cluster offices, ICSU and international educational NGOs. Complementary action on the part of the two science sectors will help build the capacity of Member States for improving the quality, relevance and effectiveness of their national education programmes, using the ICTs wherever possible and focusing also on activities pertaining to the ethical aspects of science and technology. Emphasis will be placed on forging greater links between science education and research, and between the teaching of science at secondary and higher levels of education, on an improvement in the scientific content of courses, and on the exchange of resources and good practice. The promotion of public understanding of science and

scientific communication will complement activities carried out in the formal institutional settings. Activities will also be pursued to ensure a joint follow-up to the World Conference on Science and the World Conference on Higher Education.

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Improved scientific content of secondary education through the promotion of closer links with higher education institutions, greater in-service training and exchange of teaching resources, know-how and good practices.
- ◆ Strengthened secondary and higher education in science through the increased use of ICTs for the teaching and demonstration of science, and the development, through extrabudgetary funding, of virtual universities in several regions.
- ◆ More equitable S&T education through enhanced participation of girls and women.
- ◆ Broader access to scientific information through training in science communication, and the fostering of Internet-based networking and tools such as portals and virtual libraries, in partnership with IGOs, NGOs and bilateral and private sector funding sources.

## II.1.2 Science and technology capacity-building

0212

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Regular budget      |              |
| ● Activities:       | \$4,793,300  |
| ● Decentralization: | 48.1%        |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$20,500,000 |

02120

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

(a) to implement the following plan of action in order to:

- (i) help reinforce national and regional capacities in mathematics, physics, chemistry, and related interdisciplinary fields by strengthening cooperation with competent international and regional networks and centres, and national specialized scientific bodies and institutions, paying particular attention to developing countries;
- (ii) assist in the development of endogenous national and regional research capacities in the biological sciences and biotechnologies, in cooperation with competent non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations, networks and centres; contribute to the promotion of scientific research on AIDS, primarily to support access to treatment and the development of a vaccine, by helping researchers in countries that are the most affected by the epidemic;
- (iii) foster capacity-building in engineering science and technological research and their applications to developmental issues, including the culture of maintenance, in cooperation with relevant university networks and competent non-governmental engineering organizations;
- (iv) advocate and work for a full involvement of women and girls in all aspects of science and technology, benefitting the sustainable development of their countries;
- (v) promote the involvement of young people in science, paying special attention to the active role of young scientists in science policy design and decision-making;
- (vi) promote sustainable and renewable energies through the World Solar Programme 1996-2005, by fostering education, training and information activities geared to ensuring wider use of solar energy, especially in Africa, and by assisting Member States in developing and implementing projects on the use of renewable energies;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$4,793,300 for programme costs, \$10,174,600 for staff costs and \$75,100 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

## Main line of action 1. Capacity-building in mathematics, physics and chemistry

02121

|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Regular budget  |              |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 2,078,200 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$15,000,000 |

**Background.** UNESCO action in the implementation of programme activities in mathematics, physics and chemistry has always been focused on assisting Member States in training and research through cooperation with competent IGOs, NGOs, networks and centres. Special attention has been paid to developing countries and countries in transition.

**Strategy.** The advanced research training of scientists, and especially young scientists, as well as university and pre-university teaching staff in chemistry, mathematics and physical sciences will be pursued in strong collaboration with international specialized institutions, in particular the Trace Elements Institute for UNESCO, the International Centre for Pure and Applied Mathematics (ICPAM) and the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP).

Cooperation will be reinforced between UNESCO-associated centres and centres of excellence in basic science disciplines, chemical sciences and chemical education. Support will be given to the creation of an International Centre for Synchrotron Light for Experimental Sciences and Applications in the Middle East (SESAME) under the auspices of UNESCO. Subregional and international olympiads in basic science disciplines will be supported through the preparation of teaching materials. Special attention will be paid to water chemistry, trace elements in water, green chemistry, and courses on membrane electrochemistry.

New techniques will be encouraged to enhance practical laboratory work in basic science disciplines in developing countries and countries in transition, based on the experience gained in the previous biennium and reflecting new trends in education. New teaching materials on chemical education will be prepared, especially for the Africa region.

In cooperation with the international scientific unions of ICSU (IUPAC, IUPAP, IMU), UNESCO, including through all its regional science offices, will seek to reinforce the quality, effectiveness and relevance of training programmes and activities at all levels. As a concrete example, teaching packages on water are to be prepared in close cooperation with IUPAC and its committees.

Cross-disciplinarity between mathematics, physics and chemistry will be a priority during the biennium, and every effort will be made to forge stronger links between the regular programme and activities funded by extrabudgetary sources.

### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Enhanced capacity in theoretical physics and mathematics, and in various branches of chemistry, especially in water and green chemistry, through the training of 3,200 scientists and 600 specialists.
- ◆ Developing teaching capacities by facilitating training and retraining of more than 1,000 teaching staff (mostly from developing countries) through micro-science experiments and new didactical materials.
- ◆ Enhanced knowledge on water through the production of new teaching and learning materials.
- ◆ Access of researchers from developing countries to research and training facilities in developed countries broadened and collaboration between scientific communities strengthened.
- ◆ Collaboration between international organizations in basic sciences and networks expanded.
- ◆ In cooperation with US industry and professional organizations, donations of scientific books and journals, chemical reagents and small-scale equipment made to universities and laboratories in developing countries and countries in transition.
- ◆ Basic science knowledge in different regions enhanced, in collaboration with international, regional and subregional organizations.
- ◆ Upgrading of knowledge among youth by facilitating the training of 1,000 young students, through support to international, regional and subregional olympiads in basic science disciplines.

## Main line of action 2. Capacity-building in the biological sciences and biotechnologies

02122

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$1,755,100 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$3,500,000 |

**Background.** Rapid scientific advances in biochemistry, microbiology, molecular biology, genetics, the neurosciences and bio-information technology offer opportunities for revolutionizing human welfare programmes and improvements in the quality of life for all. Despite the availability of these knowledge-rich instruments, however, the global problems of food and water security and the advent of new and re-emerging infectious diseases hamper national development, especially in rural and small island communities and developing countries as a whole, and are a threat to peace. Forecasts for the coming two decades predict an intermix of life sciences and information technology, where increasingly biotechnological processes will be applied to improve the quality of human life, develop novel bio-industries, and further the protection of the environment. The lack of trained, professional human skills in the biosciences and the biotechnologies in the least developed countries and those in socio-economic transition will severely limit their participation in regional and international cooperation, aggravating their isolation and preventing them from being full partners in possible joint ventures aimed at self-sufficiency and self-reliance in sustainable development.

Over the last two years the activities carried out by UNESCO, particularly in cooperation with UNAIDS and with the World Foundation for AIDS Research and Prevention (Switzerland) (FMRPS), have shown that the Organization can make a useful contribution to the fight against AIDS through joint intersectoral action aimed at incorporating cultural, social and ethical values into prevention messages. Major Programme I sets out UNESCO's approach and activities in combating HIV/AIDS through preventive education, thus contributing to the global campaign of attaining the goal set by the United Nations Millennium Summit. In addition, the Organization will support countries that are most affected by the pandemic to improve their access to scientific knowledge on HIV/AIDS in order to strengthen national efforts aimed at securing treatment for all afflicted, and encourage the development of vaccines by promoting scientific research.

**Strategy.** UNESCO, through all its regional science offices, will provide regional and interregional opportunities for capacity-building through catalytic support to international centres and national institutions hosting UNESCO Chairs in plant and marine biotechnologies and networking in molecular biology and microbiology, and through seed support to longstanding partner NGOs, such as the International Cell and Brain Research Organizations (ICRO and IBRO), and IGOs, such as the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB).

In cooperation with National Commissions, regional NGOs, such as the African Association for Biological Nitrogen-Fixation (AABNF), and United Nations agencies like FAO and WHO, UNESCO will promote the application of best practices in the use of microbial germplasm, bio-informatics and genetic engineering in the aquatic, environmental and industrial biotechnologies, especially in small rural and island communities and countries in transition, to address issues of interdependence, novel agriculture, protection of the environment and poverty eradication.

UNESCO will continue to mobilize extrabudgetary resources through networking programmes in the biological sciences and biotechnologies, e.g. BAC, MIRCENs and MCBN in Africa, the Arab States, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean regions, interdisciplinary project development in the ecological sciences (SC/ECO) and bio-based recycling of wastewater resources in a vulnerable environment (SC/HYD and SC/CSI), and intersectoral cooperation in the fields of education, communication and culture for the purpose of contributing to capacity-building in counteracting poverty and in sustaining socio-economic development.

UNESCO will further encourage and promote scientific research on AIDS, aimed at enhancing access to treatment and the development of a vaccine, by helping researchers in countries severely affected by the epidemic. Particular attention will be given to ensuring activities at global, regional and country level with a view to developing a sustainable policy of prevention and scientific cooperation to reinforce local capacities in treatments and research.



**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Upgraded research skills of young researchers especially from developing countries, through the provision of access to high-level training programmes in modern biology, molecular biology and bioinformatics, and novel biotechnologies.
- ◆ Reinforced technical capacities of national institutions and strengthened interregional networks.
- ◆ Training opportunities provided to researchers in Africa through cooperation with FAO, WHO, and cost-sharing with professional molecular biology and biotechnological agencies, e.g. the International Union of Microbiological Societies (IUMS) and the American Society for Microbiology, the Molecular and Cell Biology Network (MCBN).
- ◆ Enhanced endogenous capacities at grass-roots level through the establishment of two UNESCO Chairs in the areas of marine biotechnology (Oman) and agro-industrial biotechnology and sustainable development (France).
- ◆ Reinforced national capacities in the utilization of microbial diversity and of plant, environmental and aquatic biotechnologies for sustainable development in cooperation with MAB, CSI, IHP and the Education and Culture Sectors.
- ◆ Enhanced implementation of UNESCO's HIV/AIDS strategy, i.e. upgraded AIDS prevention by providing educational material and training, through close cooperation with other agencies in the United Nations system in the framework of the UNAIDS programme, and in close collaboration with UNESCO's partners.

### Main line of action 3. Capacity-building in engineering sciences and technological research and their applications to developmental issues

02123

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 960,000  |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$2,000,000 |

**Background.** At the World Conference on Science the importance of engineering and technology was emphasized with particular reference to engineering education, advanced research and university-industry cooperation. The World Engineers' Convention in 2000 also underlined these priorities. In the previous biennium, the focus in the engineering programmes was on high-level training and education through the support of seminars and UNESCO Chairs. Advisory services were provided to Member States in support of their evaluation of engineering teaching and with a view to adapting technological innovations to their specific developmental needs including the promotion of environment-friendly technologies.

**Strategy.** The programme will place emphasis on activities aimed at capacity-building in technologies related to sustainable development and the sound management of the environment with the involvement of all UNESCO regional science offices. The goal will be to enhance the acquisition of expertise in technologies and their transfer to developing countries, favouring those related to clean production, water supply, urban transportation and the management of risks. Priority will be given to increasing developing countries' capabilities to conduct their own research and advanced training in engineering sciences and technological disciplines. In collaboration with the Education Sector, areas to be developed include engineering education programme evaluation, curricula development, innovative teaching methods, engineering accreditation and the promotion of women in engineering. Technology research applications and advanced training will be supported and university education in related disciplines will be improved to make such education relevant both to local needs and endogenous capabilities and to recognized technological innovations. In liaison with the Social and Human Sciences Sector, special attention will be paid to developing engineering codes of ethics and professional practices. Inputs will also be provided to the second World Engineers' Convention (Shanghai 2004) and to the Congress Megapolis for the Future (Paris, August 2002).

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Engineering curricula improved and awareness enhanced about the role of engineering teaching through the promotion of guidelines, with emphasis on the need to involve female and young students.
- ◆ Indicators on engineering and technology education and training developed in liaison with the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.
- ◆ Enhanced capacities in engineering through support to the development of teaching materials and teaching methods for engineering and technology, including manuals, videos, CD-ROMs, electronic media, distance teaching tools and virtual libraries and universities.
- ◆ Improved management of maintenance through training.
- ◆ University engineering programmes broadened to include environmentally sound and clean manufacturing and production technologies.
- ◆ Best practices in engineering and technology – with special emphasis on innovation for poverty reduction – compiled and disseminated/shared on- and off-line.

## Promoting sustainable and renewable energies through the World Solar Programme 1996-2005

UNESCO has continued to play an advocacy role in furthering renewable energy technologies as a tool for sustainable development in rural regions, particularly in developing countries. Advisory services were provided to Member States to develop sound energy policies. UNESCO's activities have further laid emphasis on the educational and training components of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 (WSP) as well as on fostering communication and information services and networks. Engineers, technicians and energy planners from more than 30 countries were trained in the installation, maintenance and promotion of solar energy systems. Brochures, textbooks, learning and teaching packages on renewable energy sources were prepared, disseminated and field-tested and the WSP website was further developed. UNESCO was associated with the organization of international and regional workshops which discussed strategies for large-scale use of renewable energy sources. At its fifty-fifth session the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution in support of WSP acknowledging UNESCO's renewable energy education programmes and calling for enhanced inter-agency cooperation in the implementation of WSP.

**Strategy.** In order to foster sustainable development, efforts will be made towards the development of competent human resources geared to promoting sustainable and renewable energies, energy diversification and efficiency, in order to improve living conditions in rural and remote areas, especially in developing countries, particularly for women. As a contribution to WSP and in follow-up of the ninth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development which had energy as one of its main topics, UNESCO will give priority to education, training and information programmes to facilitate large-scale use of renewable energy sources and technologies. Activities will aim at implementing the Global Renewable Energy Education and Training (GREET) Programme with particular emphasis on its African chapter. This will involve the design and implementation of training solar platforms, the elaboration, dissemination and testing of interdisciplinary learning materials and textbooks on renewable energies and the introduction of renewable energy education and training programmes at all education levels. Concurrently, efforts will be made to further the International Renewable Energy Information and Communication System (IREICS), including online and hard copy publications. ICTs will be used to offer databases and best practices on renewable energies and networking will be encouraged. Support will be given for the formulation of national renewable energy strategies, research and pilot projects aimed at selected developmental purposes (e.g. rural electrification, water supply).

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Enhanced knowledge about the use, maintenance and management of solar energy systems through the production and dissemination of updated educational materials and packages and organization of education and training activities on renewable energy development and management.
- ◆ Increased number of specialists and managers from developing countries and enhanced institutional capacities in renewable energies, especially in Africa.
- ◆ Development of online information on renewable energy including energy resource mapping, virtual libraries and data.
- ◆ Enhanced capacity in Member States, particularly least advanced countries, to formulate national strategies for the use of renewable energies, such as for purposes of decentralized rural electrification, micro-hydro and water supply.
- ◆ Heightened awareness of renewable energy use through the conduct of pilot projects, especially in Africa, focusing on solar facilities and solar villages.

## Programme II.2

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 78-81 and 89-108

# Sciences, environment and sustainable development

**02200**

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Regular budget      |              |
| • Activities:       | \$12,548,700 |
| • Decentralization: | 28.1%        |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$27,700,000 |

**02201**

UNESCO, like other institutions, is operating in an increasingly competitive environment in which financial resources are scarce. More than ever, there is need to adapt, reform and deliver results. The Organization will therefore promote its comparative advantages with respect to science in support of environment and sustainable development. These comparative advantages include:

- ◆ Leadership role within the United Nations system in both science and education for sustainable development, as inter-agency task manager for Chapters 35 and 36 of Agenda 21, and active involvement in the work of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development.
- ◆ Support to action plans of major United Nations conferences and post-Rio conventions with regard to science and education.
- ◆ Potential to create and apply linkages between science and policy-making.
- ◆ Broad range of science programmes promoting integrated approaches.
- ◆ Presence of natural alongside social sciences in UNESCO in the quest for sustainable development.

**02202**

Capitalizing on these advantages, the five environment and development-related programmes (IGCP, IHP, IOC, MAB and MOST) will work closely together through joint activities. The five undertakings will promote cooperative activities, including the development of joint projects in specific locations ranging from research and training to policy implementation. The Steering Group of the five Chairpersons of the five undertakings will guide the collaboration. Collaboration and coordination will be of particular importance for water resources and their supporting ecosystems as principal priority for Major Programme II particularly within the UNESCO-led World Water Assessment Programme. UNESCO will also encourage collaboration and synergies among the five intergovernmental and international scientific programmes and those of ICSU with a view to enhancing their contribution to sustainable development. Collaboration will also be reinforced to support the process of Rio+10 review and assessment leading to the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September 2002. As inter-agency task manager for the follow-up of the science and education chapters of Agenda 21 of UNCED, UNESCO will contribute to the strategies emanating from the Johannesburg Conference. Greater efforts will be made to ensure that the scientific outputs of these programmes and conferences are communicated effectively to decision-makers, educators, and non-specialists, with the five programmes cooperating increasingly with UNESCO's education programmes.

**02203**

The concept and value of integrated development and management of vital resources and the environment is to be demonstrated in the case of the principal priority of the Natural Sciences Sector. In a unique, joint main line of action, the two intergovernmental programmes IHP and MAB will develop together the scientific basis for an integrated approach to the sustainable use of land and water.

## II.2.1 Water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges

0221

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Regular budget      |             |
| ● Activities:       | \$4,427,200 |
| ● Decentralization: | 33.1%       |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$6,000,000 |

02210

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

(a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:

- (i) fulfil the biennial objectives set for the principal priority of the Natural Sciences Sector, *water resources and ecosystems*, in the framework of the sixth phase of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), by investigating jointly with the other scientific programmes and sectors of UNESCO the means of minimizing threats to vulnerable water resource systems, including emergency situations, taking into account the social challenges and interactions, and developing integrated catchment or watershed approaches to land and water management which emphasize sustainability and security;
- (ii) improve the understanding of the physical and geo-biochemical processes that affect water resource systems; strengthen the research networks in the field, in cooperation with Member States, regional bodies, field offices and other partners; develop improved techniques, indicators and databases for water resource assessment at different scales; formulate policy recommendations for water resource management; and provide leadership in the implementation of the United Nations system-wide World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP);
- (iii) develop an enhanced understanding of vulnerabilities and causes of water conflicts, and develop cooperative approaches and tools to assist in preventing or reducing them through successful water resource management.

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$4,427,200 for programme costs, \$4,194,500 for staff costs and \$69,500 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

### Main line of action 1. Water resources and related ecosystems: assessments and sustainable management at different scales

02211

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$2,300,000 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$3,000,000 |

**Background.** Imperfect knowledge of water resource processes, misuse of water and poor management practices in different regions of the world have critically compounded the water resource problems that need to be overcome for the sustained well-being of human society and of ecosystems. The need for a more people-oriented and integrated approach to water management and development has been increasingly recognized in the past two decades. The urgent need for a comprehensive assessment of the world's freshwater has also been emphasized. The United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development urged a collective United Nations initiative to this effect, which was subsequently endorsed by the Ministerial Conference at The Hague in March 2000. Led by UNESCO, the United Nations system-wide World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) was then launched, which aims to present consolidated assessments of world water resources and the impact on them by human needs and demands, as well as by factors

caused by global change. River systems and the underlying aquifers need to be analysed in their entirety, including natural and human-induced processes at various scales in space and time in order to develop appropriate water management practices.

**Strategy.** The International Hydrological Programme (IHP) will develop the scientific knowledge base for freshwater assessments, including WWAP, and design approaches that minimize risks to vulnerable water resource systems and contribute to the attainment of international development goals. The World Water Development Report (WWDR) as a main product of WWAP will pay particular attention to sustainable development. Cooperation with Member States, other United Nations system agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners, and contributions of UNESCO's field offices, will be a key feature of this effort particularly as a contribution to the International Year of Freshwater 2003. UNESCO will actively contribute to enhanced United Nations system-wide cooperation and coordination in the area of freshwater resources. The strategy will also include joint action with other international scientific endeavours of UNESCO (MAB, IGCP, IOC, MOST and CSI) and intra- and intersectoral cooperation. The principles adopted by and included in the international conventions on combating desertification and on wetlands will serve as important orientation points. The cross-cutting initiatives FRIEND (Flow Regimes for International Experimental and Network Data) and HELP (Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy) will provide transdisciplinary platforms for launching integrated efforts, and will contribute to the study of physical and social processes and to the formulation of management approaches and policy-relevant recommendations. More effective strategies will be sought for the reduction of water-related social vulnerability and for the improvement of management at the river basin scale. To this end, an impact assessment of extreme events and proposed mitigation schemes, the enhancement of modelling capabilities of processes at the interfaces of the hydrologic cycle, and a comprehensive assessment of human-watershed-aquifer interaction will be undertaken. Specific attention will be given to the hydrological impacts of climatic change. The use of isotope methodologies and trace elements in water for better water resource management will be investigated, in close cooperation with IAEA.

#### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Improvement in integrated management and the status of the assessment of the world water resources by enhancing the information, developing improved methodologies as well as contributing to the publication of the first *World Water Development Report*.
- ◆ Enhanced techniques of assessing water-related stress under various socio-economic conditions through the development of a set of global indicators and the testing of their application in selected river basins.
- ◆ Improvement in the management of water resources in urban areas, regional river basins and aquifers through the establishment of various water resources assessment and capacity-building centres.
- ◆ Contribution to policy-relevant management approaches that incorporate physical and social dimensions by launching HELP integrated pilot studies of hydrology, water resources policy and management launched in several river basins.
- ◆ Formulation of strategies for water resources management in emergencies.

## Main line of action 2. Water interactions and security

02212

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 727,200  |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$2,000,000 |

**Background.** The term "Water security for the 21st Century", as expressed by the Declaration of the Ministerial Conference associated with the Second World Water Forum (The Hague, March 2000), entails a concept of security that ranges from extreme natural events to conflicts over water among competing water uses and users. Climate change and its consequences escalate the conflict potential. Unless a balance is achieved at global, regional basin and local scales, the sustainability of both human civilizations and

that of the supporting ecosystems may be affected. Such issues acquire an important social dimension, calling for new ethical approaches, the participation of all stakeholders in decision-making, a proper valuation of the resource “water” and awareness-raising among the public at large. The formulation of pertinent principles and their application need to be anchored in a sustainability-centred water policy that provides for interaction at policy-making levels and between disciplines of the natural and social sciences and technology.

**Strategy.** UNESCO will seek to strengthen the knowledge base and disseminate information and knowledge through research and Water Education and Training (WET) activities. The improved knowledge base will be created through a four-pronged disciplinary approach, namely past lessons learnt, legal means, negotiation tools and systems analyses methods and their synergies in solving water resources management problems. Technical and scientific aspects will be analysed in their interaction with various governance models, including participating processes in both water sharing and disaster alleviation. Ethical aspects of water resources management will be addressed jointly with COMEST and SHS. GOUTTE (Global Organization of Universities for Teaching, Training and Ethics) of Water network will be launched. ICT will be used to facilitate and promote interactions and networking among people and communities and for knowledge dissemination and sharing. Priority will be given to higher and continuing professional education and to activities targeting “training of trainers”. New mechanisms will be put in place to encourage the participation of young scientists in water-related programmes. The UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education in Delft, The Netherlands, will serve as a hub for world-wide networking for water-related human capacity-building and water studies. The institute will conduct this important task in close collaboration with the international and regional IHP centres in Panama, Kuala-Lumpur, Beijing, Tehran and Cairo, which are established under the auspices of UNESCO to address water resources management in specialized areas such as the humid tropics, sedimentation, urban zones and arid regions.

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Enhanced equitable and harmonious sharing of water resources through the promotion of knowledge and management of these resources and the incorporation of water resources security issues, conflicts resolution tools, ethical guidelines and policies into water-related university curricula.
- ◆ Improved sustainable water resources management through the development of ethical principles.
- ◆ Strengthened capacities of water resources administration in developing countries through use of ICTs.
- ◆ Improved dissemination of knowledge of water resources management by establishing new, and strengthening existing, water educational networks.

## Joint IHP/MAB

### Main line of action 3. Land-water interactions: towards sustainable management

02213

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$1,400,000 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$1,000,000 |

**Background.** Population growth, unsustainable land use and increased pressure on biodiversity have resulted in a degrading environment and exacerbated social and economic disparities. Diversion and use by human populations of ever larger amounts of water from rivers, lakes and groundwater reduce the availability of “ecological water” – water needed by ecological systems to maintain biodiversity, ecological processes and evolutionary capacity. With population growth and increased pressure on natural systems, large regions of the world are now subject to water-related problems brought about by escalating human activities. There is therefore a need to develop coupled water and land and biodiversity management strategies for ecological, social and economic sustainability covering larger regions. In an integrated approach combining natural and human-induced processes, wise land and water management are imperative for poverty alleviation

and human and ecological security. This joint main line of action combines the resources and expertise of the IHP and MAB programmes to address these issues.

**Strategy.** Using the ecohydrology approach, methodologies will be developed to reduce the vulnerability of hydro- and related ecosystems and to improve the efficiency and sustainability of water management. Specific attention will be given to the relationship between water and biodiversity as well as landform and hydrological systems, so as to gain a better understanding of the processes of the water cycle at different scales. Research will focus on ecosystems that have differential distributions of water in space and time – (e.g. arid and semi-arid ecosystems, using an integrated approach to combat desertification, tropical swamp forests, montane cloud forests) – and thus pose different problems for human development. To understand and restore degraded ecosystems, comparative studies will be undertaken of the ecological and socio-economic dynamics.

The efficient use of energy/water interactions and the applicability of novel technologies for urban drainage and sanitation and for wastewater recycling, such as bio-remediation, will be examined. Suitable urban and peri-urban water management strategies, institutional frameworks and participatory processes will be explored in the context of poverty alleviation. The critical interrelation between water, land and tourism will also be explored.

River basins and component ecosystems, including the underlying aquifers, will be analysed in their whole complexity. MAB national networks will engage in cooperative activities with IHP national networks in an effort to capture the dynamics of selected river basins. Research to underpin integrated coastal area management will be undertaken through inter-programme cooperation.

#### **Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Expanded knowledge base for the sustainable management of water resources through strengthened research and capacity-building networks, with emphasis on developing countries and on critical climatic settings.
- ◆ Enhanced methodology for the application of the ecohydrology approach to critical water resources issues.
- ◆ Increased capacity for modelling water-based systems with differential distribution of water in space and time by applying hydro-informatics tools.
- ◆ Enlarged capacity for facing urban water issues at the international and regional scales through the strengthening of networks and regional centres for research, capacity-building and knowledge dissemination.
- ◆ Improved knowledge base, especially for developing countries, for policy-makers and urban planners on appropriate urban water and related ecosystems management strategies and applicable new technologies.
- ◆ Adoption and implementation of the Ecosystem Approach for integrated management in selected river basins.
- ◆ Enhanced research and management capacity for degraded terrestrial and inland water ecosystems, especially in developing countries.
- ◆ Innovative institutional arrangements developed for managing hydrological and related systems, and applied in biosphere reserves, world heritage sites and Ramsar wetlands of international importance.



## II.2.2 Ecological sciences

0222

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Regular budget      |             |
| ● Activities:       | \$2,672,100 |
| ● Decentralization: | 48.1%       |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$3,100,000 |

02220

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

- (a) to implement, in particular through the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme, the corresponding plan of action in order to:
- (i) enable Member States to apply the ecosystem approach for the integrated management of land, water and biodiversity, and promote conservation and sustainable use and consumption in an equitable manner, using the World Network of Biosphere Reserves as pilot sites;
  - (ii) build institutional and personal capacities for promoting the sustainable use of land, water and biodiversity to improve human-environment interactions, in particular through environmental education, in cooperation with Major Programme I;
  - (iii) enhance the scientific basis for an integrated approach to conservation and sustainable management of land, water and biodiversity, including through inter-programme collaboration;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose the sum of \$2,672,100 for programme costs, \$2,322,000 for staff costs and \$41,900 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

### Main line of action 1. Biosphere reserves: the ecosystem approach in action

02221

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$1,344,000 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$1,600,000 |

**Background.** In the framework of the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme, biosphere reserves (almost 400 sites in nearly 100 countries) put into practice the ecosystem approach: a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and biodiversity that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way, with the full involvement of local people. The approach was adopted by the Convention on Biological Diversity Conference of the Parties in 2000.

The 16th MAB ICC has identified new priorities to be implemented during the present biennium, based on the outcome of the Seville+5 meeting held in 2000. These include techniques for improving the institutional arrangements for zoning and managing biosphere reserves, and developing quality economies based on local resources. Results from the programme evaluation in 2001 will also guide programme development during the biennium.

**Strategy.** Using the World Network of Biosphere Reserves, the MAB programme will promote a new approach to conservation and sustainable use through:

- ▶ promoting adaptive management,
- ▶ creating partnerships between all sectors of society, and
- ▶ developing an integrated approach to land, freshwater and marine ecosystems.

Biosphere reserves promote cooperation with respect to shared resources, including water and biodiversity, by providing an instrument for joint management, also of transborder ecosystems. In developing countries, biosphere reserves can help in poverty eradication, by promoting sustainable living and livelihoods.

The main objective will be to provide strategic, science-based advice on the implementation of the ecosystem approach, by using and expanding the WNBR. Much of this activity will be carried out through the regional and thematic biosphere reserve networks, using regional and cluster offices. Linkages will be developed through joint activities with secretariats of the environmental conventions, including on environmental education. Ecotourism will be promoted in partnership with the World Tourism Organization and UNEP.

Assistance will be provided to Member States to improve the functioning of their biosphere reserves through a periodic review process, and for the establishment of new biosphere reserves and Transborder Biosphere Reserves. Finally two major international events during the biennium will call for substantive contributions:

- ▶ *World Conference on Sustainable Development* (Johannesburg, 2002)
- ▶ the decadal *World Parks Congress* (Durban, 2003).

#### **Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Established biosphere reserves as the key implementation mechanism of the ecosystem approach.
- ◆ Development of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves, including establishment of new transborder sites.
- ◆ Greater recourse to biosphere reserves in monitoring global change, through the BRIM initiative.
- ◆ Improved understanding of the importance of biodiversity including the economic, cultural and social values of ecosystem goods and services.
- ◆ Awareness about mountain biosphere reserves increased, especially during the International Year of Mountains (2002).
- ◆ Ecotourism and other sustainable use activities promoted, including through the development of policy guidelines.
- ◆ Networking and knowledge-sharing mechanisms between biosphere reserves established through use of ICTs.

#### **These results will be achieved through:**

- ▶ Promoting/encouraging periodic review by support to local or national/regional workshops on the periodic review process, and follow-up to recommendations on periodic review.
- ▶ Supporting development of new regional networks in the Indian Ocean, Caribbean and Pacific regions, thus responding to the request of small islands States.
- ▶ Raising awareness with selected Member States that are not yet part of the network and support establishment of new biosphere reserves through expert missions and/or workshops.
- ▶ Dissemination of transborder biosphere reserves recommendations. Support for local workshops to prepare joint nomination in areas already identified for possible TBR.
- ▶ Improving management of biosphere reserves, linking with the ecosystem approach. Developing a study on management structures in biosphere reserves to produce guidelines linking biosphere reserves and the ecosystem approach.
- ▶ Ensuring a special focus on ecotourism and montane activities during 2002, through workshops and publications.
- ▶ Participating and contributing to the *World Summit on Sustainable Development* (Johannesburg, 2002), and the decadal *World Parks Congress* (Durban, 2003).

## Main line of action 2. Capacity-building in ecosystem science and management

02222

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$1,328,100 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$1,500,000 |

**Background.** Capacity-building, at institutional and individual levels, is a key contributor to improving human-environment interactions as well as to alleviating poverty. Securing the participation of local communities in conserving and managing ecosystems and ensuring good ecological stewardship remains a central tenet of MAB. In these contexts, the complexity of ecosystem conservation and the sustainable management and use of natural resources must be addressed through collaboration with scientific partner programmes of UNESCO, the ICSU global change community, biodiversity-related conventions and their secretariats, and United Nations partners in ecosystem management, including UNU.

**Strategy.** A global knowledge network will be developed linking research and training institutions in developing and developed countries. This network will focus on issues of human use of natural resources in an ecosystem context, including urban ecosystems and tropical forests. Special attention will be paid to the role of women as community ecological stewards, and to the role of local and indigenous knowledge systems.

The network will also address ethical questions relevant to biodiversity science and policy, in cooperation with the SHS Sector. Cultural and spiritual attitudes to biodiversity management (e.g. natural sacred sites) will be taken into account and a special focus will be on developing an integrated science base for biodiversity, in partnership with DIVERSITAS. This will also include the South-South Cooperation programme in partnership with UNU, TWAS, UNAMAZ and national governments. Further work on research for sustainability of mangrove systems will be undertaken with UNU and others.

Measures to reinforce national capacities for ecosystem research will include competitive grants for young scientists (MAB Young Scientists Research Awards), consolidation of training programmes delivered through regional and cluster offices, ad hoc training workshops, development of the Ecotechnie Chairs network, completion of the global initiative on biodiversity education, and the development of environmental education kits to help combat desertification. Capturing the imagination of youth as tomorrow's ecological stewards will be a major theme.

### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Improved capacity among Member States on biodiversity education.
- ◆ Enhanced support for young biodiversity scientists.
- ◆ Regional centres of excellence in ecosystem studies promoted.
- ◆ Wider use of traditional forms of learning and knowledge in natural resource management, resulting in policy guidelines on integrating traditional and indigenous knowledge systems with modern science.
- ◆ Improved understanding of the role for urban ecology in sustainable development.
- ◆ An integrated approach to biodiversity science promoted.
- ◆ Enhanced capacity in Member States for the development and promulgation of integrated approaches to ecosystem management.

### These results will be achieved through:

- ▶ The CBD-UNESCO initiative on biodiversity education being formally launched and educational materials on combating land degradation and on environmental management of drylands and mountains prepared and distributed.
- ▶ MAB Young Scientists Research Awards increased to 30, and mechanisms for wider participation of young people in the scheme, especially at national and regional levels initiated.
- ▶ ERAIFT consolidated as a regional centre of excellence in West Africa, and the concept developed further.
- ▶ Roster of international experts developed to undertake studies on urban ecology and urban-rural interactions.

- ▶ An integrated approach to biodiversity science developed and promoted through DIVERSITAS in partnership with ICSU, SCOPE, IUBS and IUMS.
- ▶ Development, with SCOPE, of a scientific approach to emerging ecosystems and recombinant ecology.
- ▶ Training of specialists in integrated approaches to ecosystem management supported in part through linkage of the Ecotechnie Chairs network and outreach activities of UNU.

## II.2.3 Cooperation in earth sciences and natural hazards reduction

0223

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Regular budget      |              |
| ● Activities:       | \$ 1,158,800 |
| ● Decentralization: | 34.9%        |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$10,000,000 |

02230

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
- (i) improve international cooperation and capacity-building in the earth sciences aimed at wise geo-environmental management, including of hydrogeological processes, through the International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP), including the enhanced use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) such as remote sensing, geo-information systems (GIS), and through cooperative capacity-building projects and training courses, and by promoting respect for the geological heritage through education and popularization activities concerning the earth sciences;
  - (ii) further strengthen activities to increase human security with respect to geologically induced natural hazards in the framework of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), laying emphasis on public awareness-raising and knowledge-building.
  - (iii) promote the establishment of a satellite-based environmental data collection and analysis system for the mitigation of climate-related natural disasters in African countries.
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,158,800 for programme costs, \$4,488,800 for staff costs and \$18,200 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

### Main line of action 1. International cooperation in earth sciences

02231

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 898,000  |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$7,500,000 |

**Background.** The International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP) is the global instrument of UNESCO in implementing activities in earth sciences. IGCP projects aim at serving geoscientific needs and focus on practical problems such as increasing demand for mineral resources, groundwater and energy. Thus far, some 320 IGCP projects have been carried out, ranging from the interpretation of geodynamic processes and palaeo-ecosystems and the search for natural resources to investigations of global warming.

Another focus of the earth sciences is to contribute to the modernization of earth science institutions for a better assessment and management of natural resources and for more effective dissemination of geological information to decision-makers in developing countries. Geological surveys will be assisted through improved use of ICTs, including space technology.

**Strategy.** IGCP will continue to act as catalyst for the improvement of international cooperation in the geosciences and will contribute geoscientific data, criteria and norms for a wise management of the earth's crust. In cooperation with the other scientific programmes of UNESCO, it will initiate research activities aimed at monitoring, describing and understanding the dynamic processes of the earth's crust and its history, and make this knowledge widely available to enhance the sustainable management of the environment, mineral and groundwater resources.

Data produced by geological surveys will be translated into information for decision-makers in the framework of the PANGIS (Pan-African Network for a Geological Information System) and SANGIS (Southeast Asian Network for a Geological Information System) projects through the use of ICTs and space technology (in line with the recommendations of UNISPACE-III, July 1999 and in the framework of the GARS (Geological Applications of Remote Sensing) programme). Partnerships will be pursued with United Nations agencies, space agencies and the private sector. Joint initiatives on the introduction of material derived from space into school curricula will be launched.

The capacity of Member States will be strengthened through international training courses at postgraduate levels incorporating the most recent scientific developments and responding to demands of Member States. The programme comprises regular postgraduate training courses, ad hoc postgraduate seminars and roving courses. Efforts will be made to improve the public understanding of geological landscapes and their value for a better quality of life. The standardization and harmonization of earth science information will be enhanced through the publication of continental and intercontinental geological maps as tools for education and information on the structure of the earth and its mineral resources.

#### **Results expected at the end of the biennium**

##### *International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP)*

- ◆ Knowledge about the earth's crust processes increased through multidisciplinary and multinational projects related to global groundwater assessment, palaeo-ecosystem analysis (climate change, desertification), geo-environmental management, geohazard studies on mountains (landslides) and coastal regions (tsunamis, in cooperation with IOC), as well as the investigation of the dynamics, origin and genesis of the earth's crust.
- ◆ Transfer of geo-information improved, a geological Internet-based sub-portal created, and international cooperation between geoscientists from developed and developing countries intensified.
- ◆ Management of the earth's surface improved through geoscientific baseline data provided on global changes related to interactions between the geo-, hydro- and biosphere.
- ◆ Support for young scientists enhanced through the establishment of an "IGCP Young Geoscientist Project Award" for outstanding projects in earth sciences research.

##### *Information and communication technologies in the earth sciences*

- ◆ Data exchange capabilities of geological surveys in Africa strengthened through the transformation of the Pan-African Network of Geological Information Systems (PANGIS) into a virtual network.
- ◆ Infrastructure of geological surveys in Southeast Asia improved in the framework of the Southeast Asian Network for a Geological Information System (SANGIS) project.
- ◆ Methodologies improved for geological resource assessment in Africa, volcanic hazard mapping in Asia and landslide monitoring in Latin America through research and training using remote sensing technology in the framework of GARS and of the Global Observing Systems (G3OS/IGOS).
- ◆ Methodology improved for studies on internationally shared groundwater aquifers and on the geological parameters affecting desertification in the Arab region using remote sensing technology in cooperation with IHP and MAB.
- ◆ Awareness raised among students at secondary level of the different applications of space technology in the framework of a "Space Education Project" (SEP) in cooperation with space agencies, schools, United Nations specialized agencies and space-related NGOs, industries and associations.

*Training and capacity-building in earth sciences*

- ◆ Teaching and research capacities of universities and research centres in earth sciences strengthened through training courses and workshops.
- ◆ Cooperative links strengthened between governmental and private scientific institutions, universities and research centres.
- ◆ Public understanding of geological heritage and sustainable development of geological landscapes improved through the promotion of geological parks and development of partnerships.

## Main line of action 2. Natural disaster preparedness and prevention

02232

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 260,800  |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$2,500,000 |

**Background.** Natural disasters exact an increasing toll, notably through landslides, flooding and earthquakes (including their secondary effects). Increased preparedness in, and understanding by, societies can help mitigate the effects. Rapid population growth, uncontrolled urbanization, environmental degradation and global climate change are contributing to the severity of natural disasters, particularly in developing countries. IDNDR represented the first concerted international initiative to help reduce losses from natural hazards. UNESCO has been a major actor in IDNDR and its successor body, the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR).

To develop prevention and mitigation practices and to build links between political and scientific communities remain critical. The understanding of the natural processes, their causes, effects and subsequent dangers must be advanced, information must be shared and the mismatch between risk and preparation must be reduced. Engineering, natural resource management, education, and socially responsible cost-effective measures can help to contain losses from natural disasters, as well as technological and other man-made disasters.

**Strategy.** UNESCO's action will aim at helping to reducing the vulnerability of societies to natural disasters by fostering disaster preparedness and prevention. This involves strengthening international, regional, and national activities and measures that can bolster hazard, risk and disaster prevention capabilities and efforts. The strategy will aim at all segments of society (scientists, politicians, local communities, etc.). Specific types of hazards will be addressed separately, notably earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and flooding. Landslides often are a secondary hazard requiring a multi-pronged approach.

UNESCO will also promote the launching of an International Initiative on Seismic Risk Reduction which will provide for the creation of an International Task Force dedicated to earthquake response action. It is hoped that this initiative can be enlarged to encompass all natural hazards.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs (ICSU, notably IAVCEI and IASPEI under IUGG) and the private sector in disaster mitigation efforts (e.g. the IUGS/UNESCO International Initiative on Landslides) will be an important component of the overall strategy.

### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Strengthened efforts to reduce societal vulnerability to natural disasters through workshops, training courses and "network" collaboration, especially regarding the technical and scientific aspects of natural disaster mitigation, by pertinent projects carried out in Asia, Central and Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Mediterranean through extrabudgetary funds.
- ◆ Enhanced knowledge to assist in earthquake risk reduction through re-enforcement of regional and worldwide exchange of seismic data.
- ◆ Strengthened response to natural disasters through the better coordination of post-disaster/earthquake response teams.

- ◆ Enhanced information exchange on disaster reduction through regional studies, with emphasis on hazards of a geological nature.
- ◆ Societal mechanisms strengthened to enhance disaster preparedness, reduce risks and cope with impact of disasters.

## II.2.4 Towards sustainable living in coastal regions and on small islands

0224

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Regular budget      |             |
| ● Activities:       | \$1,046,700 |
| ● Decentralization: | 35.5%       |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$2,100,000 |

02240

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order:
- (i) to promote sustainable development in coastal regions and for small islands through an integrated approach involving the five intergovernmental scientific programmes and all sectors, in particular by evaluating, sharing and applying wise practices through intersectoral field projects, associated UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Networks and a multilingual virtual forum; and
  - (ii) to ensure effective contribution to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, in general, and of “Barbados+5” in particular;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,046,700 for programme costs, \$1,265,800 for staff costs and \$16,400 for Headquarters indirect programme costs.

### **Main line of action 1. Enhancing sustainable living in coastal regions and on small islands: mainstreaming integrated approaches and intersectoral cooperation**

02241

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 680,000  |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$1,600,000 |

**Background.** Three mutually reinforcing modalities are at the core of the Coastal Regions and Small Islands platform (CSI): intersectoral field projects, interdisciplinary university UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs and cross-cutting virtual fora on wise coastal practices. Through these modalities, wise practices are formulated and field-tested at the local level; reviewed and disseminated through university Chairs/twinning arrangements at local and regional levels; critiqued and transformed into normative action at the global level through the “Wise Coastal Practices for Sustainable Human Development” Virtual Forum (WiCoP).

**Strategy.** CSI will focus on the equitable and integrated management of coastal resources, as well as the growing competition and conflict over their use. To further enhance local empowerment and participation, attention will also be paid to strengthening synergies between science and local and indigenous knowledge.

The issue of water and society will be addressed, including through intersectoral field projects and associated university UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs in coastal regions and small islands. Joint action will be undertaken on key issues such as urban water management, flood control, saltwater intrusion and their socio-economic and cultural dynamics. Additional actions will focus upon ecosystem services, particularly as they relate to the cross-cutting theme of poverty eradication. Field projects are being pursued that will help empower local and indigenous communities to participate in sustainable development processes, enhancing coastal and small island biodiversity conservation. Coastal urbanization in the Mediterranean and Africa, natural disaster reduction in the eastern Caribbean islands and tourism impact in the Asia-Pacific region will receive special attention.

#### **Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Equitable and integrated (sustainable) management of coastal and small island resources improved through the development of conceptual frameworks and interlinked field projects for sustainable coastal and small island living and the development and trial implementation of a set of wise practices, guidelines and principles, including elements of an ethical code of practice for equitable sharing of resources.
- ◆ Information and knowledge-sharing enhanced and capacity of small islands and coastal regions strengthened to improve sustainable living in these areas through the redesign and use of the WiCoP Virtual Network and by the consolidation of the university UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Network to coordinate intersectoral support for field projects and training of students.

## **Main line of action 2. Advance actions on priority areas of Small Island Developing States and effective contribution to implementing Barbados+5 and other multilateral agreements and action plans**

02242

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Regular budget  |           |
| ● Activities:   | \$366,700 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$500,000 |

**Background.** UNESCO, including its 38 SIDS members, is invited “to enhance actions to address the six priority problem areas of the Barbados Programme of Action for SIDS, through the relevant activities of all programme sectors and through intersectoral pilot projects and UNESCO Chairs concerning ‘wise practices’ for sustainable island living”. The six priority problem areas are: (a) adapting to climate change and rising sea levels, which may submerge low-lying island nations; (b) improving preparedness for, and recovery from, natural and environmental disasters; (c) preventing worsening shortages of freshwater as demand grows; (d) protecting coastal ecosystems and coral reefs from pollution and over-fishing; (e) developing solar and renewable energy to lessen dependence on expensive imported oil; and (f) managing tourism growth to protect the environment and cultural integrity.

**Strategy.** The strategy is to coordinate an effective UNESCO contribution to the United Nations system-wide implementation of the Barbados Action Plan and the preparation of inputs for Barbados+10 (2004). This process, supported by ICTs, will seek the participation of all societal sectors, highlight the comparative advantage of the Organization as a result of its intersectorality, and demonstrate the particular benefit of this approach to SIDS. The strategy aims at strengthened awareness and collaborative action to address the priority problem areas identified at Barbados+5, with particular attention to least developed SIDS.



**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Capacity in sustainable development for small islands strengthened by increasing awareness and transferring environmentally sound technology through field projects and by improving knowledge and information sharing through the exchange of experience and professional expertise and the linking of project activities.

## II.2.5 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

0225

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Regular budget      |             |
| ● Activities:       | \$3,243,900 |
| ● Decentralization: | – %         |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$6,500,000 |

02250

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

(a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:

- (i) improve scientific knowledge and understanding of oceanic and coastal processes with a view to assisting Member States in the design and implementation of sustainable policies for the ocean and coastal zones, through the organization and coordination of major scientific programmes, responding to the mandate of UNCLOS, UNCED/Agenda 21, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity and the relevant regional conventions, and by reinforcing the capacity of developing countries, particularly by targeting the sub-Saharan Africa in the framework of the African Process and related programmes in the development of scientific mechanisms for an ecosystem approach;
- (ii) organize the collection of ocean and coastal observations, the modelling and the production of forecasts needed for the management and sustainable development of the open and coastal oceans, particularly by implementing the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) and its related pilot projects and regional components, and by increasing the capacities and participation and full involvement of developing countries;
- (iii) further developing the International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange (IODE) system through the establishment of new national oceanographic data and information exchange facilities, the creation of needed capacities, particularly in developing countries, and the provision of access by a wide community of users to current ocean data and information in accordance with the existing United Nations conventions and UNESCO's approach to data and information;
- (iv) to intensify the follow-up to the Pan-African Conference on Sustainable Integrated Coastal Management (PACSICOM);

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$3,243,900 for programme costs, and \$3,709,300 for staff costs and \$50,800 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

## Main line of action 1. Reducing scientific uncertainties about coastal and global ocean processes in the context of marine ecosystems

02251

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$1,090,500 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$3,000,000 |

**Background.** IOC has been addressing, through its Ocean Science Programme, critical scientific uncertainties in relation to the management and sustainable use of the marine environment and the ocean's role in global change by facilitating, promoting and coordinating appropriate research and related capacity-building activities.

New perspectives in marine environmental protection require new integrated approaches in research as well as management. An interdisciplinary science approach involving the understanding of coupled chemical, biological, physical, global and coastal ocean processes in the ecosystem context is now essential. The major challenge is the development of scientific mechanisms for an ecosystem approach to the management of marine and coastal environments, including fisheries. As an integral part of this challenge, there is an urgent need to develop robust, useful indicators of the health of ocean ecosystems.

**Strategy.** The Ocean Science Programme will be developed further to address global interdisciplinary science issues and to provide specifically an enlarged knowledge base on the response of ocean ecosystems to human-induced and natural changes in the chemical and physical environment, including those induced by climate change and variability.

The IOC Ocean Science Programme will: (i) participate in and co-sponsor global programmes that address a wide spectrum of scientific issues related to the ecosystem approach to the management of marine and coastal environments; (b) investigate specific scientific issues that require in-depth study by convening study groups, panels and small ad hoc groups that are sponsored either jointly with the existing or emerging global programmes or initially by IOC alone; (c) ensure that all of its activities are pertinent to regional concerns and involve participation of scientists from developing nations; (e) further strive that all its activities respond to the scientific needs of the international global and regional conventions and programmes; and (f) globally disseminate the scientific knowledge base thus developed through reports, publications, symposia, Internet-based websites, workshops and training activities. In the framework of the Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) programme and other IOC programmes addressing coastal issues (such as harmful algal blooms (HABs) and Coral Reef Monitoring), intersectoral projects will be developed in the area of water resources in coastal regions, integrated river basins management, the use of ICAM approaches to coastal biosphere reserves, and the development of coastal urban pilot projects, together with IHP, MAB, CSI and MOST. In the follow-up to PACSICOM, the IOC will participate in the Preparatory Committee for the Donors Conference agreed by African States from which a portfolio of projects from African Member States is expected to be submitted to the Donors Conference in 2002. IOC will further strengthen marine data management in Africa, including repatriation of relevant environmental data from Northern archives, through the ODINAFRICA II programme for which US \$2.5 million has been secured in extrabudgetary funding.

### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Gaps and weak links identified in the present carbon cycle observation system, and scientific solutions for filling of these gaps developed.
- ◆ Comprehensive review and scientific framework for the use of environmental indices produced, helping to hindcast/nowcast and forecast changes in the availability and distribution of pelagic fish in selected areas.
- ◆ A scientific network related to small pelagic fishes and climate change established as well as a system to facilitate the transfer of information, tools and knowledge to developing regions through training workshops.

- ◆ Molecular, cellular, physiological, and community indicators of coral bleaching developed, able to detect early stress signals; analysis completed of mechanisms by which coral reefs adapt and acclimatize to global environmental change.
- ◆ Understanding improved of the factors regulating the dynamics of HABs in the context of physical and chemical forcing, ecosystem dynamics and human influences.
- ◆ Methods improved for groundwater discharge assessments to evaluate the water/salt balance in coastal zones.
- ◆ A set of scientifically based tools and techniques developed for Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM).
- ◆ Management capabilities of Member States increased through studies of human communities and ecosystem interactions, in coastal areas, and in particular in coastal urban environments.
- ◆ Global synthesis published on coupled physical-biological-chemical-sedimentary-ecosystem dynamical processes in the coastal oceans.
- ◆ Marine data management in Africa strengthened, including repatriation of relevant environmental data from Northern archives through the ODINAFRICA II programme.

**Main line of action 2. To further develop, within the Global Ocean and Global Climate Observing Systems (GOOS and GCOS), the monitoring and forecasting capabilities needed for the management and sustainable development of the open and coastal ocean**

02252

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$1,309,400 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$2,500,000 |

**Background.** The IOC, leading a partnership with WMO, UNEP and ICSU, began implementing GOOS in 1998. GOOS is part of an Integrated Global Observing Strategy (IGOS), with the space agencies of the world as partners. GOOS has an open ocean subsystem to improve weather and climate forecasting, and a coastal one to provide information needed to manage and restore healthy coastal ecosystems and living resources; forecast and mitigate the effects of natural hazards; enable safer and more cost-effective marine operations; and protect public health. The open ocean one is the ocean component of GCOS, which is co-sponsored by IOC, UNEP and FAO and led by WMO. GOOS produces data and information meeting the needs of many users. It has subsystems for observations, data communications and management, and modelling and applications. The growing observation network comprises remote-sensing from satellites; coastal instruments including tide gauges; buoys, drifters and other platforms; ships of opportunity (including commercial ferries); and long time series records of variability. The initial GOOS incorporates existing operational elements. It is growing by developing pre-operational pilot projects to demonstrate utility and cost-effectiveness; building capacity for developing countries; stimulating enabling research; and interacting with users to determine the most useful products. Much of the application of GOOS will take place through the new Joint WMO/IOC Technical Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology (JCOMM).

**Strategy.** The strategy includes the implementation of pilot projects to demonstrate and validate the GOOS concept; the involvement of more developing countries in the implementation of GOOS; a better ability of regional groups to participate in and benefit from GOOS; an expanded implementation by incorporating national activities and solicitation of increased extrabudgetary support. In the context of natural disaster prevention, a special effort will be made to develop intersectoral activities relating to prevention of ocean-induced hazards affecting coastal communities, through investment in El Niño forecasting and the reinforcement of tsunami warning systems.

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ The Global Ocean Data Assimilation Experiment (GODAE), and the Argo expanded project to use profiling floats for a first-time global collection of upper ocean thermal and salinity data, through projects in all oceans.
- ◆ Implementation of an ocean carbon observing system.
- ◆ Publication of the integrated coastal GOOS design to guide Member States in GOOS implementation.
- ◆ Expansion of GOOS by incorporating appropriate parts of national observing systems.
- ◆ Expanded access to and application of remote-sensing technology as a contribution to building the capacity of developing countries to participate in and benefit from GOOS.
- ◆ Fully tested GODAE models ready to assimilate Argo data between 2003-2005.
- ◆ A functioning set of coastal GOOS pilot demonstrator projects.
- ◆ Effective functioning of JCOMM in support of GOOS goals.
- ◆ Expansion of GOOS by national contributions.
- ◆ Effective functioning of the newly formed regional GOOS bodies.
- ◆ Creation of an initial GOOS for the Indian Ocean.

**Main line of action 3. To further develop and strengthen the IODE (International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange) system as a global mechanism to ensure open and full access to ocean data and management of relevant information for all**

02253

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 844,000  |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$1,000,000 |

**Background.** The IOC's International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange (IODE) was established in 1961 to enhance marine research, exploitation and development by facilitating the exchange of oceanographic data and information between participating Member States and by meeting the needs of users for data and information products. Over the past 40 years the IODE system has developed into a worldwide network of over 60 Designated National Agencies, National Oceanographic Data Centres, Responsible National Oceanographic Data Centres and ICSU's World Data Centres. This network has been able to collect, control the quality of, and archive millions of ocean observations, and has provided services for its users in the Member States.

**Strategy.** In recent years new technologies have evolved that will enable the data centres to offer better, more comprehensive and faster services and products to its growing user communities. The application of these technologies to oceanographic data and information management requires the development of sophisticated new applications and standards. Whereas IOC has provided substantial support, through its TEMA component of IODE, to assist developing countries in the establishment of national oceanographic data and information exchange facilities, the "digital divide" between developing and developed countries requires a rapid response by the IODE programme to ensure developing countries can actively and fully participate in the evolving knowledge society. IODE will help establish, maintain and strengthen cooperation with ocean research and monitoring programmes to ensure that data and information needs of these communities are met. This will also involve collaboration with operational oceanography programmes such as GOOS and the Joint WMO-IOC Technical Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology (JCOMM). Global data and information heritage will also be safeguarded by ensuring a continuous archival and availability of these data and information.

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Contribution by IODE to the development of a marine XML as a standard for Internet-based data interchange.
- ◆ Contribution by IODE to the development of a global directory system (MEDI) for databases, data catalogues and data inventories for a broad user community, including IOC programmes, such as GOOS and related activities within other global and regional programmes.
- ◆ Development of comprehensive “Ocean Data and Information Network” (ODIN) projects in developing regions to assist developing countries with the establishment of national ocean data and information facilities, to provide access by developing countries to up-to-date ocean data and information, and to foster the full and active participation of developing countries in the Internet-based society.
- ◆ Strengthened cooperation by IODE with ocean research and monitoring communities and contribution to open access to ocean data and information at all levels of society.
- ◆ Implementation of national and regional GODAR (Global Oceanographic Data Archaeology and Rescue) projects for the rescuing of endangered ocean data sets.
- ◆ Services in data collection, analysis and exchange in the field of ocean mapping expanded.

## Projects relating to cross-cutting themes

0240

Regular budget

- Activities: \$2,335,000
- Decentralization: 78.3%

02400

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General to

- (a) implement the corresponding plan of action to execute to completion the projects relating to the two cross-cutting themes *Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty* and *The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society*;
- (b) develop criteria for the evaluation and monitoring of the implementation, as well as for the impact assessment of projects pertaining to the eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty;
- (c) ensure intersectoral cooperation within UNESCO and coordination with other United Nations agencies and funds in order to enhance consistency and the learning process in the execution of approved projects;
- (d) allocate for this purpose an amount of \$2,335,000 for programme costs.

02401

The projects listed hereunder and their corresponding budgetary allocations have been anchored under Major Programme II in view of their main thematic subject and orientation pertaining to natural sciences. These projects were conceived on an intersectoral and interdisciplinary basis by teams involving at least three sectors and/or field offices for each project. Special arrangements will be made for the administration of these projects. Their substantive activities will be planned and implemented jointly by members of the respective intersectoral teams. A summary of all projects relating to the two cross-cutting themes is provided at the end of Part II.A (paragraph 07001). Significant efforts are being made to seek extrabudgetary resources from potential donors in order to maximize the impact of these projects.

### ◆ Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty

02410

Regular budget

- Activities: \$1,665,000
- Decentralization: 78.5%

#### Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems (LINKS) in a global society

02411

Regular budget

- Activities: \$500,000

**Objectives.** To promote recognition of local and indigenous knowledge systems – sophisticated sets of understandings, interpretations and meanings possessed by communities with long histories of interaction with the natural environment – as a powerful resource for combating marginalization and impoverishment; to develop through intersectoral pilot projects local knowledge resource bases and to conduct research on critical issues such as women as knowledge bearers, and synergies between science and local knowledge in natural resource conservation; to revitalize the transmission of local and indigenous knowledge by strengthening the dialogue between elders and youth, including through the use of ICTs; to inform efforts to develop normative tools for intangible heritage protection by assessing customary rules and practices governing knowledge access.

**Expected results.** Indigenous knowledge mobilized in partnership with local communities and scientists for the sustainable use and equitable governance of natural resources; field projects and research to sustain/revitalize local knowledge transmission within communities strengthened, including through the use of ICTs; critical reflection and dialogue catalysed between decision-makers, scientists and local communities on the need to promote and protect local knowledge; local capacities enhanced to build synergies between endogenous and exogenous knowledge in combating economic, social and cultural impoverishment.

## Reduction of natural disaster in Asia and the Caribbean

02412

Regular budget  
 ● Activities: \$375,000

**Objectives.** To promote the development and application of wise disaster reduction practices in particularly vulnerable zones inhabited by poor populations, by (i) improving preventive action and disaster preparedness through the use of scientific knowledge and technical know-how in compiling illustrative case studies; (ii) enhancing preparedness of decision-makers and community leaders through elaboration, dissemination, testing of information and training materials on prevention and measures to reduce potential damage from disasters; (iii) emphasizing the networking of cities and neighbourhoods; and (iv) favouring the use of integrated communication and information systems.

**Expected results.** Disaster scenarios and risk mitigation strategies, including networking of cities, developed; guidelines for the design of disaster-resistant buildings and for the protection of educational and cultural sites compiled; user-friendly training materials and information kits for local authorities, architects, land and city planners, education professionals, the media and decision-makers compiled and distributed; an integrated system for ICT use for disaster prevention, warning and relief developed and its application tested through pilot projects.

## Building community capacities to ensure local development sustainability

02413

Regular budget  
 ● Activities: \$150,000

**Objectives.** To contribute to poverty eradication by building local capacities to foster and sustain local development initiatives; applying the principle of solidarity and employing a participatory approach, (i) to provide training facilities for future community agents for sustainable development; (ii) to develop a solid communication strategy, using, in particular, the UNESCO PLANET SOCIETY Internet Exchange Market of Resources to promote the development projects, include them in networking processes and thereby contribute to their sustainability; to propose an operational and replicable methodology for strengthening the process from project implementation to local development sustainability.

**Expected results.** A training system with appropriate methodologies and tools set up in Central Asia; ICT-based training modules and pedagogical tools aimed at strengthening technical and institutional capacities developed; a network of operational community agents established for local development trained in the management of development initiatives; youth networks established; guidelines and a methodology elaborated and disseminated for application in other zones and regions.

## Mining and sustainable development in Latin America

02414

Regular budget  
 ● Activities: \$295,000

**Objectives.** Through properly managed artisanal and small-scale mining in Latin America, to serve as an effective catalyst for sustainable economic and social development at the local level, involving often vulnerable and poor social groups; to protect fragile ecosystems with diverse cultural and biological reserves; in partnership with the IDRC/Mining Policy Research Initiative, to contribute to poverty alleviation by (i) supporting training and capacity-building for key stakeholders, (ii) facilitating their access to knowledge and information by using ICT; (iii) increasing management capabilities for addressing environmental, technological, economic and social challenges of sustainable local development.

**Expected results.** Communities better informed and empowered and increasingly participating in decisions about land use and mining activities; better distribution of economic and social benefits at the local level achieved; networks of regional institutions and stakeholders for information sharing established; set of specific indicators for small-scale mining, poverty alleviation and sustainable development defined.

## The UNISOL-TAPE alliance against poverty

02415

Regular budget  
 ● Activities: \$345,000

**Objectives.** To combine science and technology (TAPE = Technology and Poverty Eradication) and research in social and human sciences (UNISOL = Universities in Solidarity with the Disadvantaged) with a view to mobilizing key partners of UNESCO, such as universities, students, teachers, academic networks and non-governmental organizations, for work with disadvantaged communities; to focus on interdisciplinary training, technology transfer and public policy education; to promote and consolidate joint ventures, especially with other United Nations agencies, regional organizations and international finance institutions, drawing upon sectoral policies/competencies (such as the WHO-UNESCO's UNISOL project) so as to establish a knowledge base of experience, practices, assistance and partnerships with disadvantaged groups.

**Expected results.** University outreach programmes, training and participatory research developed with a view to improving the access of the poor to health, education and employment services; networking and strategic partnerships established, especially with UNFPA, ILO, FAO, Habitat, the UNESCO Chairs/UNITWIN Networks, the intergovernmental scientific programmes MOST, IHP, and scientific NGOs networks; strategies and policies on technology development formulated, including on technology choice, adaptation, innovation and transfer.



◆ **The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society**

02420

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Regular budget      |           |
| ● Activities:       | \$670,000 |
| ● Decentralization: | 77.8%     |

**Small islands' voice 2004**

02421

|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| Regular budget |           |
| ● Activities:  | \$375,000 |

**Objectives.** To ensure that the views of civil society on environment and development issues become an effective catalyst for on-the-ground activities in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and to provide a reference basis for other parts of the world; to initiate a continued dialogue at the grass-roots level, supported by existing media and disseminated nationally and regionally through Internet-based discussion forums and thus to provide a circular flow of information up to and beyond 2004; to combine training and capacity-building with regular evaluations so as to ensure sustainability of the project; to apply partnerships with UNESCO National Commissions in targeted SIDS in the Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Pacific.

**Expected results.** Increased awareness and understanding about environment and development issues in small islands and worldwide; local participatory communication modes developed for increased access to information, sharing of experience and production of knowledge; training in communication skills, e.g. radio programme, design supported; the creation of a dozen community radio stations initiated or enhanced; dozens of Internet connections established or improved in civil society centres and organizations; Internet-based discussion forums established at national, regional and interregional levels, focusing on young people.

**Virtual laboratory for draining lakes in Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia**

02422

|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| Regular budget |           |
| ● Activities:  | \$295,000 |

**Objectives.** To establish a virtual laboratory enabling researchers on large draining lakes or interior seas, – such as the Dead Sea, the Aral Sea and Lake Chad – to share data, information and experience and to work together with other laboratories in Europe on similar problems and research; (i) to establish and develop information and communication services and collaborative work facilities for scientists; and (ii) to train and develop human resources in charge of operating, maintaining and developing the virtual laboratory network.

**Expected results.** Virtual system set up and networking process between the teams of researchers in the three regions completed; specific and selected research themes identified and developed; technical and managerial staff and researchers trained; information data and research results exchanged and shared; strategies and policy framework developed on a comparative basis.

## *Cooperation with extrabudgetary funding sources*

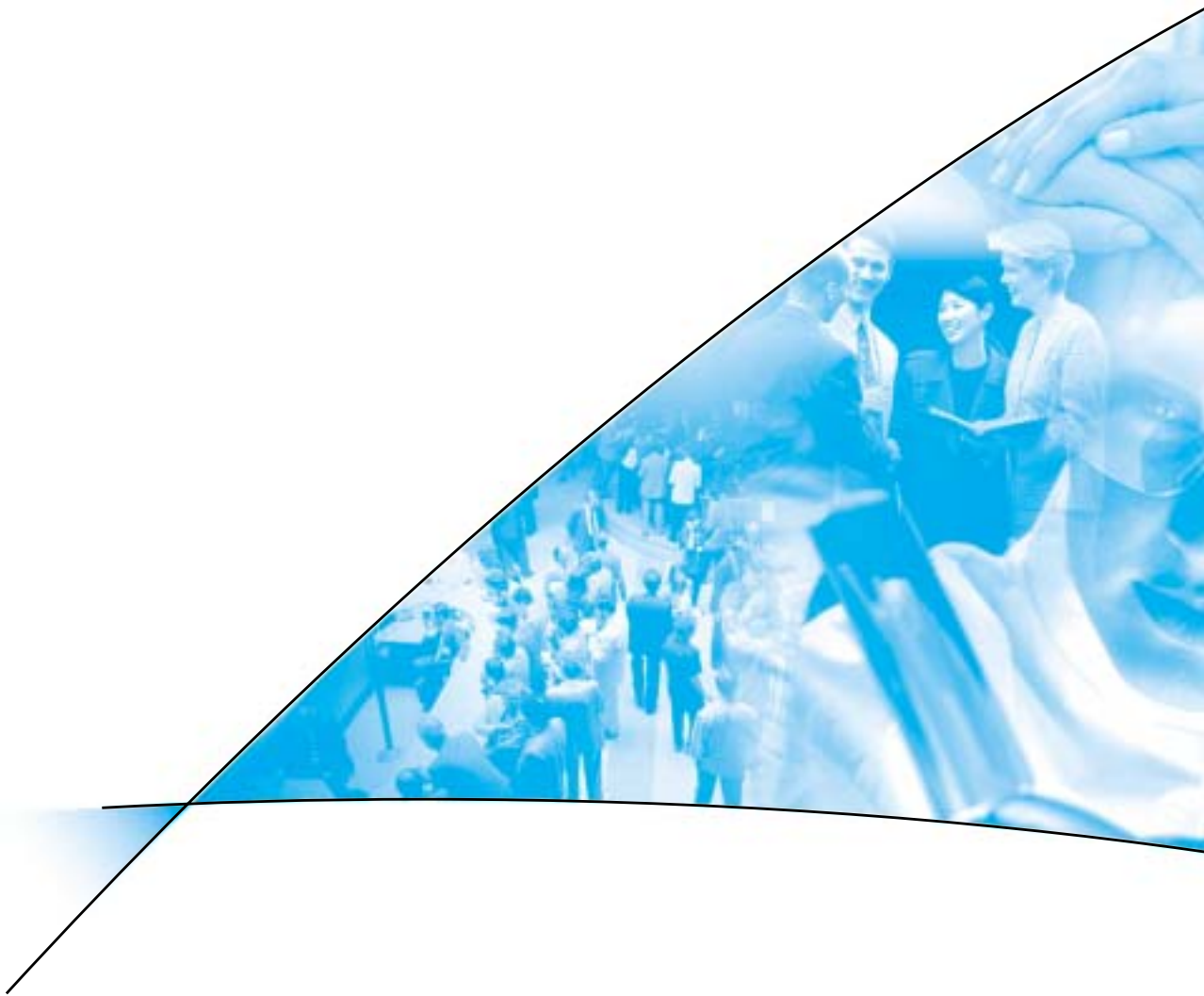
- 02501** Under Major Programme II, including the cross-cutting projects, efforts will be deployed to strengthen existing cooperation with multilateral and bilateral donors and creating new partnerships with a view to mobilizing extrabudgetary funds for the new priorities of the Organization in the area of **water and supporting ecosystems**, capacity-building in science and technology policy and science education.
- 02502** Priority will be given to interdisciplinary programmes and projects covering areas such as freshwater assessment, water resources management with emphasis on protection of groundwater resources at risk in arid and semi-arid zones, integrated ecosystem management, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources, particularly in Africa and the humid tropics. Efforts will be pursued to secure additional funds for integrated projects aimed at the management of threatened water bodies (e.g. the Caspian Sea, the Aral Sea, the Dead Sea and Lake Chad) and river basins (e.g. the Nile, Niger, Mekong and Tumen).
- 02503** Particular attention will be given to mobilizing funds for major programmes for **capacity-building in science and technology** based on sharing of knowledge and best practices through the use of information and communication technologies; to this end, particular attention will be given to strengthening UNESCO's cooperation with the European Union.
- 02504** The existing cooperation with the multilateral funding institutions such as the African Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, etc., will be strengthened to ensure an efficient follow-up to the World Conference on Science; emphasis will be put on formulating the appropriate national **science and technology policies** and the implementation of programmes and projects aimed at the use of science and technology for development. Interdisciplinary programmes aimed for poverty alleviation with particular thrust on women will also be developed.
- 02505** Funds will also be sought for activities aiming at strengthening national capacities in basic engineering and environmental education and research. Cooperation with funding sources will be strengthened to secure funding for UNESCO's environmental programmes.
- 02506** At the national level, UNESCO will actively collaborate with institutions such as UNDP in "upstream" activities such as: policy review and formulation, sectoral and multi-sectoral studies, design of investment programmes and projects. Cooperation will also be intensified with scientific institutions and other specialized intergovernmental organizations in formulating national science and technology policies and development programmes and projects.
- 02507** In implementing the above strategy, priority will be given to Africa, the least developed countries and the Pacific.



United Nations Educational,  
Scientific and Cultural Organization

# Major Programme III

## *Social and human sciences*



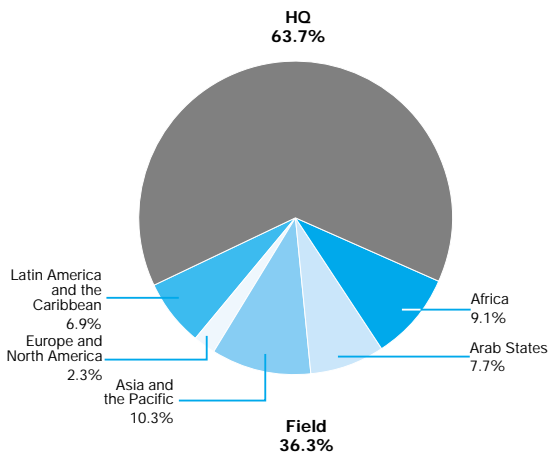
# MAJOR PROGRAMME III

## Social and human sciences

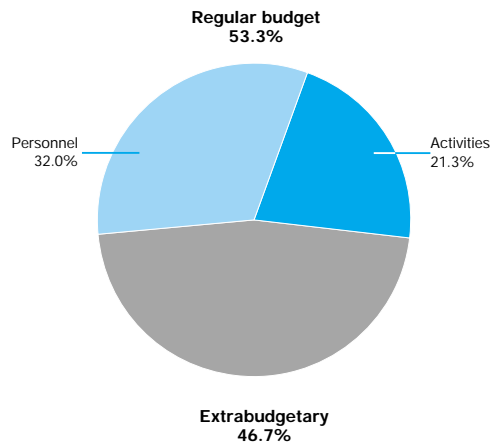
03001

|                     | Regular budget |            |                                   | Total<br>Appropriation<br>2002-2003 | Extra-<br>budgetary<br>resources<br>2002-2003 |
|---------------------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
|                     | Programme      |            |                                   |                                     |   |
|                     | Personnel      | Activities | HQ indirect<br>programme<br>costs |                                     |   |
|                     | \$             | \$         | \$                                | \$                                  | \$  |
| Major Programme III | 17 155 600     | 11 228 400 | 198 200                           | 28 582 200                          | 25 000 000                                    |

### DECENTRALIZATION OF ACTIVITIES

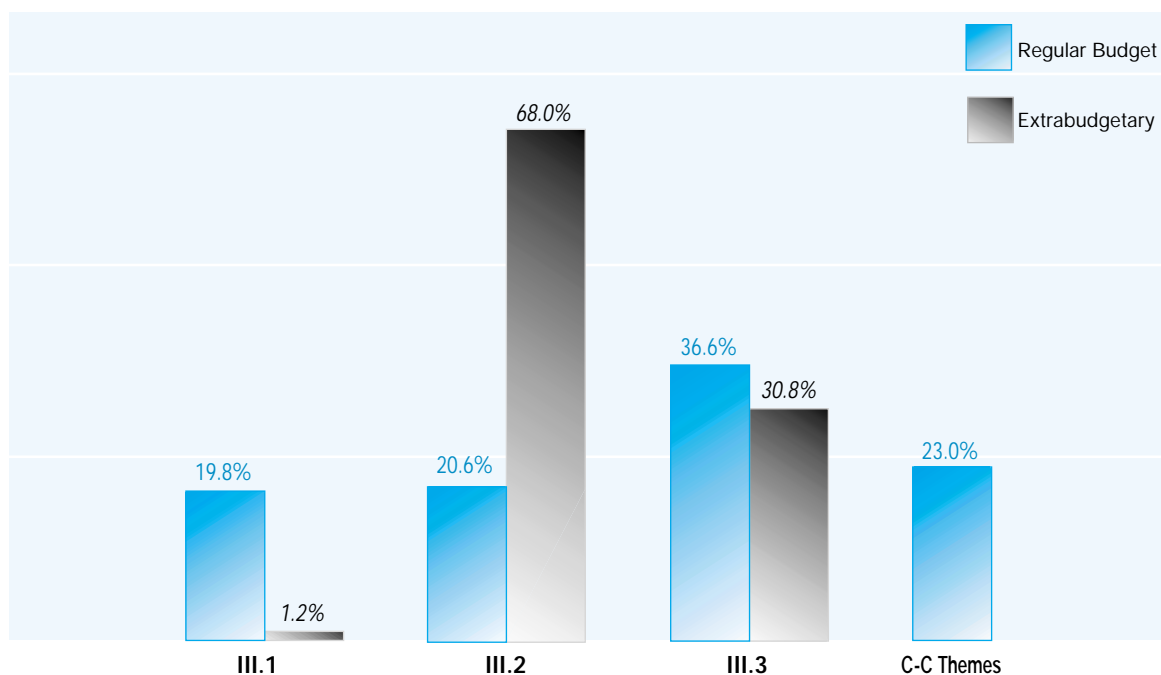


### DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RESOURCES



| Major Programme III  |  | Regular budget activities | Extra-budgetary resources |
|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|
|  |  | \$                        | \$                        |
| Programme III.1  | Ethics of science and technology   | 2 225 300                 | 300 000                   |
| Programme III.2  | Promotion of human rights, peace and democratic principles   | 2 315 100                 | 17 000 000                |
| Programme III.3  | Improvement of policies relating to social transformations and promotion of anticipation and prospective studies | 4 108 000                 | 7 700 000                 |
| <b>Projects relating to cross-cutting themes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty</li> <li>◆ The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society</li> </ul> |  | 1 785 000                 | –                         |
| Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes   |  | 795 000                   | –                         |
|  |  | 2 580 000                 | –                         |
| <b>31 C/5 Approved - Total activities, Major Programme III</b>   |  | <b>11 228 400</b>         | <b>25 000 000</b>         |

### DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR AND EXTRABUDGETARY RESOURCES FOR ACTIVITIES



## Social and human sciences

**03003** The social and human sciences, philosophy and future-oriented activities have a key role in UNESCO's functions as a laboratory of ideas, in innovatory policy-making and as an intellectual and ethical watch, since the concepts, methodologies and analytical tools of these disciplines can help forge the link between thought and action, knowledge and policies. As such, in addition to their own fields of application, they will contribute to promoting interdisciplinarity and intersectorality among all the major programmes of document 31 C/5. The activities under Major Programme III are structured according to two main dimensions: firstly, the ethical and standard-setting dimension, and secondly, that of research, policy-making, action in the field and future-oriented activities, the latter being required to play a key role in preparing the UNESCO World Report.

**03004** Major Programme III, pursues strategic objectives 4 to 6 contained in the Chapter "Sciences" of the Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 (31 C/4 Approved), as well as those pertaining to the two cross-cutting themes *Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty* and *The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society*.

**03005** The principal priority – the ethics of science and technology, which benefits from an increase in budgetary allocations of 50% over those provided in document 30 C/5 – and one of the other priorities – human rights – fall essentially within the first dimension, while the other two priorities – social transformations and future-oriented activities – correspond in particular to the second.

**03006** Under each of the three programmes of Major Programme III there are activities aimed at applying the concepts and methods of the social and human sciences, philosophy and future-oriented activities to major challenges of today, and activities concerning the scientific, vocational and infrastructure issues linked to those disciplines. To that end, the Major Programme supports international cooperation in partnership with professional NGOs and university networks. This structuring of Major Programme III stems from the Organization's mandate, unique in the United Nations system, of contributing to the development of the social and human sciences and philosophy in the world.

**03007** The Social and Human Sciences Sector, together with other programmes, will ensure the Organization's participation in the follow-up to the major international conferences, in particular those of Budapest on science, Rio on sustainable development, Copenhagen on social development and Istanbul on cities.

**03008** The sector has been assigned the lead intellectual and conceptual responsibility for the cross-cutting theme *Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty*, which is being implemented through a series of intersectoral projects which have been chosen through a competitive process within the Secretariat (see also paragraph 07001 and the Introduction by the Director-General). In this field, the Social and Human Sciences Sector, in cooperation with the Bureau of Strategic Planning,

will provide training activities, help develop expertise within the Secretariat and follow up the work carried out so as to enhance the effectiveness and impact of the Organization's action.

**03009** The plan of action of Major Programme III aims at the implementation of the programme resolutions adopted by the General Conference, the texts of which are reproduced at the beginning of the corresponding subprogrammes and of the Projects relating to cross-cutting themes anchored under this major programme (i.e. paragraphs 03100, 03200, 03300 and 03400), as well as of the resolutions cited hereunder:

- 22 Bioethics Programme: priorities and prospects
- 40 Sustainable development and the Johannesburg Summit 2002

the text of which appears in Volume 1 of the Records of the 31st session of the General Conference.

The plan of action also takes into account draft resolutions (DRs) relating to this major programme approved by the General Conference.

## Programme III.1

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 20, 80-85

# Ethics of science and technology

0310

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Regular budget      |             |
| • Activities:       | \$2,225,300 |
| • Decentralization: | 21.1%       |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$ 300,000  |

03100

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
- (i) extend the ethical reflection carried out by UNESCO, in particular in the framework of the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST), in order to respond to the crucial challenges raised by the advance of science and technology, in particular as highlighted by the World Conference on Science;
  - (ii) ensure UNESCO's advisory role to Member States in the field of the ethics of science and technology by promoting "good practices" worldwide, by encouraging the inclusion of ethical guiding principles in policy formulation, and by reinforcing capacity-building through international networks;
  - (iii) reinforce UNESCO's role as an international intellectual forum for ethical reflection on the life sciences and health, in particular through the International Bioethics Committee (IBC) and the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC);
  - (iv) ensure the follow-up to the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights through the promotion and dissemination of its contents and a reinforcement of its impact, and to explore the possibility of preparing an international instrument on genetic data;
  - (v) promote education and the dissemination of information concerning all aspects of the ethics of science and technology, in particular bioethics, to scientific circles, universities, decision-makers, the media, the general public and specific target groups, in particular young scientists;
  - (vi) foster international cooperation in the human sciences and philosophy, *inter alia*, through closer cooperation with the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS) and the International Centre for Human Sciences (Byblos, Lebanon), in particular by highlighting the contributions of the various philosophical traditions;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$2,225,300 for programme costs, \$1,287,500 for staff costs and \$51,000 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.



## Main line of action 1. Ethics of science and technology and bioethics

03101

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$1,325,300 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$ 200,000  |

**Background.** In 2000-2001 UNESCO strengthened the major international role it is playing in the ethics of science and technology, in particular with a view to responding to current concerns about the dangers inherent in the growing pace of scientific progress and discoveries and their technological applications. The “Declaration on Science and the Use of Scientific Knowledge” and the “Science Agenda – Framework for Action” adopted by the World Conference on Science (Budapest, 1999) accorded priority status to the ethical dimensions of advances in science, giving their support to the activities undertaken by UNESCO. In the framework of the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST), UNESCO accordingly carried out in 2000-2001 a series of integrated multidisciplinary and multicultural analyses in the field of the ethics of energy, freshwater resources, outer space and the information society. Those analyses have contributed to a better identification of the ethical issues involved, and have helped to detect early signs of situations that might pose risks to society and to draw ethical principles and guidelines to inspire policy choices to be made by decision-makers, both from the public and the private sectors.

In response to the concerns expressed by the World Conference on Science, the ethical implications of the growing scarcity of freshwater resources, the depletion of energy resources and their possible replacement, the elimination of pollutants throughout the world, and the management of waste and debris in outer space have been specifically addressed. Furthermore, information on the possible uses and consequences of new discoveries and newly developed technologies has been widely disseminated, so as to stimulate a debate on ethical issues. To this end, innovative networks, such as the Research and Education Network on the Ethics of Water (RENEW) on best practices in freshwater management, have been established with the participation of existing and newly identified institutions in Member States. In line with its mandate on sensitizing civil society in general and youth in particular, special attention has been paid by COMEST to the promotion of a dialogue between scientific communities, decision-makers and the public at large.

As regards bioethics, the International Bioethics Committee (IBC) and the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC) have examined several aspects of complex contemporary ethical issues in the life sciences and their technological applications with a view to proposing ethical guidelines founded on respect for human rights. In 30 C/Resolution 23, the General Conference endorsed the “Guidelines for the Implementation of the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights” and defined the tasks falling to the different actors involved in the implementation of the declaration and the modalities of action for carrying them out.

**Strategy.** In 2002-2003, as a follow-up to the World Conference on Science, UNESCO will consolidate the role of COMEST as a multicultural and transdisciplinary advisory body and foster at the same time the reinforcement of national and regional capacities, networking between institutions and raising the awareness of decision-makers, in particular parliamentarians, and the public at large on the ethical issues of scientific knowledge and technology. These activities will be carried out in cooperation with the relevant scientific programmes of the Organization and with the competent entities of the United Nations (in particular, the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (OOSA) and its Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS)) and its programmes and specialized agencies (e.g. FAO, IAEA, UNDP, UNEP and UNU), as well as international intergovernmental organizations, namely the European Space Agency (ESA), and non-governmental organizations (ICSU and its Standing Committee on Responsibility and Ethics in Science (SCRES), ISSC, CIPSH, Inter-Parliamentary Union, World Energy Council, World Water Council), national entities (such as academies of science, the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), etc.) and the private sector.

In the framework of COMEST, UNESCO will focus on the ethics of the environment, taking into account both its physical and human aspects, on the basis of its previous work on energy and freshwater resources. The aim is to offer an ethical platform to ensure a proper risk management and correct information

to the public, in view of the impact of emerging new technologies, which are seriously affecting the environment and enhancing climate change. The principle of precaution will be the overarching consideration, with special emphasis on concepts such as *environmental responsibility* and *sustainable development*. In this perspective, UNESCO will:

- (i) identify “good practices” that minimize the waste of energy (while maximizing the use of renewable energy sources) and develop renewable energy (e.g. solar energy) for water transportation, in connection with the World Solar Programme;
- (ii) foster worldwide, in cooperation with the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), the RENEW project on “best ethical practices” in all aspects of freshwater use, and, also in cooperation with the Natural Sciences Sector, introduce an ethical component in the university programmes in water engineering and management within the UNESCO proposed Global Organization of Universities for Teaching, Training and Ethics (GOUTTE) water network;
- (iii) clarify, in cooperation with national space agencies, the issues of intellectual property in outer space, as well as those pertaining to the reduction of the environmental pollution through satellite surveys;
- (iv) focus on the social and cultural implications, either positive or negative, induced by the information society, taking into account the potential embodied in the ICTs for the development of societies, especially in the field of education, increase of intercultural exchanges, changes in social relationships and behaviour, etc. This activity and that carried out in cooperation with the Sector of Communication and Information concerning cyberspace are thus complementary to one another.

In the light of the work carried out during the last biennium, UNESCO will focus on a number of issues that have been identified for the future, such as the ethical implications of the use of nanotechnologies and the impact of complexity on the development of scenarios for decision-making. Indeed, these issues are crucial for the application of the principle of precaution when dealing with complex non-predictable systems (e.g. climate change), which require a shift of attitude from computability of consequences, to the awareness and readiness to face and manage unpredictable developments. As a follow-up to the World Conference on Science, UNESCO will also examine the possibility of an oath or pledge for young scientists. In this respect, empirical work (e.g. charting existing ethical frameworks and principles in different disciplines) will be required in cooperation with competent institutions (such as ICSU/SCRES).

In 2002-2003, UNESCO will develop its action in the field of bioethics along the following main lines:

1. **Intellectual forum:** UNESCO, in particular in the context of activities carried out by its International Bioethics Committee (IBC), will continue to offer opportunities for transdisciplinary, pluralistic and multicultural debate and dialogue to members of the intellectual and scientific community, executives in the private sector, representatives of civil society and the general public to enable them to discuss ethical and legal issues raised by the life sciences and their application, such as those relating to the use of personal genetic data, databanks and banks of biological material, the use of DNA and human tissue in research, research on the brain, electronic implants, genetically modified organisms, gene therapy and AIDS. The Organization, in cooperation *inter alia* with FAO and WHO, will endeavour to reach a convergence of viewpoints on these issues and on that basis to contribute to the formulation of appropriate ethical benchmarks. The International Symposium on “Ethics, intellectual property and genomics” (UNESCO, 30 January-1 February 2001) will be followed up in consultation with the main partners concerned, especially the relevant agencies of the United Nations system (FAO, WTO, WIPO, WHO, etc.), as will the Round Table of Ministers of Science on Bioethics (UNESCO, 22-23 October 2001).
2. **Standard-setting action:** Priority will be given to strengthening the impact of the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights by making it more widely known and especially by fostering incorporation of its principles in national legislation, regulations and practices. To follow up the Declaration, UNESCO will study the ethical and legal issues raised by the potential use of personal genetic data in such areas as employment, social security and education, in association *inter alia* with ILO and relevant actors from the public sector (ministries of employment, social affairs, justice, etc.) and the private sector (insurance companies and federations, employers’ organizations, etc.). On this basis, in cooperation with the relevant United Nations bodies, it will explore the possibility of drafting an international instrument on genetic data, dealing in particular with the collection, processing, storage, retrieval and use of such data and their impact on health systems. UNESCO will carry out an evaluation both of the results achieved thanks to the “Guidelines”

(30 C/Resolution 23) and of the Declaration's impact worldwide. This evaluation, which will be considered by IBC and the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC), will be submitted by the Director-General to the governing bodies of the Organization. Lastly, UNESCO will look into the possibility of elaborating universal norms on bioethics, in consultation with United Nations agencies and other competent organizations.

3. **Educational action and awareness-raising:** UNESCO will undertake action on a major scale to promote education and training in all aspects of the ethics of science and technology, including bioethics for specialists (researchers, jurists, journalists, etc.) and young people, on the one hand by encouraging universities and secondary schools to incorporate ethical reflection and an understanding of current bioethical issues into their curricula – in particular through UNESCO Chairs and their organization into a network – and, on the other, by preparing teaching materials and aids, tested during training sessions arranged by the Natural Sciences Sector.
4. **Advice and capacity-building:** UNESCO will perform an advisory and mediation role among Member States wishing to promote reflection and debate on bioethics and/or to set up national ethics committees able to contribute to the exchange of ideas and decision-making. It is also by exploring new mechanisms, including the creation of an international fund for the financing of education and training, research and dissemination, and the transfer of technology concerning the human genome and other relevant subjects in the field of bioethics and by facilitating the establishment of regional and international networks of institutions, committees and specialists concerned with bioethics that UNESCO will foster international cooperation and contribute to national and regional capacity-building.

Furthermore, a sustained awareness and communication strategy will be achieved through information and audiovisual materials addressed, as the case may be, to decision-makers, public and private, the general public and target groups (more specifically youth), as well as through the preparation of press kits for the media.

#### **Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Ethical reflection on scientific knowledge and technology at national, regional and global levels enhanced, based on respect for human rights and freedoms and interests of society and future generations.
- ◆ Ethical issues and reflection pertaining to scientific knowledge and technology introduced in national and international decision-making processes and a series of recommendations formulated to translate ethical guiding principles into policy formulations.
- ◆ Ethical principles and standards to guide progress in the life sciences and their applications promoted by:
  - promoting the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights and refining ethical reflection internationally on current trends in genomics, in cooperation with the Natural Sciences Sector, through, *inter alia*, the work of IBC and IGBC, and evaluating the impact of the Declaration in Member States with a view to the evaluation report on its implementation (30 C/Resolution 23);
  - drafting proposals for an international instrument on genetic data, for initial examination by IBC and IGBC;
  - drafting a preliminary report on the possibility of elaborating a universal instrument on bioethics;
- ◆ National capacities strengthened for organizing ethical discussions related to science and technology, including the life sciences, by:
  - initiating and strengthening networks of knowledge and forums of reflection to define ethical principles, which can provide decision-makers in sensitive areas with criteria, other than strictly economical, for making responsible informed choices;
  - supporting Member States in the formulation and adoption of legislation on bioethics through regional meetings between experts and decision-makers, especially parliamentarians, and for setting up national bioethics committees;
  - intensifying exchanges of information, knowledge and experience among experts, decision-makers and national bioethics committees;
- ◆ Bioethics education reinforced in cooperation with WHO and the international professional organizations concerned, and sensitization efforts intensified directed at experts, decision-makers, young people, the general public, etc., through teaching aids and information materials;

- ◆ Sensitizing the press, the media, the general public and specific target groups (e.g. young scientists and young engineers) to the ethical implications of the use of scientific knowledge and technology.
- ◆ State-of-the-art presentation of initiatives and knowledge of principal stakeholders who contribute to the definition, promotion and dissemination in the economic arena of ground rules, principles and standards likely to foster the humanization of economic globalization.

## Main line of action 2. Human sciences and philosophy

03102

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Regular budget  |           |
| ● Activities:   | \$900,000 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$100,000 |

**Background.** In recent years, cooperation between philosophers, human and social scientists and decision-makers responsible for social and cultural policies was reinforced in the framework of the activities on “Pathways into the Third Millennium” and of the UNESCO Chairs in philosophy and bioethics and the network of philosophy and democracy. Philosophical reflection was fostered, on the one hand, to analyse the ethical implications of current social and cultural transformations and, on the other hand, to clarify the articulation between the unity of universal human rights and cultural diversity.

**Strategy.** UNESCO will initiate a reflection on the rapidly changing patterns of thinking, emerging perceptions, mentalities, attitudes and behaviours brought on by the emergence of knowledge societies. The resources of Human Sciences and Philosophy will be used to contribute to the elucidation of the multifaceted consequences of knowledge-based societies and economies.

Multidisciplinary sharing of experience through enhancing national and regional culture-sensitive research and action will be fostered on the impact of the increasing speed and multiplication of communication channels, which leaves little space for critical reflection and democratic participation, and on the implications of the advances in ICTs, genetic engineering, bio-technologies, robotics and nanotechnologies have become today major issues for societies at large. The results of these activities will buttress the work undertaken under the main line of action 1 and they will be taken into account in the elaboration of the UNESCO World Report on knowledge societies (see paragraph 03303). An interdisciplinary project on ecoethics, financed by extrabudgetary funding, will also be launched with a view to promoting and disseminating ethical values in the economic arena.

In cooperation with the competent international and regional organizations, UNESCO will also contribute to ongoing reflection on the role of philosophy in society. In addition, UNESCO will propose the proclamation of an international philosophy day, in cooperation with the International Federation of Philosophical Societies (FISP). Partnership with the international community of philosophers and human scientists will be developed, through the implementation of the framework agreement with the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS), and in cooperation with the International Centre of Human Sciences (CISH), in Byblos, Lebanon. An effort will be made to contribute to the presentation of African, Arab, Chinese and Indian philosophical traditions. In implementing this programme, emphasis will be placed on reflection and debate among youth and women.

### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Dialogue encouraged among thinkers, philosophers and specialists in the social and human sciences on issues related to knowledge societies, including the proliferation, fragmentation and growing complexity of information and the impact on cognitive and analytic processes and on ways of participating in democratic processes.
- ◆ International and transdisciplinary cooperation promoted in the field of philosophy and the human sciences, in particular through the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS) and international and regional non-governmental organizations, and through publication of the journal *Diogenes*.

- ◆ Research, teaching and information in human sciences and philosophy, promoted through the International Centre for Human Sciences (CISH) in Byblos, Lebanon.
- ◆ UNESCO will undertake, in cooperation with NGOs and funded from extrabudgetary resources, a retrospective reflection on its past orientations, activities and accomplishments and the interactions with Member States in that regard.

## Programme III.2

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 86-88, 108

# Promotion of human rights, peace and democratic principles

0320

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Regular budget      |              |
| • Activities:       | \$ 2,315,100 |
| • Decentralization: | 30%          |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$17,000,000 |

03200

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
- (i) enhance UNESCO's contribution to the promotion of all human rights, focusing on those within UNESCO's competence, particularly social, political, economic, cultural and civil rights, the rights of women and gender equality, the right to development and the right to a safe environment, in conformity with the Vienna Declaration and Programme for Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights (1993), the Plan of Action of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004), and the relevant resolutions and decisions of summit meetings, of the United Nations General Assembly, of the Economic and Social Council and of the Commission on Human Rights;
  - (ii) ensure the Organization's active involvement, in the implementation of the recommendations approved by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (Durban, South Africa, 2001), in the framework of enhanced cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;
  - (iii) contribute to the consolidation of peace, sustainable development, human security and democratic principles, in accordance with UNESCO's role as lead agency for the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010), focusing on the establishment of integrated regional and subregional approaches to conflict prevention at the root, the enhancement of traditional and innovative conflict prevention practices and the strengthening of democratic participation;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$2,315,100 for programme costs, \$9,847,800 for staff costs and \$53,100 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

## Main line of action 1. Promotion of human rights and the struggle against discrimination

03201

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$1,300,100 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$9,000,000 |

**Background.** UNESCO has been involved actively in the development and protection of human rights through normative action, research and education. Between 1997 and 2001 a series of regional conferences on human rights education was organized, which encouraged the adoption and implementation of national plans of action. UNESCO also contributed to the development of human rights education by preparing and disseminating educational and information materials, and strengthened cooperation with other institutions, both governmental and non-governmental, in this regard.

**Strategy.** UNESCO will contribute to the advancement of all human rights – civil, cultural, economic, political and social. This will be achieved by means of research, information and education, with particular emphasis on cultural rights in order to encourage the progressive development of standards in that field, as well as on social and economic rights. The efforts to ensure the implementation of fundamental rights within UNESCO's fields of competence, such as: the right to education; freedom of thought; freedom of opinion and expression; and human rights of women will be further pursued.

The principle of indivisibility, interdependence and equal importance of all human rights will be promoted. In this regard, the importance of the implementation of economic and social rights, the fight against poverty and the realization of a rights-based development will be stressed. In this framework, a priority will be to ensure interdisciplinary research on the principal obstacles to the implementation of human rights.

The universal acceptance and ratification of international human rights standard-setting instruments will be encouraged through advocacy measures and the wide dissemination of information. The network of UNESCO Chairs in human rights, democracy, peace and tolerance will be further strengthened and cooperation with human rights research and training institutions will be developed, in particular, through their annual meetings.

Research, information and education in the field of human rights will be fostered through close intersectoral cooperation. The preparation and dissemination in various languages of information and educational materials, in particular for universities, as well as the mobilization of traditional and new UNESCO partners at national, regional and global levels will serve this end. Special attention will be paid to the training of professionals having special responsibilities in the field of human rights.

Reflection on emerging human rights, such as the right to a clean and healthy environment, as well as on the internationalization of human rights, including a focus on duties and responsibilities pertaining to human rights, will be encouraged. Interrelations between human rights and human security will be further elucidated.

UNESCO will participate actively in the implementation of the recommendations of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (Durban, South Africa, 2001). The struggle against social, cultural and economic exclusion will be an integral part of these efforts.

UNESCO will strengthen its actions to combat violations of women's human rights, gender, discrimination and stereotypes. In cooperation with Member States, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, relevant United Nations agencies and treaty bodies, research institutions and NGOs, the Organization will develop and analyse gender-disaggregated data, collect and disseminate exemplary practices and initiate pilot projects and training. The Organization will further contribute to gender-sensitive capacity-building, non-violent conflict resolution and socialization for respectful and egalitarian partnerships and relations in order to promote the empowerment of women, their full participation in democratic processes and decision-making at all levels, as well as the creation of favourable conditions for achieving a genuine equality of opportunities de jure and de facto.

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Awareness of human rights standards and procedures increased through dissemination of information and research results. Acceptance promoted of the principle of universality, indivisibility and interdependence of all human rights through education, exchange of information and good practices.
- ◆ Increased progress in the struggle against discrimination through effective follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance through information, research and exchange of good practices, as well as active involvement of UNESCO Chairs, human rights research and training institutions, non-governmental organizations, and other partners.
- ◆ Strengthened international cooperation and coordination to attain common goals in the field of human rights through regular consultations with the United Nations system, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations.
- ◆ National capacity developed in research, education and training, through strengthening the network of UNESCO Chairs in human rights, democracy, peace and tolerance and with human rights research and training institutions by organizing meetings and maintaining regular contacts.
- ◆ Awareness about the importance of gender equality in all spheres of life increased, understanding of the effects and implications of gender-based violence on development processes deepened and gender-sensitive public policies strengthened through capacity-building, research and advocacy.

## Main line of action 2. Promotion of peace and democratic principles

03202

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$1,015,000 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$8,000,000 |

**Background.** Under the last two Medium-Term Strategies covering the entire 1990 to 2001 period, the Organization took action to consolidate the ideals of peace and human security, in particular by building Member States' capacities to prevent conflict at the source and to promote the principles of democracy and justice, tolerance and non-violence in close cooperation with the relevant agencies of the United Nations system, institutions conducting peace research and studies and UNESCO Chairs. Targeted activities were carried out to promote democratic values, particularly in countries in transition. The Organization's programmes contributed to the development of traditional and innovative conflict prevention practices and to the design of peace-oriented training methods adapted to the needs of specific groups, with special attention to the role of women.

**Strategy.** The Organization's action will follow an overall strategy particularly with a view to contributing to the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for a Culture of Peace, the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010), the follow-up to the Dialogue among Civilizations (2001), the Millennium Summit Declaration and the follow-up to the International Panel on Democracy and Development. Increased attention will be given to the promotion of peace and the enhancement of best practices in this field, particularly through the award of the UNESCO Prize for Peace Education and continued close cooperation with the Félix Houphouët-Boigny Foundation for Peace. Better dissemination of the publication *Peace and Conflict Issues* will serve this same objective. To improve exchanges of experience in this field, the Organization will pay particular attention to cooperation with national and subregional research and training institutions in the field of peace and conflict prevention. Priority will be given to defining UNESCO's action in future biennia in the area of human security in the light of regional needs and above all those of the most vulnerable population groups, taking into account ongoing multilateral initiatives to promote human security, and in cooperation with the MOST Programme. Substantial support will be given to democratic experiments and practices that foster greater participation by citizens and civil society in the decision-making process at all levels, particularly in favour of women and young people. The promotion of tolerance



will be continued, primarily through the award of the UNESCO Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence and the celebration of International Day for Tolerance. All these activities will be organized more closely with those carried out to promote human rights. Within the United Nations system, a special partnership will be developed with the United Nations University.

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Regional and subregional frameworks for the promotion of human security established in cooperation with regional and subregional organizations and research and training institutions in the field of peace and security, through research and the analysis of threats and risks, the dissemination of the findings of studies on the policies implemented and the introduction of relevant training.
- ◆ Regional and subregional capacities strengthened in preventing conflicts at the source and employing traditional and innovative methods of conflict resolution and prevention in developing countries in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, through in-depth research into the causes and dissemination to improve knowledge of these practices.
- ◆ Peace education encouraged and promoted through the award of the UNESCO Prize for Peace Education.
- ◆ Contributions to the follow-up to the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations prepared and disseminated.
- ◆ The practice of the democratic principles, values and ethics of citizenship, training and the exchange of experience strengthened, especially at the subregional level in Africa, in cooperation with institutions for research on and promotion of democracy;
- ◆ Continuation of cooperation with the Félix Houphouët-Boigny Foundation for Peace.

## Programme III.3

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 89-90, 95, 103, 109-118

# Improvement of policies relating to social transformations and promotion of anticipation and prospective studies

0330

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Regular budget      |             |
| • Activities:       | \$4,108,000 |
| • Decentralization: | 30.3%       |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$7,700,000 |

03300

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
- (i) support comparative and interdisciplinary research, information dissemination and public dialogue on social transformations, and the use of research results in policy determination, particularly with respect to problems of multicultural and multi-ethnic societies, urban development, sustainable development and local governance in a context of globalization;
  - (ii) strengthen the knowledge base, professional infrastructure, and policy relevance of the social sciences by improving access to the results of social science research, by networking and capacity-building, and by concluding partnerships with selected non-governmental organizations;
  - (iii) develop research and multidisciplinary action in the social and human sciences for the eradication of poverty, while taking into account the resolutions of the Symposium on the Social Sciences and the Fight against Poverty in West and Central Africa organized by the Conference of Ministers of Research and Development in West Africa and Central Africa (COMRED-AOC) with UNESCO's support in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 19 to 22 June 2001;
  - (iv) support the COMRED-AOC programme through extrabudgetary funds for the implementation of the resolutions of the Yaoundé Symposium, specifically the proclamation of an international day for the social sciences, and the setting up of a regional network for research and action in the social sciences for the eradication of poverty, accompanied by a postgraduate training programme for young researchers;
  - (v) promote forward-looking debate and dialogue in accordance with the Organization's function as a future-oriented forum;
  - (vi) foster cooperation and synergies with competent international NGOs, in particular the International Social Science Council (ISSC);
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$4,108,000 for programme costs, \$6,020,300 for staff costs and \$94,100 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

## Main line of action 1. Social transformations and development

03301

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$2,300,000 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$6,500,000 |

**Background.** Following the mid-term external evaluation of the MOST Programme (1998), the year 2001 marks the completion of eight years of the MOST Programme. Over the years, the programme has supported an array of comparative, interdisciplinary and policy-relevant research networks under the themes of multiculturalism and migrations, city governance and globalization. The focus has been on developing high-quality scientific research that draws the academic and policy communities together around common concerns, and which emphasizes the importance of developing best practices for research as a basis for policy-making.

**Strategy.** Emphasis will be placed on the policy implications of research results already obtained under the main MOST theme. This strategy will be complemented by the development of a new research/policy agenda for phase II of the MOST Programme, based on the recommendations of its Scientific Steering Committee, Intergovernmental Council, the Joint Meeting of the Chairs of the five scientific programmes of UNESCO and the Eight-Year External Evaluation, as well as in consultation with ISSC and ICPHS, as well as with other partners, such as regional and national social science organizations. MOST will focus on linking social policy formulation to research results and applications. The Programme will continue its cooperation with other sectors, particularly SC, and will further develop regional agendas in consultation with Member States and networks of scholars. Dissemination of research results of the programme to policy-makers and other users of the social sciences, as well as capacity-building in policy-relevant research will continue to be the core concerns of MOST. The programme will intensify its outreach and information efforts.

### MOST

The “Management of Social Transformations” (MOST) Programme, launched in 1994, aims at developing worldwide a knowledge base for the study of social transformations and helping in the formulation of policies in this field through activities ranging from projects to take action or provide expertise to extensive regional and international research and policy networks, and including capacity-building.

MOST has already to its credit the establishment of some 60 National Liaison Committees, 17 international research networks and many projects for capacity-building and development. It has encouraged the production of knowledge and methodologies with a view to linking research findings and socio-economic policies.

The main themes around which the programme is structured are: multicultural societies, urban questions and globalization. Questions linked to the eradication of poverty, international migration, governance and sustainability also have high priority for MOST. These themes are interwoven with the priorities set for the Social and Human Sciences Sector and guide the programme actions and networks.

An external evaluation will be carried out in the first half of 2002 to review MOST’s first eight years (1994-2001) and make recommendations for the second phase of the Programme (MOST-II, 2002-2009).

MOST is guided by an Intergovernmental Council and a Scientific Steering Committee, with a secretariat which is responsible for coordination, communication and dissemination of the research findings, particularly on the MOST website (<http://www.unesco.org/most>).

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Improved policy-making on social issues such as international migration and multiculturalism, urban development and governance through the provision of scientific analysis, empirical evidence and policy recommendations to policy-makers and other stakeholders.
- ◆ Strengthened scientific cooperation in international research teams and networks and intensified exchange of information; major social transformations studied, focusing on the thematic areas of the programme and relevant results and policy recommendations transferred to policy-makers through publications and workshops.
- ◆ International initiatives supported which seek to reorientate scientific research in the social sciences towards a stronger interdisciplinary and change-oriented approach.

## Main line of action 2. Social science research, training and knowledge sharing

03302

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$1,308,000 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$ 700,000  |

**Background.** The activities under this main line of action contribute to strengthening the global knowledge base, professional infrastructure, and policy relevance of the social sciences. The *International Social Science Journal* is a well-established instrument for worldwide dissemination of research results across the social sciences. The DARE databank is a referral tool for information on social science research and training institutions in Member States. UNESCO Chairs and UNITWIN Networks support training and capacity-building initiatives dealing with social transformations and sustainable development. Partnerships with NGOs are effected through the Framework Agreement with the International Social Science Council (ISSC) and cooperation with urban and architectural NGOs.

**Strategy.** The main thrust will be to build on successful existing activities in three areas:

*Improving knowledge access* through the publication of the *International Social Science Journal*, carrying information and debate on issues related to priority concerns of UNESCO and the further development of the DARE databank also focusing on the Organization's priorities.

*Networking for training, research and capacity-building:* UNESCO Chairs and UNITWIN Networks in the social sciences will implement training programmes for both youth and adults. Whenever possible, this will be done with direct involvement of government officials, professional associations and community representatives. Participating universities will develop specialized curricula for city professionals and technicians, especially women, in selected developing countries.

*Partnerships:* The International Social Science Council (ISSC) will continue to serve as partner of first choice under the Framework Agreement for the execution of selected projects of the programme. Cooperation with regional social science bodies will be fostered within decentralized programmes. Cooperation will also continue with UIA, IFLA and ISOCARP in architectural, urban and landscaping activities.

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Improved knowledge-sharing through the extension of social and human sciences data transmission, in particular via the UNESCO website.
- ◆ Broader access to social science thinking, state-of-the-art research results and evolving paradigms through production and dissemination of the ISSJ in the six official languages of UNESCO.
- ◆ Improved capacity-building in North and South, with institutions better prepared to cope with complexity and corresponding needs of the learning society, through consolidation and extension of the interdisciplinary UNESCO Chairs and UNITWIN Networks in the social sciences and on sustainable development.

- ◆ Strengthened global knowledge base, professional infrastructure and policy relevance of the social sciences through joint activities with ISSC. Increased importance of the social sciences in serving societal needs.
- ◆ Support for the improvement and promotion of training for young architects, town planners and landscape architects and research on the role of intermediate cities in the urban landscape through cooperation with international NGOs (UIA, IFLA and ISOCARP) of city professionals and the UNESCO Prizes for Architecture.

### Main line of action 3. Promotion of UNESCO's role as a forum of anticipation and future-oriented thinking

03303

|                 |                        |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| Regular budget  |                        |
| ● Activities:   | \$500,000 <sup>1</sup> |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$500,000              |

**Background.** In 2000-2001, UNESCO confirmed its role as a forum of anticipation and as a key venue for future-oriented debate and dialogue. The series of “Twenty-first Century Talks” and “Twenty-first Century Dialogues” were continued and the first anthology of these meetings was published. Other events were organized in Member States with UNESCO’s assistance. Results and key messages of UNESCO’s activities relating to anticipation and future-oriented thinking were disseminated through many articles in media worldwide.

**Strategy.** UNESCO’s role as a forum of anticipation and its efforts to promote future-oriented debate and dialogue at the international level and in various regions will be continued through the “Twenty-first Century Talks”. Two of these “Talks” are scheduled to be held in the field, in two regions. In addition, an effort will be made to organize during the biennium, with extrabudgetary funds, a longer meeting most probably on broader issues, “women in the twenty-first century”. Furthermore, an effort will be made to strengthen “distance” future-oriented debate and dialogue, with the support of the Council on the Future, a virtual advisory network. The second anthology of “Twenty-first Century Talks” and “Twenty-first Century Dialogues” will be published during the biennium. An effort will be made to disseminate the results of the activities to the public at large and decision-makers, raising in the process the awareness of decision-makers, the public and the Organization itself about the importance of future-oriented debate. The inclusion of a future-oriented dimension in UNESCO’s working methods and programmes will be encouraged.

**Strategies and objectives.** UNESCO will also strengthen “the intellectual, strategic and ethical watch function”. The main instrument for strengthening it will be UNESCO’s new World Report. Published every two years on a priority issue, this report will be an integral part of the action taken by the Organization in the field on anticipation and future-oriented studies; it will set out, in respect of certain world challenges, authoritative visions of the future based on sound empirical knowledge. It is envisaged that the World Report will deal, in 2002-2003, with building knowledge societies. Future-oriented thinking in UNESCO’s fields of competence during the biennium will thus be strengthened, while strategies and policies are defined to take up the challenges that will have been identified. In this manner an effort will be made to elucidate the long-term development of UNESCO’s missions. Particular attention will be paid to the promotion and dissemination of this report.

1. It should be noted that an additional amount of US \$500,000 is proposed to be allocated in 2002-2003 for the preparation of the UNESCO World Report from among the allocations for projects related to the two cross-cutting themes (see paragraph 03422).

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Future-oriented dialogue and debate promoted in UNESCO's fields of competence; better anticipation of foreseeable trends and emerging challenges concerning the status of women, and the improvement of policy design in this field.
- ◆ Greater awareness promoted among the general public and decision-makers about the major challenges of the future and the importance of anticipation and future-oriented thinking in UNESCO's fields of competence, through publications, an awareness-raising media drive in the various regions of the world and use of the Internet.
- ◆ Future-oriented thinking and incorporation of this dimension in UNESCO's programmes and approaches promoted.
- ◆ Better anticipation by UNESCO and by Member States of the main foreseeable trends in UNESCO's fields of competence in order to facilitate the formulation of strategies and policies to provide timely preventive responses to identified challenges.
- ◆ Sensitization of Member States, scientific and intellectual communities, the media and civil society institutions to the importance of future-oriented thinking in UNESCO's fields of competence and to the need for Member States and regional institutions to build national and regional capacities in the field of anticipation and future-oriented studies.

## Projects relating to cross-cutting themes

0340

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Regular budget      |             |
| ● Activities:       | \$2,580,000 |
| ● Decentralization: | 63.4%       |

03400

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action to execute to completion the projects relating to the two cross-cutting themes *Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty*, and *The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society*, devoting special attention to assisting poor children in difficult conditions;
- (b) to develop criteria for evaluation and monitoring of the implementation, as well as for the impact assessment of projects pertaining to eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty;
- (c) to ensure intersectoral cooperation within UNESCO and coordination with other United Nations agencies and funds in order to enhance consistency and the learning process in the execution of approved projects;
- (d) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$2,580,000 for programme costs.

03401

The projects listed hereunder and their corresponding budgetary allocations have been anchored under Major Programme III in view of their main thematic subject and orientation pertaining to social and human sciences. These projects were conceived on an intersectoral and interdisciplinary basis by teams involving at least three sectors and/or field offices for each project. Special arrangements will be made for the administration of these projects. Their substantive activities will be planned and implemented jointly by members of the respective intersectoral teams. A summary of all projects relating to the two cross-cutting themes is provided at the end of Part II.A (paragraph 07001). Significant efforts are being made to seek extrabudgetary resources from potential donors in order to maximize the impact of these projects.

### ◆ Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty

03410

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Regular budget      |             |
| ● Activities:       | \$1,785,000 |
| ● Decentralization: | 73.6%       |

#### **Eradicating poverty through social integration of marginalized homeless young people in urban areas of the Commonwealth of Independent States**

03411

|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| Regular budget |           |
| ● Activities:  | \$200,000 |

**Objectives:** To provide assistance, in two countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), to homeless young people by including them in the system of general and vocational education, particularly in pre- and post-conflict areas; to mobilize policy-makers at all levels, public opinion and civil society institutions for improvements in the socio-economic conditions of youth and to ensure the full enjoyment by young people of all human rights and fundamental freedoms without any form of discrimination.

**Expected results:** NGO staff and social workers trained to deal with different groups of marginalized young people; staff and technical capacities reinforced in existing and newly created centres of social rehabilitation for marginalized young people; social services for marginalized young people established and developed by local partners.

### Advocacy campaign on poverty eradication

03412

Regular budget  
● Activities: \$150,000

**Objectives:** To undertake advocacy and sensitization activities in support of poverty eradication, aimed at decision-makers in the public and private sectors and to the general public; to utilize media, ICTs and public events so as to stimulate a public debate on poverty at all levels of society, complementing UNESCO's other efforts aimed at empowering the poor and providing assistance to Member States.

**Expected results:** Awareness increased on the part of policy- and decision-makers, in the public and private sectors on the need to plan and implement concrete participatory measures to help eradicate poverty; level of awareness raised among the general public about the ethical dimensions of poverty and the moral obligations of the world community to increase efforts and support to the poor; poverty highlighted and understood in the public eye as an assault on human dignity, basic human rights and fundamental freedoms.

### Breaking the cycle of poverty among marginalized youth

03413

Regular budget  
● Activities: \$100,000

**Objectives:** To provide marginalized youth, mostly from rural communities in two Caribbean islands, with holistic human development training and technical and vocational skills; to equip beneficiaries with essential skills to become self-employed artisans and/or income generators; through a built-in research and community "give-back" component to provide for progress evaluation by beneficiaries.

**Expected results:** Enhancing local capacities that will facilitate marginalized youth to overcome their situation of poverty and to enable them to contribute to the development of their society through community involvement, capacity-building and empowerment programmes; increased region-specific information to assist in the elaboration of future poverty reduction programmes, as well as the strengthening of national poverty reduction efforts through research, knowledge-sharing and advocacy.

### Democratic governance and poverty in the Arab world

03414

Regular budget  
● Activities: \$245,000

**Objectives:** To strengthen NGOs' capacities in the promotion of democratic governance as an essential element in poverty reduction strategies in the Arab countries; to develop a pole of research-action on local governance and participatory democracy; to promote the creation and strengthening of synergies among researchers and NGOs in scientific and operational work.

**Expected results:** Introduction of training programmes and action plans locally and nationally at the level of NGOs working for human rights in five countries; definition of qualitative indicators and their use in planning development policies; development of educational tools for the most deprived areas, in particular encouraging schooling for girls; use of general training material culturally adapted to national needs for NGOs; development of national and regional strategies with a view to improving the application of



human rights education and their integration into national development policies; strengthened cohesion and dialogue among the parties engaged in the democratization process (State and civil society).

### Flagship project: Contributing to the eradication of poverty and strengthening of human security in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger

03415

Regular budget  
● Activities: \$395,000

**Objectives:** To contribute in three countries to integrating national education for all plans into national strategies combating poverty by ensuring synergy with ongoing projects on education and training regarding culture of peace and human security; to strengthen human security by ensuring access by the most vulnerable sections of the community, in particular in rural areas, to basic social services, through supporting with multidisciplinary approaches pilot projects at the local level and extending their coverage to the departmental and provincial levels; to back the strengthening of national and subregional capacities, in particular by means of training, establishing appropriate networks and strengthening existing national and subregional institutions, and cross-border cooperation.

**Expected results:** Strengthened cooperation between the three countries in education for all; strengthening of community projects and development education centres in the cities of Timbuktu and Kidal (Mali) and in the Dosso region (Niger) and the launch of similar projects in the north-east provinces of Burkina Faso; strengthening of targeted forms of training in natural resources management in the training and research institutes of the Universities of Bamako, Niamey and Ouagadougou in cooperation with UNESCO science programmes (International Hydrological Programme (IHP) and Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB)), inter-university cooperation projects (Europe-Africa) and the Research Institute for Development (IRD).

### Urban poverty alleviation among young migrants in East Asia: China, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Cambodia

03416

Regular budget  
● Activities: \$395,000

**Objectives:** To highlight the linkage between economic growth, political reforms, development and globalization, on the one hand, and urbanization and labour migration, especially among youth, on the other hand; to operationalize the research results of the MOST Programme on "Asia-Pacific and Migration Research Network" and to enlarge the regular budget project on the "enhancement of learning and training opportunities for youth"; to increase the understanding of causes, factors and mechanisms that induce youngsters to migrate to urban areas; to promote operational actions to demonstrate how youth unemployment can be tackled through training offered.

**Expected results:** Effective training modules produced with a view to facilitating the social and professional integration of urban youth; to develop a replicable framework of action for policy-makers on social policies for youth.

## Building capacities to deal with poverty eradication

03417

|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| Regular budget |           |
| ● Activities:  | \$300,000 |

**Objectives:** To reinforce UNESCO's capacities and expertise in the design and delivery of poverty eradication policies, programmes and field projects (in particular in the framework of common-country assessments (CCAs), UNDAFs and PSRPs), in cooperation with other training activities by HRM, involving staff in all sectors and the various field offices; to implement UNESCO's cross-cutting strategy on poverty eradication more effectively with a view to attaining expected outcomes; to contribute constructively to efforts to mobilize all organizations of the United Nations system to combat poverty in a concerted manner.

**Expected results:** Programme specialists, both at Headquarters and in field offices, trained on the formulation of policies and projects in areas of UNESCO's competence; effective contribution to international, regional and national poverty reduction strategies by integrating educational, cultural, scientific and communication components; UNESCO's capacity as a clearing house strengthened with a view to disseminating and sharing best practices in assisting population groups in situations of extreme poverty through non-formal education; empowerment, participatory approaches and livelihood generation; conceptual and strategic coherence ensured of the various projects carried out by the Organization relating to poverty eradication.

### ◆ The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society

03420

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Regular budget      |           |
| ● Activities:       | \$795,000 |
| ● Decentralization: | 45.4%     |

#### Information and communication technologies as a tool for local governance

03421

|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| Regular budget |           |
| ● Activities:  | \$295,000 |

**Objectives:** To introduce ICTs as tools for the reinforcement of local governance at the municipal level in Africa, the Arab region and Latin America; specifically (a) to design improved policies and apply best practices for local governance utilizing ICTs, including radio, television and the Internet; (b) to develop an ICT toolbox aimed at improved participation of communities in social and political life respectful of cultural diversity and with special emphasis on women and social and cultural minorities; (c) to reinforce by means of ICTs the capacity of NGOs of city planners and city officials for policy development strengthening local governance and to recognize the value of culture as a vehicle to foster citizen participation; (d) to promote cooperation, networking and knowledge-sharing between NGOs of city professionals.

**Expected results:** ICT needs, priorities and opportunities required to strengthen local governance at municipal levels clearly defined for each region; basis for policy formulation improved as a result of utilizing ICTs through pilot approaches and best practices; cooperation within and between NGOs of city professionals reinforced through the introduction of ICTs; training modules developed and integrated in training of city professionals.

**UNESCO World Report on "Building Knowledge Societies"**

03422

Regular budget

- Activities: \$500,000

**Objectives:** To contribute to the preparation, production and dissemination of the first *UNESCO World Report*, planned for 2003, on the proposed subject of "Building Knowledge Societies", as foreseen under Programme III.3.2 (see paragraph 03303) and further described in document 161 EX/45.

**Expected results:** *UNESCO World Report* prepared, produced and widely disseminated in 2003, including at international, regional and national levels and through a variety of publicity and promotional tools and outlets; UNESCO policies and strategies reviewed and adapted to conform to findings and recommendations of the *World Report*; complementary national reports initiated and national policy formulation influenced.

## *Cooperation with extrabudgetary funding sources*

- 03501** In seeking complementarity with regular programme activities under Major Programme III, including the cross-cutting projects, UNESCO will continue to work closely with multilateral institutions (ILO, UNDP, UNHCHR, UNICEF), development banks (ADB, ASDB, IDB, World Bank) and bilateral donors in the public and the private sector, at the regional, national and local levels.
- 03502** The Organization will actively participate in policy and programme development with these institutions through upstream activities, including policy review and formulation, needs assessments, sectoral and multisectoral studies, as well as project design and implementation.
- 03503** Cooperation will be intensified with universities and regional institutions as regards research and normative action.
- 03504** Building on experience acquired during the previous biennia, extrabudgetary funds will be sought for programmes and projects articulated within the social and human sciences. By enhancing thought through action, this strategy gives priority to the development of integrated and interdisciplinary programmes; comprehensive plans of action and joint initiatives with other United Nations agencies.
- 03505** Special emphasis will be placed on activities in the Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia and the Pacific regions, as well as in countries in transition, such as the Russian Federation.
- 03506** Areas of particular concern are social policies, management of social transformations, human rights and the cross-cutting themes: Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty; and The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society.
- 03507** In doing so, UNESCO will build capacity, reinforce expertise and strengthen national/regional initiatives within the priority areas as identified within Major Programme III.



United Nations Educational,  
Scientific and Cultural Organization

# Major Programme IV

## *Culture*



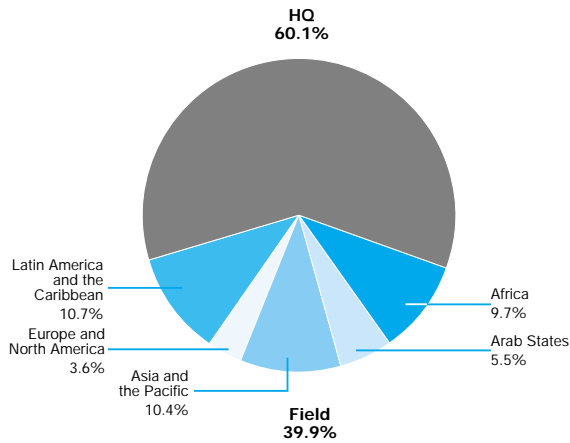
# MAJOR PROGRAMME IV

## Culture

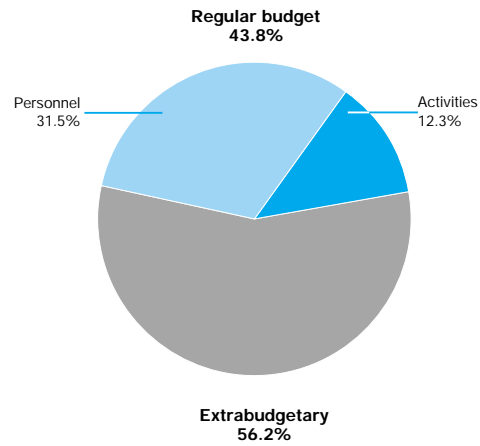
04001

|                    | Regular budget |            |                                   | Total<br>Appropriation<br>2002-2003 | Extra-<br>budgetary<br>resources<br>2002-2003 |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
|                    | Programme      |            |                                   |                                     |   |
|                    | Personnel      | Activities | HQ indirect<br>programme<br>costs |                                     |   |
|                    | \$             | \$         | \$                                | \$                                  | \$  |
| Major Programme IV | 31 537 000     | 12 097 200 | 215 700                           | 43 849 900                          | 56 200 000                                    |

### DECENTRALIZATION OF ACTIVITIES

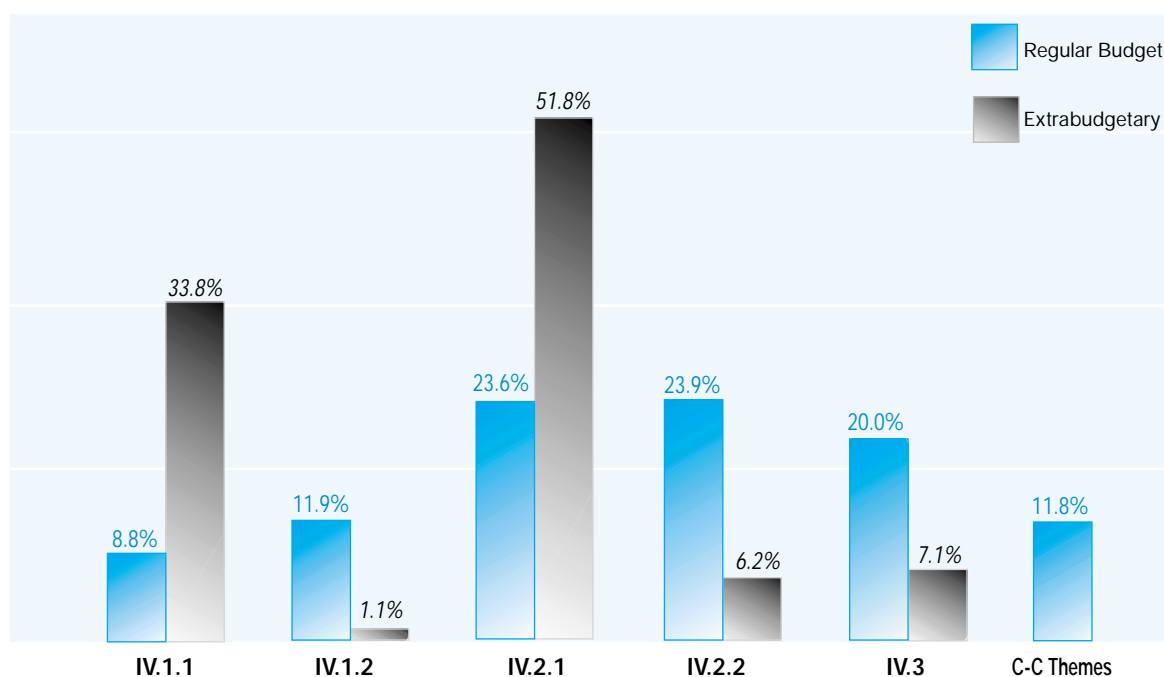


### DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RESOURCES



| Major Programme IV  | Regular budget activities | Extra-budgetary resources |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
|   | \$                        | \$                        |
| <b>Programme IV.1 Reinforcing normative action in the field of culture</b>  |                           |                           |
| Subprogramme IV.1.1 Promotion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage   | 1 068 900                 | 19 000 000                |
| Subprogramme IV.1.2 Meeting new demands in the area of standard-setting   | 1 434 900                 | 600 000                   |
| Total, Programme IV.1   | 2 503 800                 | 19 600 000                |
| <b>Programme IV.2 Protecting cultural diversity and promoting cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue</b>   |                           |                           |
| Subprogramme IV.2.1 Safeguarding and revitalization of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage  | 2 853 700                 | 29 100 000                |
| Subprogramme IV.2.2 Promotion of cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue  | 2 888 100                 | 3 500 000                 |
| Total, Programme IV.2   | 5 741 800                 | 32 600 000                |
| <b>Programme IV.3 Strengthening links between culture and development</b>   | 2 421 600                 | 4 000 000                 |
| Total, Programme IV.3   | 2 421 600                 | 4 000 000                 |
| <b>Projects relating to cross-cutting themes</b>  |                           |                           |
| • Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty  | 1 430 000                 | -                         |
| • The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society | -                         | -                         |
| Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes  | 1 430 000                 | -                         |
| <b>31 C/5 Approved - Total activities, Major Programme IV</b>   | <b>12 097 200</b>         | <b>56 200 000</b>         |

### DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR AND EXTRABUDGETARY RESOURCES FOR ACTIVITIES



# Culture

**04003** In the coming years, UNESCO will focus in the area of culture on cultural heritage in all its aspects, the protection of cultural diversity and the promotion of pluralism and dialogue between cultures and civilizations. Indeed, the theme “protection of cultural diversity and the encouragement of pluralism and dialogue between cultures” has been designated, by the Director-General and by the Executive Board, as principal priority, for which a 50% increase in funds has been allocated above the provisions of document 30 C/5 Approved. Beyond culture, diversity, pluralism and dialogue are also important dimensions for the major programmes on education, the sciences and communication and information, as reflected in the relevant chapters.

**04004** Major Programme IV pursues strategic objectives 7 to 9 contained in the Chapter “Culture” of the Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 (31 C/4 Approved), as well as those pertaining to the two cross-cutting themes *Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty* and *The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society*.

**04005** In the next two years, the culture programme of the Organization will consist of three main interrelated programmes, namely *Reinforcing normative action in the field of culture* with emphasis on the promotion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and meeting new demands in the area of standard-setting, in particular concerning the underwater and the intangible cultural heritage; *Protecting cultural diversity and promoting cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue*; and *Strengthening links between culture and development*. As the lead agency for the United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage (2002), proclaimed by the General Assembly in November 2001, UNESCO will ensure coordinated action and joint initiatives in the fields of tangible and intangible heritage.

**04006** The plan of action of Major Programme IV aims at the implementation of the programme resolutions adopted by the General Conference, the texts of which are reproduced at the beginning of the corresponding subprogrammes and of the projects relating to cross-cutting themes anchored under this major programme (i.e. paragraphs 04110, 04120, 04210, 04220, 04300 and 04400), as well as of the resolutions cited hereunder:

- 24 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage
- 25 UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity
- 26 Acts constituting a crime against the common heritage of humanity
- 27 Protection of cultural heritage in the Caucasus region
- 28 Proclamation of 2004 as International Year to Commemorate the Struggle against Slavery and its Abolition
- 29 UNESCO's association with the World Book Capital
- 30 Preparation of a new international standard-setting instrument for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage
- 31 Jerusalem and the implementation of 30 C/Resolution 28



- 40 Sustainable development and the Johannesburg Summit 2002
- 43 Implementation of 30 C/Resolution 54 concerning educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories

the text of which appears in Volume 1 of the Records of the 31st session of the General Conference.

The plan of action also takes into account draft resolutions (DRs) relating to this major programme approved by the General Conference.

## Programme IV.1

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 121-128

# Reinforcing normative action in the field of culture

04100

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Regular budget      |              |
| ● Activities:       | \$ 2,503,800 |
| ● Decentralization: | 8.4%         |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$19,600,000 |

### IV.1.1 Promotion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

0411

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Regular budget      |              |
| ● Activities:       | \$ 1,068,900 |
| ● Decentralization: | –            |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$19,000,000 |

04110

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action for the implementation of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage through the provision of services to the World Heritage governing bodies establishment of the World Heritage List, management and monitoring of world heritage cultural and natural properties, outreach in support of world heritage conservation, in particular the project “World heritage in young hands” to be implemented in cooperation with the Education Sector and a special project for the thirtieth anniversary of the Convention in 2002; to promote at the United Nations the idea of a year for the common cultural heritage,\* and contribute to its implementation by adopting a global approach that embraces the world natural and cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,068,900 for programme costs, \$4,803,500 for staff costs and \$21,600 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

**Background.** The UNESCO World Heritage Centre is the Secretariat to the World Heritage Committee and was established in 1992 to develop an integrated multidisciplinary approach to the conservation of both cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value. The Centre works to encourage adherence to, and more effective implementation of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, to which 162 Member States are Parties. As of January 2001, 690 properties – 529 cultural, 138 natural and 23 mixed properties – in 122 countries are inscribed on the World Heritage

\* United Nations Year for Cultural Heritage, 2002, adopted by the General Assembly on 21 November 2001 (A/RES/56/8).

List. The World Heritage Centre works closely with the 162 States Parties, advisory bodies to the Committee (ICCROM, IUCN and ICOMOS) and coordinates its work with UNESCO field offices and other programme sectors as well as relevant international environmental and cultural conventions and programmes.

The Global Strategy for a balanced and representative World Heritage List adopted by the World Heritage Committee in 1994 seeks to ensure that the List reflects the world's cultural and natural diversity of universal value. Countries are encouraged to become States Parties to the Convention, to prepare inventories (tentative lists) and to harmonize them, and to prepare nominations of properties from categories and regions currently not well represented or not represented at all on the List. Capacity-building at the national and regional levels is an essential component of implementing the Global Strategy.

With a diversity of threats (human induced and natural disasters) facing world heritage sites there is an urgent need to strengthen management and monitoring in the broader context of globalization and global environmental change. Particular challenges are posed when resource extraction and exploitation activities are located in close proximity to a world heritage site. Rapid urbanization and continued rural-to-urban migration as well as exponential growth of the tourism industry have increased the challenge of conservation, most notably in the historic centres inscribed on the World Heritage List. Reactive monitoring is carried out on the state of conservation of world heritage properties under threat and periodic reporting by States Parties on the application of the World Heritage Convention and the state of conservation of world heritage properties on their territories. Conservation actions are targeted at the management of particular world heritage sites involving the provision of assistance from the World Heritage Fund and a focus on the 30 sites on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Protection of the world heritage depends on the timely detection of and response to threats to world heritage sites and their outstanding cultural and/or natural values, the mitigation of potential threats caused by natural disasters, armed conflict, unsustainable or incompatible development projects and assessment of any actual damage to world heritage sites. States Parties are encouraged to establish permanent monitoring systems for their world heritage sites. For sites under particular threat, inclusion on the List of World Heritage in Danger has proved to promote international cooperation in support of conservation action. Indicators and databases are to be developed to monitor the long-term health of world heritage sites.

The World Heritage Information Network (WHIN) fosters awareness-raising, exchange of expertise and technical advice, and enables the distribution of a wide range of quality information materials about world heritage developed by the World Heritage Centre and other partners. WHIN is a global network of more than 800 world heritage information providers. In addition to providing access to statutory documentation and official information on world heritage via WHIN the Centre circulates world heritage news through WHNEWS (an e-mail newsletter) and the printed *World Heritage Newsletter*.

*A special project "Young people's participation in world heritage preservation and promotion" was launched by the Associated Schools Network (ASPnet) and the World Heritage Centre in 1994 to mobilize young people to contribute to the preservation and promotion of world heritage by developing new educational approaches. The aim is to provide young people with the necessary knowledge, skills and commitment to become involved in heritage conservation. The production, distribution and experimentation of an educational resource kit in 20 language versions for teachers "World heritage in young hands" in 130 Member States and follow-up teacher-training seminars and workshops have been ground-breaking in establishing regional and national strategies for world heritage educational and participatory activities for young people.*

**Strategy.** Through proactive and innovative international cooperation activities, States Parties of the developing world will be supported in the elaboration of national laws and regulations for the identification, protection and conservation of cultural and natural properties of potential outstanding universal value for nomination to the World Heritage List so as to achieve a more balanced and equitable List. Moreover, in accordance with the Global Strategy referred to above, all States Parties will be requested to review their national tentative list to identify categories of properties within their territory which are under-represented on the World Heritage List. The Centre will carry out analyses of the World Heritage List and national tentative lists in cooperation with the Advisory Bodies. The need for further thematic and comparative studies required to guide the States Parties in their endeavour to revise their tentative list and to select properties for World Heritage nomination will be identified.

Countries not yet signatories to the World Heritage Convention will be encouraged to do so by having the direct benefits of becoming involved in global cooperation for the protection of outstanding

cultural and natural sites demonstrated to them. For natural heritage, continued emphasis will be placed on increasing the representation of the world's forests on the World Heritage List – at present world heritage-listed forests contribute nearly 5% of the planet's global tropical forest cover. With support from the United Nations Foundation a global review of protected areas in tropical coastal, marine and small island ecosystems will be prepared with a view to identifying potential world heritage sites. For cultural heritage, emphasis will continue to be placed on the under-represented regions and subregions of Africa, Central Asia, the Pacific and the Caribbean. Actions will target decision-makers and stakeholders and support will be provided for national and regional institution-building in support of heritage conservation. A review of national laws and regulations to ensure protection of new categories of heritage identified through the Global Strategy will be carried out. In response to the periodic report on the Arab States presented to the World Heritage Committee in 2000, actions to improve the representation and inclusion of outstanding natural, prehistoric, Arab and Islamic cultural sites on the World Heritage List will be given priority.

Special efforts will be made to build capacities for local authorities in the context of urban conservation of world heritage historic cities. In this regard, technical cooperation through the twinning of European and Asian cities, successfully brokered by the Centre since 1996, will be expanded to cover other regions. Training and technical cooperation will be provided for the strengthening of legislative, policy planning and institutional support for the conservation of world heritage sites, adapted to the particular type of a site (e.g. multi-use and multi-tenure cultural landscape, forest reserve, historic urban centre, etc.); promotion of adherence to conservation legislation, regulations, policies and plans at the regional and local levels; integration of sustainable conservation actions into development programmes; and development of local and regional skills, competencies and infrastructure for on-site protection and interpretation through the organization of national and regional training courses, seminars and curriculum development. Advice will be provided to States Parties to develop fiscal policies to help finance conservation activities. A reform of the World Heritage Committee will be initiated so as to enhance the decision-making processes and to improve the implementation of the Convention. This will include provision of clearer guidance to States Parties concerning all aspects of implementation of the Convention, increased representation of under-represented regions and categories of heritage on the World Heritage List, greater participation of States Parties in the work of the World Heritage Committee and establishment of priorities and criteria for provision of international assistance for world heritage projects. Efforts will be undertaken to ensure effective legal protection to increase international cooperation and to sensitize public opinion and commitment in favour of the protection and sustainable management of World Heritage properties.

Efforts will continue to provide Member States with appropriate strategies and tools to involve young people in heritage education and skills development activities through formal and non-formal education. Particular attention will be given to introducing world heritage education in school curricula, involving young people in on-site conservation courses and training programmes, establishing a platform for interdisciplinary collaboration between decision-makers, educational institutes and heritage conservation bodies and ensuring networking through traditional and new media.

In developing new partnerships in support of world heritage, the objectives will be to use the World Heritage Convention's global prestige to diversify and strengthen the outreach and other capacities of the World Heritage Centre and to enhance the Convention's effectiveness. To that end, opportunities for collaboration in implementation of the World Heritage Convention will be pursued. The network of universities involved in conservation studies will be strengthened through the streamlining of Forum UNESCO (an international network of 72 universities).

The thirtieth anniversary of the World Heritage Convention in 2002 will provide an opportunity to reinforce partnerships, networking, education, communication and research in all areas of world heritage protection. These activities will also aim to raise awareness among a wide range of target audiences and an expanding network of partners about the Convention and mobilize the international community to participate in world heritage conservation. Furthermore, the outreach activities are designed to enable local and national authorities and institutions to build and strengthen their management capacities for world heritage.

## The World Heritage Convention - Thirty Years Later

How is world heritage contributing to the ethics and practice of heritage conservation on a global scale?

**Background.** The thirtieth anniversary of the World Heritage Convention in 2002 is an ideal opportunity to celebrate and promote the World Heritage Convention as the foremost international tool for the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage. It is an occasion to reflect on achievements, critically review the implementation of the Convention and to further promote world heritage conservation.

To that end, a special project will be launched, including the convening of a major international conference on world heritage to reflect upon results attained, examine the effectiveness of the Convention as a conservation tool, explore prospects for further implementation and future challenges.

### **Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ A declaration and framework for action for consideration by States Parties and the international community in the future implementation of the Convention.
- ◆ Organization of an exhibition, a World Heritage Youth Forum, virtual conferences, media and television programmes and publications to mark the Convention's anniversary.

### **Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention revised, the World Heritage statutory meeting cycle reformed and new strategic orientations of the World Heritage Committee developed.
- ◆ A representative and balanced World Heritage List attained with new States Parties to the Convention, new tentative lists and nominations of cultural properties from regions or categories of heritage currently under- or not represented on the World Heritage List, including LDCs.
- ◆ Effective management and monitoring of World Heritage cultural and natural properties accomplished through training and local capacity-building for conservation, the development of national legislation, heritage resource inventories and maps, and development plans and associated regulations for conservation, management, monitoring, tourism and interpretation.
- ◆ Awareness heightened about World Heritage and the participation of a broader constituency and partners secured through a programme of outreach in support of World Heritage conservation and a Special Project for the thirtieth anniversary of the Convention in 2002.
- ◆ The World Heritage Educational Resource Kit "World Heritage in young hands" (digital and print) and other world heritage educational material and audiovisual products for distance education widely distributed (digital and in print).

## IV.1.2 Meeting new demands in the area of standard-setting

0412

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Regular budget      |             |
| ● Activities:       | \$1,434,900 |
| ● Decentralization: | 14.6%       |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$600,000   |

04120

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
- (i) encourage Member States to engage in the drafting of new normative tools to protect the underwater cultural heritage;
  - (ii) take preventive action by encouraging Member States to ratify and, as appropriate, improve the application of international conventions and recommendations concerning the protection of the tangible cultural heritage, in particular with regard to situations of armed conflict and illicit traffic;
  - (iii) ensure improved protection of the intangible cultural heritage by carrying out high-level consultations and studies on the advisability of regulating internationally, through a new standard-setting instrument, the protection of this threatened heritage;
  - (iv) enhance the training of experts in the protection and collective management of the rights of authors and neighbouring rights, in particular the rights of artists and devise new strategies in the context of the digital environment;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,434,900 for programme costs, \$1,162,400 for staff costs and \$29,000 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

### Main line of action 1. Draft convention concerning the protection of the underwater cultural heritage

04121

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Regular budget  |           |
| ● Activities:   | \$158,500 |
| Extrabudgetary: | –         |

**Background.** Responding to the need to formulate and refine new norms concerning the protection of all forms of cultural heritage and in accordance with stated concerns by governments, legal experts have examined the desirability of a new legal instrument on the subject since 1989. In 1995, the Director-General of UNESCO presented a preliminary report on the technical and legal aspects of a possible new instrument for the protection of the underwater cultural heritage. In 1996, a meeting of experts was held and the Executive Board recommended the preparation of a draft convention. Three meetings of governmental experts have since taken place in 1998, 1999 and 2000. At the fourth meeting (March-April 2001) Member States reinforced their desire to adopt an international convention on protection of the underwater cultural heritage and at its 31st session, the General Conference adopted on 6 November 2001 a *Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage*. Underwater cultural heritage is composed mainly of wrecks but also of remains of dwellings, occupation sites, monuments and various objects created by humanity over the centuries that have fallen into, or slipped beneath, the waters.

**Strategy.** Following the adoption of the Convention, the Organization will enhance the protection of underwater cultural heritage at the international level by obtaining a sufficient number of States Parties to allow entry into force of the convention and by improving public understanding of the issues involved.

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Entry into force of the Underwater Cultural Heritage Convention promoted with a view to ratifying at national level twenty instruments before the end of 2003.
- ◆ Capacity built to ensure implementation of the Convention by lending assistance to Member States in translating the treaty into national legislation and in training lawyers and archaeologists through a series of subregional experts meetings.
- ◆ Awareness raised through educational and academic networks, media coverage, grants and fellowships.

## **Main line of action 2. Preparatory work for the implementation of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention and follow-up of the implementation of the UNESCO and UNIDROIT conventions**

04122

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Regular budget  |           |
| ● Activities:   | \$753,300 |
| Extrabudgetary: | –         |

**Background.** The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954) and its 1954 Protocol were complemented by the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention which reinforced the protection of cultural heritage during hostilities by codifying more progressive norms of international humanitarian law. Efforts to ensure the implementation of the UNESCO and UNIDROIT conventions on illicit traffic and to increase the number of States Parties to the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954) represent a central aspect of the Organization's standard-setting action with its Member States with a view to protecting cultural heritage.

**Strategy.** The most important element of strategy is to promote the Hague Convention and its two Protocols by disseminating their provisions through regional and national meetings, and providing expert advice to Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Since 1954 UNESCO has developed a unique international legal code on cultural heritage law: UNESCO's three conventions, two protocols and 11 recommendations for the protection of the cultural heritage comprise the universal standards for heritage protection. UNESCO will respond to new demands for additional international instruments from Member States and to requests for assistance with the formulation of new or amended national legislation. Preparations for the entry into force of a Second Protocol 1999 to the Hague Convention and the increase of the number of States Parties will represent a major thrust in the current biennium.

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Participation by additional Member States secured in the 1970 UNESCO Illicit Traffic Convention and the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention, especially by countries with a key role in the art trade.
- ◆ The return of cultural property promoted, including through support to the Restitution and Return Committee.
- ◆ States assisted in the drafting of national legislation to reflect the obligations of the Conventions.
- ◆ States encouraged to become party to the Hague Convention and its two Protocols and, as appropriate, to improve the implementation of those instruments by (i) assisting in drafting national implementing legislation on the Hague Convention and its two Protocols; (ii) preparing training materials on the Hague Convention and its two Protocols for target groups as well as the general public; (iii) disseminating information on the implementation of the Convention and its two Protocols to States Parties to those agreements. States that are not yet Parties and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.
- ◆ Citizen participation in protection improved and public attitudes regarding prevention of illicit traffic and protection in conflict influenced, including through training.

### Main line of action 3. Establishment of a conceptual and legal framework for a normative instrument on the intangible heritage

04123

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Regular budget  |           |
| ● Activities:   | \$188,000 |
| Extrabudgetary: | –         |

**Background.** Since the adoption, in 1989, of the Recommendation on the Safeguarding of Traditional Culture and Folklore, UNESCO has sought to ensure that its Member States recognize the fundamental role of the intangible cultural heritage. A series of regional meetings was held from 1995 to 1999 to assess the implementation of the Recommendation, and the conclusions drawn led to the adoption of an action plan at an international conference, organized jointly by UNESCO and the Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C., United States, 27-30 June 1999). Subsequently, and pursuant to the resolution adopted by UNESCO's General Conference at its 30th session, a preliminary study was carried out on the advisability of regulating internationally the protection of the intangible cultural heritage through a new standard-setting instrument. Against this background the International Round Table on the "Intangible Cultural Heritage: Working Definitions" (Turin, Italy, 14-17 March 2001) examined the objectives, coverage and scope of such an instrument as well as the definition of the intangible cultural heritage and the domains covered by it. At its 31st session, the General Conference invited the Director-General to submit to it at its 32nd session a preliminary draft international convention. The Organization will also pursue its efforts to analyse and map the components defining intangible cultural heritage and the need for its protection through a standard-setting instrument.

**Strategy.** Considering questions resulting from a new understanding of its significance for culture, nature and society, and, given the need for a sensitive handling of this subject in relation to some of the most threatened cultures of the world, an in-depth analysis will be carried out by high-level experts with a view to determining the nature and form of such an instrument.

#### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Legal mechanisms analysed and assessed to achieve adequate protection of intangible cultural heritage.
- ◆ Mapping of constituent parts of the fields covered by the intangible cultural heritage.
- ◆ Preliminary draft convention prepared for submission to the 32nd session of the General Conference (2003).

### Main line of action 4. UNESCO conventions and recommendations in the field of copyright and neighbouring rights; follow-up of the implementation of the Florence Agreement and adaptation of the concept of "fair use" to the digital environment

04124

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Regular budget  |           |
| ● Activities:   | \$335,100 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$600,000 |

**Background.** The Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist (1980) and the World Congress on the Status of the Artist (Paris, 1997) have given rise to a series of initiatives aimed at encouraging



and protecting creativity, in particular in disadvantaged settings, by stressing endogenous capacity-building, the teaching of copyright and neighbouring rights and social protection for artists. As regards the free circulation of cultural goods, UNESCO has worked to make known to and promote among its Member States the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials (known as the Florence Agreement) since its approval by the General Conference in 1950. In 1976, the General Conference slightly enlarged the scope of the Agreement by the addition of a Protocol (known as the Nairobi Protocol). As of 20 January 2000, there were 94 States Parties to the Florence Agreement and 37 to the Nairobi Protocol. Finally, as regards the adoption of the “fair use” notion in the digital environment, Internet treaties, adopted in 1996 under the aegis of WIPO do not include precise provisions on this notion and the issue is left to national legislations. The lack of consensus on this matter is hampering electronic circulation of and access to protected works, as well as the development of e-commerce in this area. UNESCO is well placed to work towards a balance between the legitimate, yet conflicting interests of creators and rights-holders on the one hand and interests of the public at large on the other hand, which are both recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. At its 31st session, the General Conference adopted the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity. Its Articles 5, 6, 8 and 12 and Action Plan reinforce UNESCO’s competence in all these matters.

**Strategy.** UNESCO will promote the suitable and adequate protection under national legislation for the rights of authors and other rights-holders, which is considered conducive to broad and equitable public access to cultural works and performances. Promotion of the teaching of copyright and neighbouring rights will be continued by the existing UNESCO Chairs, through the creation of new UNESCO Chairs and through the publication of the Arabic version of the UNESCO manual for the teaching of copyright in universities. The implementation of the Recommendations of the World Congress on the Status of the Artists (1997) will be pursued through an assessment of relevant national legislation relating to social protection for artists in Member States. A particular effort will be made to prepare pertinent principles or model provisions. The English, French and Spanish versions of the practical guide on the Florence Agreement will be further disseminated and will be expanded by an Arabic version. The current scope and adequacy of the Florence Agreement will be examined in the context of globalization. Lastly, efforts will be made to elaborate a revised definition of “fair use” covering cultural works and performances, suitable for the digital environment and tools. Should negotiations among the various stakeholders yield a consensus, its acceptance could be translated into model clauses for national laws and help harmonize national legislations and global cyberlaw frameworks. This strategy will be implemented in close cooperation with the sectors of education, sciences and communication and information.

#### **Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Copyright promoted in terms of legislation and regulation by improved national expertise and the provision of information to specialists and the general public, in particular through (i) formulation of draft legislation and strengthening of procedures for the effective exercise of rights; (ii) strengthening of endogenous training of national expertise by the eight existing UNESCO Chairs, the UNITWIN-RAMLEDA network, the founding of four new UNESCO Chairs and, with extrabudgetary support, publication of the Arabic version of the UNESCO manual on copyright and neighbouring rights; (iii) dissemination of the electronic version of the *Copyright Bulletin* (in English, French and Spanish) and the print version (in Chinese and Russian), updating of the website on national legislation in English and French, and production of a CD-ROM in Spanish on legislation in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- ◆ The 1980 Recommendation strengthened through the development of guidelines for social conventions and model provisions for national legislation governing relations between artists and employers (public and private).
- ◆ New accessions to the Florence Agreement and Nairobi Protocol encouraged, in particular by (i) promoting these instruments through a practical guide in four languages; (ii) evaluating their scope and adequacy globally and regionally, taking as an example Latin America and the Caribbean, in cooperation with the Regional Centre for Book Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLALC).
- ◆ The adaptation of the concept of “fair use” to the digital environment promoted using an intersectoral approach through (i) an assessment of the technical, legal and ethical issues raised, (ii) the establishment and dissemination of model clauses for national laws with a view to the global harmonization of legislations on rights in cyberspace.

## Programme IV.2

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 129-142

# Protecting cultural diversity and promoting cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue

04200

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Regular budget      |              |
| • Activities:       | \$ 5,741,800 |
| • Decentralization: | 41.6%        |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$32,600,000 |

### IV.2.1 Safeguarding and revitalization of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage

0421

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Regular budget      |              |
| • Activities:       | \$ 2,853,700 |
| • Decentralization: | 44.4%        |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$29,100,000 |

04210

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
- (i) contribute to the improved integration of heritage management and preservation in national development plans, by strengthening endogenous capabilities, and also in the area of museology;
  - (ii) help restore heritage damaged by conflicts;
  - (iii) foster the protection and revitalization of the intangible heritage, in particular by women, by contributing to the training of specialists in collection and conservation, and by giving high priority to the enhancement and transmission of that heritage, including the linguistic heritage and masterpieces of poetry; promote jointly with the United Nations the idea of a year for the common cultural heritage, and contribute to its implementation by adopting a global approach that embraces the world natural and cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$2,853,700 for programme costs, \$18,253,600 for staff costs and \$57,600 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

## Main line of action 1. Safeguarding of the tangible cultural heritage

04211

|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Regular budget  |              |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 1,583,400 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$25,000,000 |

**Background.** UNESCO has acquired over the years valuable scientific and technological expertise to carry out large-scale operations aimed at safeguarding tangible and intangible heritage, which is increasingly acknowledged as a critical factor for economic development, tourism, social cohesion and the affirmation of the cultural identity specific to each people.

**Strategy.** With regard to the protection of the tangible cultural heritage, UNESCO will offer scientific and technological expertise to pilot projects, with an emphasis on integrated, multidisciplinary approaches to conservation entailing catalytic effects at national and subregional levels. Such projects will also be designed to help improve the living conditions of local populations, will take into account the latest concepts of cultural heritage and will deal with sites representative of the history and cultural values of peoples and thus conducive to the preservation of their cultural identity. By safeguarding heritage threatened or damaged by conflicts, UNESCO will help to consolidate a culture of peace in pre- and post-conflict situations and contribute to pluralism and intercultural dialogue.

### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Efforts continued to consolidate a culture of peace in situations of recent or continuing conflicts by (i) ensuring intercommunity protection of national monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo, the reconstruction of the Mostar bridge and surrounding historic buildings, in cooperation with the World Bank and the international community, the rehabilitation of historic centres and religious monuments in the Balkans; (ii) supporting activities of the Palestinian Antiquities Department, especially in Nablus, Hebron, Gaza and Jericho; and implementing further activities to benefit Jerusalem; (iii) launching projects to restore sites affected by conflicts in Africa, Iraq, Afghanistan and East Timor.
- ◆ Integrated multidisciplinary approaches fostered and developed through pilot projects at national and subregional levels, including (i) protection and conservation of cultural sites secured through the further implementation of international campaigns (Tyre, the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization, Gorée and the cultural monuments of Ethiopia and Angkor) and implementing some 15 restoration projects financed by extrabudgetary funds; (ii) specialists in conservation and restoration of cultural heritage trained in use of new technologies and revitalized traditional technologies; (iii) information and knowledge-sharing strengthened in museology, including through the bilingual publication *Museum International*, and the development of dedicated websites supported, especially for museums in LDCs.

## Main line of action 2. Safeguarding and revitalization of the intangible cultural heritage

04212

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$1,270,300 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$4,100,000 |

**Background.** UNESCO has endeavoured to revitalize the intangible heritage as a means of promoting cultural identity and diversity, creativity, freedom of expression and cultural pluralism. Emphasis has been placed on alerting Member States to the need to take into account the UNESCO Recommendation on the Safeguarding of Traditional Culture and Folklore (1989), a practical application of which has

been the first Proclamation of Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity and also the use by States of the Guidelines for the Establishment of a Living Human Treasures System at the national level. Recent efforts focused on operational definitions for intangible cultural heritage (such as at the International Round Table “Intangible Cultural Heritage: Working Definitions”, Turin, Italy, 14-17 March 2000). These initiatives have enabled the Organization to identify courses of action for encouraging full participation by local communities, the custodians of traditional know-how and transmitters of culture in the formulation of strategies for the protection and development of their intangible heritage. Action to protect and revitalize endangered languages and the promotion of multilingual education form an important element of UNESCO’s action for the protection of intangible cultural heritage.

**Strategy.** Parallel to the normative efforts in this area (see paragraph 04123) and to the implementation of the 1989 Recommendation, special attention will be paid to assisting Member States in defining and devising national clauses for promoting recognition of the intangible cultural heritage. Efforts will be focused on giving prominence to the dynamic and timeless character of the intangible heritage through operational revitalization and promotional activities at the national level. Action will be taken to promote this heritage through various initiatives such as the Proclamation of Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity; the “Living Human Treasures System”; the “Memory of the World” programme and the awarding of the Sharjah Prize for Arab Culture. UNESCO will also focus on endangered languages, especially through promotion of multilingualism, in close cooperation with the Education Sector and IBE and the observance of the International Day of Mother Tongue (21 February). Moreover, the “Atlas of Endangered Languages” and the UNESCO World Language Report will be widely distributed and the work of the Consultative Committee for Linguistic Pluralism and Multilingual Education supported.

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Implementation of the 1989 “Recommendation for the Safeguarding of Traditional Culture and Folklore” improved through increased custodian, creator and local community participation in more than 20 countries by (i) lending assistance to Member States in the implementation of national plans for the revitalization and promotion of the intangible cultural heritage in danger of disappearing; (ii) the establishment of National Committees for the protection of the intangible heritage.
- ◆ Safeguarding initiatives pursued, notably (i) through the Second Proclamation of “Masterpieces of the oral and intangible heritage of humanity”; (ii) creating inventories of intangible cultural heritage and the training of specialized personnel at national and regional levels; (iii) producing records in the UNESCO collection of traditional music and implementation through a pilot project; (iv) pilot projects implemented for the revitalization of intangible heritage and the strengthening of the project “Women, the intangible cultural heritage and development; (v) Member States supported through the “Living Human Treasures System” and; (vi) the “Sharjah Prize for Arab Culture” awarded.
- ◆ Linguistic diversity promoted notably by publishing (i) the first *World Language Report*; (ii) a revised edition of the *World Atlas* on endangered languages.

## IV.2.2 Promotion of cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue

0422

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Regular budget      |             |
| • Activities:       | \$2,888,100 |
| • Decentralization: | 38.9%       |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$3,500,000 |

04220

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

- (a) in the light of the conclusions of the two round tables of ministers of culture, on “Cultural creativity in a globalized world” (2 November 1999) and “Cultural diversity 2000-2010: challenges of the market place” (11-12 December 2000), and in view of the adoption of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
- (i) deepen the international debate on questions relating to cultural diversity, particularly in respect of the links of cultural diversity with development and its impact on policy-making, at both the national and international levels; encourage the formulation of strategies and programmes fostering both the expression of cultural diversity and the construction of a sustainable pluralism in the sense of the harmonious interaction and the will to live together of individuals and groups having multiple, varied and dynamic cultural identities; promote understanding within and among States by identifying, analysing and disseminating innovative intercultural practices which foster social cohesion, devoting particular attention to the challenges posed by globalization at the local level; and stimulate activities aimed at enhancing the participation of and support to indigenous peoples in the framework of the International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People (1994-2004) in particular by strengthening consultative cooperation networks and mechanisms at the regional and interregional levels;
  - (ii) encourage the review of historical research and the teaching of history with a view to enhancing the processes of dialogue, cross-fertilization and convergence between cultures in the framework of the follow-up to the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations (2001); support the efforts of Member States wishing to revise their educational textbooks in this area, in cooperation with the Education Sector; and promote follow-up activities for the implementation of intercultural projects aimed at promoting greater understanding between various cultures and spiritual and religious traditions;
  - (iii) promote cultural diversity in the field of cultural goods and services, in particular in the book industry; provide support to the self-sustainability of endogenous cultural industries and their distribution and marketing capacity, especially in LDCs; launch the special project *Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity* and promote the follow-up activities of this project, contributing to the implementation of the relevant strategies outlined in document 31 C/4 Approved and in full concert with other competent organizations of the United Nations system, such as the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and with the World Trade Organization (WTO);
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$2,888,100 for programme costs, \$3,649,200 for staff costs and \$58,500 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

## Main line of action 1. Construction of cultural pluralism and strengthening of action in favour of indigenous peoples

04221

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Regular budget  |           |
| ● Activities:   | \$716,300 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$700,000 |

**Background.** The processes and dynamics of globalization call for new strategies to measure cultural impact and to counter the emergence of intercultural tensions. There is a need to focus on the construction of pluralism. This corresponds to the recommendations of the symposium entitled “Towards a Constructive Pluralism” (January, 1999), the objectives of the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations (2001) and the principles set out in the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity adopted by the General Conference at its 31st session (2001), all of which have laid the foundations for wide-ranging action in this field. In that same vein and in the context of the International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People (1994-2004), UNESCO joined in the efforts of the entire United Nations system to promote the involvement of indigenous people in the formulation of national cultural policies, paying particular attention to cultural rights issues.

**Strategy.** UNESCO will strive to make Member States, the international community and civil society aware of the way in which respect for cultural diversity, based on the UNESCO Universal Declaration, must guide and inspire the creation of new social mechanisms that foster cultural diversity, equity and social creativity locally, nationally and regionally. The four main thrusts of this strategy all aim to provide assistance to Member States in creating mechanisms designed to acknowledge the dynamic and constructive dimension of cultural pluralism, through: (i) the development of appropriate policies and instruments capable of addressing and evaluating the role of cultural factors in social organization, particularly by promoting education policies raising awareness of cultural diversity; (ii) the sensitization of decision-makers, local actors and high-level scientists to intercultural problems and to the need to identify forms of intercultural mediation through research, studies, symposia and pilot projects in urban environments; and, lastly (iii) follow-up action on the International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People (1994-2004), in particular by fostering formation and strengthening of cooperative networks and national committees of indigenous people for the formulation of participatory policies, in close cooperation with indigenous communities and their institutional bodies.

### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Member States encouraged to formulate cultural policies based on a better reflection of the links between cultural diversity, pluralism and development by:
  - (i) furthering the international debate on questions of cultural diversity through a reflection mechanism;
  - (ii) establishing a corpus of best practices in cultural pluralism through the national institutions concerned and from expertise produced by the “UNESCO Cities for Peace” network;
  - (iii) sensitizing and rallying education systems and the media to the assets of cultural diversity with a view to revising curricula and media content (in cooperation with IBE, the Associated Schools Project and UNESCO Chairs and NGOs specializing in this field);
  - (iv) progressing in understanding and clarifying the content of cultural rights as an integral part of human rights, in cooperation with SHS;
  - (v) acknowledging a multicultural citizenship respectful of indigenous identities through strengthening and expanding existing networks between indigenous communities and local and national institutions, research centres, universities, NGOs and indigenous representative bodies.
- ◆ Cooperation strengthened with indigenous organizations and international organizations, such as the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, and through a project on cultural development of the Maya peoples.

## Main line of action 2. Encouraging intercultural dialogue for the promotion of universal values

04222

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$1,422,400 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$1,800,000 |

**Background.** The intercultural projects carried out by UNESCO in the previous biennium and the Roads projects have contributed to the enhancement of dynamic interaction among cultures. The main thrust has been the strengthening of historical and contemporary processes that are conducive to a favourable convergence of cultures through the discovery of a common heritage and shared values. The work and activities carried out have underscored the need for a better understanding of the mainsprings of peoples' memory, which can both fuel prejudice and incomprehension and contribute to the renewal of a dialogue among civilizations, cultures, religions and spiritual traditions.

**Strategy.** In the context of strategic objectives of the 31 C/4 and the follow-up to the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations (2001) (see also paragraphs 10003 and 10004), the priority given to dialogue among cultures and civilizations will focus, in both reflection and action, on two closely linked lines of emphasis: the promotion of mutual knowledge of cultures, civilizations and spiritual traditions and the highlighting and recognition of instances of interaction and cross-fertilization. A particular effort will be made to sensitize new partners, institutions, the private sector, and actors of civil society, in particular the youth, of the concept and dimensions of a dialogue among cultures and civilizations. UNESCO will endeavour to promote common values and multilingualism, to support historical research on the convergence of cultures, the revision of educational tools for the teaching of history, the promotion of appropriate curricula to improve reciprocal knowledge and mutual respect by promoting the teaching of philosophical and literary works representative of different world aesthetic, ethical and spiritual traditions (written and oral), by strengthening existing UNESCO Chairs and by enlisting decision-makers, intellectuals and scientists for a renewed analysis of the concept of identity and the separation of cultures and territories (i.e. the Roads and their cultural itineraries). To bring its action to fruition, UNESCO will give preference to support for regional intercultural strategies (i.e. the Arabia Plan, and the programmes for the Caucasus, the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean).

Cultural tourism constitutes another thrust of the Organization's action for the protection and revitalization of cultural diversity. It holds a central position in national cultural policies in that it contributes both to economic, social and cultural development – particularly through appreciation of the wealth of cultural diversity – and to poverty alleviation. By its very nature, it also affords an opportunity for dialogue among civilizations and cultures. UNESCO's involvement in this area stems from the relatively recent emergence of the concept of "cultural itineraries", created to offset undesirable commercial tendencies and the development of mass tourism. Intercultural projects such as the Silk Roads and the Slave Route, which aim to highlight the contributions of history, social and economic processes and human, cultural and spiritual values and interactions are fully consistent with this initiative. Under joint UNESCO/WTO projects, national, regional and interregional itineraries will be devised in Central Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean region through the following projects: Historical Arsenals Itineraries, Al-Andalus Itineraries, Routes of Abraham and the Arabia Plan.

### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Follow-up activities to the United Nations Year for the Dialogue among Civilizations (2001) undertaken on the basis of the resolutions and recommendations of the General Conference and the United Nations General Assembly, major international and regional meetings held in celebration of the Year, with a view of fostering a positive convergence between cultures and through the discovery of a common heritage and shared values, in particular among youth and NGOs.
- ◆ Development of historical research on the processes of interactions between cultures through the pursuit of cooperation with the International Committee of Historical Sciences (ICHS) of networks of historians interested in this field.

- ◆ History and geography textbooks revised in the light of the general and regional histories; content of the General History of Africa adapted for use, as appropriate, in secondary education; the general and regional histories completed and the remaining volumes published.
- ◆ Intercultural plans and projects implemented through: (i) the Arabia Plan and the Gorée-Almadies Memorial project; (ii) the academic work concerning projects such as the Slave Route, Roads of Faith, the Al-Andalus programme, the Mediterranean programme, the Caucasus Plan, the Indian Ocean, Intercultural Dialogue in Central Asia and dialogue between religions; (iii) the cultural itineraries connected to the projects cited in (ii).
- ◆ Establishment of operational networks and a database on the following projects: the Slave Route and Intercultural Dialogue in Central Asia.

### Main line of action 3. Promotion of cultural diversity in cultural goods and services

04223

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 749,400  |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$1,000,000 |

**Background.** The Organization has supported and disseminated cultural policies, strategies and practices in the field of cultural industries that could contribute to economic and social development. In this regard, UNESCO is recognized for its special expertise in developing national book policies and regional strategies, including the training of book professionals. Diagnostic studies have been undertaken at national level and cooperation has been established with regional bodies, some of which had been founded at UNESCO's initiative (CERLALC, ACCU/APPREB, APNET, etc.). Furthermore, the Organization has the responsibility of assigning and administering International Standard Book Number (ISBN) identifiers to international organizations (ISBN Group 92) wishing to publish books, software, mixed media, and electronic publications under their own name. As for translations, the *Index Translationum*, the only international bibliography of translated and published books covering all fields of knowledge, constitutes a unique reference work, as does the *UNESCO Collection of Representative Works*, created for the purpose of promoting and safeguarding the different forms of literary expression in the world. In this regard, an experimental portfolio of available translation rights has been launched in cooperation with the Frankfurt Book Fair. A number of awareness-raising initiatives are also being organized on an ongoing basis, such as *World Book and Copyright Day* (23 April), and the publication of the literary supplement "Kitâb-fî-Jarîda" by some 20 newspapers in Arabic. As regards the film industry, selective support for regional festivals, the award of a special prize as part of the *International Year for the Culture of Peace*, a study of the situation of the film industry worldwide and support for initiatives of the *International Council for Film, Television and Audiovisual Communication* (IFTC) have allowed UNESCO to give prominence to quality cinematographic productions and to identify the needs of the audiovisual industries in a number of countries.

During the previous biennium UNESCO enhanced awareness in Member States on the need to safeguard diversity in the production and dissemination of cultural goods and services. This was done through regional meetings as well as a Round Table of Ministers of Culture (11 and 12 December 2000) on *Cultural diversity: the challenges of the marketplace*. Following the adoption of the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity by the General Conference, UNESCO will assist Member States in developing pertinent national strategies which will aim at empowerment of national cultural industries.

**Strategy.** Within the framework of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, UNESCO will continue to bolster the development of cultural industries through capacity-building, the training of professionals and sponsorship of fairs and markets. Alongside the publishing industry, stress will be laid on the music and the multimedia industries, given their promising prospects for the economic, cultural and social life of many countries. As regards books, national capacities and regional cooperation will be developed, with emphasis on training needs. UNESCO will continue to serve as the administering



agency for Group 92 of the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) System, and will actively participate in the annual International ISBN Advisory Panel meetings organized by the International ISBN Agency. With regard to translation, ongoing activities will be better coordinated, systematized and made available through the Internet.

With regard to awareness raising activities, the World Book and Copyright Day will be given even greater visibility, the *Kitâb-fî-Jarîda* project will be strengthened by means of additional extrabudgetary contributions and another project on the traditional music of the region. Finally, based on the experience gained from UNESCO's work on the *Collection of Representative Works*, listing of world literary masterpieces will begin, as will the listing of world cinema masterpieces in collaboration with the IFTC.

Support for national capacities and regional cooperation in diverse cultural industries will further be boosted by the Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity, a new experimental UNESCO initiative based on a system of flexible partnerships between committed public, private and civil society stakeholders. In cooperation with other concerned international organizations, the Global Alliance will support diversity by strengthening local cultural industries and preventing piracy. It will draw on the combined experience and skills of partners to explore new solutions to challenges relating to the creation, production, distribution and protection of a diverse range of creative expressions. Ultimately, local capacity-building in cultural industries will enhance the competitive participation of local cultural goods and services in domestic and international markets and thus contribute to poverty eradication.

UNESCO will reinforce Global Alliance partnership agreements through the setting up of an extrabudgetary fund that will address the potential needs of participating developing countries and countries in transition. More specifically, this fund will finance the development of policies and infrastructure necessary for domestic cultural industries to benefit from, and build on, partnership agreements.

#### **Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ UNESCO's action in capacity-building areas relating to cultural diversity and cultural industries reinforced through: (i) the strengthening of book publishing industries in several countries as a result of the development of national strategies as well as the elaboration and/or updating of relevant legislation; (ii) the assignation of ISBN identifiers to all eligible applying international agencies; (iii) the support for cultural industries through dissemination of relevant research and analysis, sponsorship of regional book fairs and markets, as well as pilot projects, in particular the music industry in the Caribbean, cultural industry incubators in Asia-Pacific and audiovisual industries in Africa; (iv) the publication online of the *Index Translationum's database*, and the development of a new website providing reference and updated information to the literary translation community.
- ◆ Cultural industries, in particular the book industry, supported through: (i) the encouragement of countries' participation in *World Book and Copyright Day*; (ii) an increased access to high-quality Arabic literature and music through free supplements included in local newspapers; (iii) the broadening of public awareness of literary and cinema masterpieces.
- ◆ Articles 16, 17, 19 and 20 of the Main Lines of the Action Plan for the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity implemented, especially with a view to building new partnerships between public, private and civil society sectors in the area of cultural goods and services, through: (i) the launching of the *Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity* as an exploratory and evolving initiative; (ii) the strengthening of local cultural industries and prevention of piracy of cultural products; (iii) the establishment of partnerships focusing on professional and business training; (iv) the creation and maintenance of a special fund within the framework of the *Global Alliance* Project to finance technical assistance in participating countries; (v) the exploration and distribution of information regarding the viability and benefits of competitive local cultural industries.

## Programme IV.3

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 143-148

# Strengthening links between culture and development

0430

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Regular budget      |             |
| • Activities:       | \$2,421,600 |
| • Decentralization: | 45.7%       |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$4,000,000 |

04300

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action, building upon the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development (Stockholm, 1998), in order to:
- (i) promote public policies that recognize the central role of culture in development, by mobilizing and sharing information and new knowledge in this domain, in particular stressing the need to collect national cultural statistics in cooperation with the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), in particular in least developed countries (LDCs); facilitate the elaboration of innovative policy frameworks and the strengthening of national and local capacities in the management/administration of cultural institutions; and develop further inter-agency cooperation with a view to establishing close links between cultural, educational, social and development policies;
  - (ii) stimulate the promotion of creativity, in particular by fostering the development of high-quality crafts and the acknowledgement of their importance by Member States for poverty alleviation strategies, promote formal and informal art education and the vocational training of young artists, and provide support for the strengthening of endogenous capacities in the protection and collective management of the rights of authors and artists;
  - (iii) enhance the development of linkages between culture and education through reading to contribute to the promotion of the practice of reading among young people, in particular the most disadvantaged young people, especially blind children, in the context of the Dakar Framework for Action and the education for all (EFA) objectives;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$2,421,600 for programme costs, \$3,668,300 for staff costs and \$49,000 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

## Main line of action 1. Assistance to Member States for the formulation of their cultural policies

04301

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 999,500  |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$1,100,000 |

**Background.** The World Commission on Culture and Development and the Stockholm Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development (1998) highlighted and strongly reaffirmed the need for development processes to be rooted in the diversity and endogenous vital forces of cultures and societies: heritage, identity and creativity. UNESCO is engaged to assist Member States in devising public policies which take due account of cultural diversity in development processes. Moreover, the two UNESCO *World Culture Reports* (1998 and 2000) have laid the foundation for a systematic collection, analysis and dissemination of cultural statistics worldwide, providing Member States with a tool for policy guidance to determine and track new trends in culture and development. The Organization has also sought to support and disseminate cultural policies, strategies and practices that could contribute to the economic and social development of cultural industries, particularly in LDCs. Cultural tourism constitutes another important theme of the Organization's action in this field.

**Strategy.** UNESCO will provide a forum for reflection as well as operational guidance on the formulation of cultural policies on the basis of the principles contained in the UNESCO Declaration on Cultural Diversity. Relying on its worldwide specialized networks (CULTURELINK, NETCULT), it will consolidate its cooperation programmes to offer support to Member States in elaborating, evaluating and updating their national cultural policies and statistical capacities. In close collaboration with UIS, efforts will be deployed to broaden the measurable aspects of culture in order to create meaningful databases that can support the decision-making process worldwide. To that end, UNESCO will undertake a comprehensive research focusing on the assessment of needs and emerging trends in data collection and analysis.

Cultural tourism occupies a central place in national cultural policies, inasmuch as it contributes both to economic, social and cultural development and to the fight against poverty. As regards cultural policies on tourism, efforts will be made to establish resource centres for the identification and dissemination among local authorities of good practices for tourism management and policies, particularly in cities (*UNESCO Cities for Peace* network) and in exceptionally vulnerable areas (bays, coastal cities) in Asia, the Sahara, the Baltic States and West Africa.

Access to information and expertise in the field of culture, especially through the strengthening of networks and the development of electronic media for culture will be another key element. It can be used to train cultural administrators, managers of projects and institutions, cultural advisers, educators and animators.

The collaboration with its partners, namely, the interregional Network of UNESCO Chairs and Training Centres in Cultural Policy and Management (NETCULT), CULTURELINK and the network of African and European neighbourhoods as well as the *UNESCO Cities for Peace* regional networks will help UNESCO in pursuing its objective.

### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ The role of culture in national policies and links between cultural diversity and development increasingly recognized.
- ◆ New challenges for culture in the context of globalization identified through international forums and seminars.
- ◆ Innovative cultural policies formulated with ten Member States through national cultural policy reviews and their cultural resources mapped.
- ◆ Principles, guidelines and instruments for capacity-building for Member States in their role as political decision-makers developed.
- ◆ New training needs for cultural administrators and managers identified, and responses sought, through existing and prospective networks and UNESCO Chairs, in particular in LDCs.

- ◆ Internationally agreed conceptual framework for cultural statistics and indicators reflecting both quantitative and qualitative aspects formulated in cooperation with UIS.
- ◆ Platform for meetings, information exchange and knowledge-sharing created through a virtual observatory on cultural policies.
- ◆ Proposals for cultural tourism policies elaborated, aimed at strengthening subregional, regional and international cooperation through the establishment of active networks of universities (UNESCO Chairs); of cities (*UNESCO Cities for Peace Prize and the Heritage Cities: Culture, Tourism and Sustainable Development* network); of indigenous and local communities (Andean region and Asia), and of experts.
- ◆ Regulations, legislation and institutional measures to promote cultural tourism implemented and awareness raised among tourism professionals and tourists (especially young people) about the cultural issues involved in tourism.
- ◆ Three pilot projects launched combining reflection and action for the benefit of communities vulnerable to the impact of tourism (indigenous communities in the Andean region and Africa) and in the Caribbean subregion.

## Main line of action 2. Promotion of arts and crafts

04302

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$1,318,100 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$1,000,000 |

**Background.** The importance UNESCO gives to the development of creativity is underlined by Articles 7 and 8 of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity and by its Action Plan. It touches on various aspects: status of the artist, promotion of networks, training, development of information exchanges and highlighting disciplines worldwide through, for instance, the creation on the Internet of two world directories, one on music and the other on poetry, featuring activities in more than 100 countries. At a time when artistic creation is being increasingly devised by associations of artists, and when festivals and artistic events are being organized in developing countries, specific training is also warranted. Fellowships and travel grants in liaison with the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture (IFPC) and the award of the UNESCO Prize for the Promotion of the Arts correspond to this need, as to a certain extent does collaboration with the three major arts NGOs (PEN International, the International Music Council (IMC) and the International Theatre Institute (ITI)). The importance of these networks in promoting national and regional artistic life was highlighted by a six-yearly evaluation carried out in 2001. On the whole, there is no escaping the fact that, although the design and implementation of artistic projects is still one of the areas over which young artists and arts promoters in developing countries have little control, amateur artistic activities practised in these countries constitute both a factor for promoting creative diversity and a source of renewal of national capacities for artistic creation.

The evaluation report on the Programme for Crafts Promotion concluded that UNESCO's initiative has created awareness about more innovative approaches to training than conventional short development programmes. Through a series of subregional workshops organized during the two past biennia (Central Asia, Central America, Western and Central Africa), UNESCO has developed a strategy which includes design of new products, packaging, marketing techniques and management of small enterprises. UNESCO has also successfully focused on the training of craftswomen and youth through vocational training. The introduction of crafts into school systems has proved to be an efficient way to respond to the need to raise social recognition of craftworkers and promote creativity of young generations. The prestige which accompanies the coveted UNESCO Crafts Prize, has helped to open new opportunities for artisans. The "Design 21" project for fashion and its recent extension to home furniture and accessories has put hundreds of young designers into the limelight.

**Strategy.** Action to promote artistic creativity will be undertaken through: (i) the organization of national workshops for reflection on and training in the design of cultural and artistic projects and events; (ii) the funding of study trips and missions to canvass sponsors and funding bodies; (iii) the award of short-

term fellowships for specialized academic training, in liaison with IPFC; (iv) the organization of seminars and training, especially in artistic techniques pertaining to the cultural traditions of States and to their intangible heritage and support for cultural and artistic events organized regionally and internationally through the award of the UNESCO Prize for the Promotion of the Arts. It will also include close cooperation with the three major arts NGOs (PEN International, IMC and ITI) and their networks. With regard to endogenous capacity-building for the protection and collective management of copyright and artists' rights, see the provisions under Programme IV.1.2, Main line of action 4.

In the field of crafts, the programme will aim at the training of trainers with a follow-up of practical activities and special emphasis on new designs and organizational techniques. The dissemination of identified best practices and the creation of databases will be another priority of the programme. The project "Crafts in Schools and Design Institutes" aims at further promoting the introduction of crafts programmes in school curricula. It is also intended to highlight the role and status of craftspeople in the community through their involvement in this programme. Exchange workshops are foreseen between craftspeople and young students of design institutes in order to promote interactions and stimulate creativity, based on the model of the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT). The crafts programme will also seek to promote quality crafts and design creations and their access to a broader public. The contest for the UNESCO Crafts Prize will be organized in connection with regional crafts fairs/exhibitions. The "Design 21" contest and exhibition will be organized with extrabudgetary funding.

In the field of art education, and in line with the Organization's strategy for follow-up to the Dakar Framework for Action, four supplementary actions will be pursued: the design of framework curricula for arts education by region for the primary and secondary levels of basic education in conjunction with the follow-up to the Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist (1980) and the World Congress on the Status of the Artist (1997) – see the provisions of Programme IV.1, Main line of action 4 above – ; the holding of three regional meetings of experts to help design the curricula, which are intended to help States incorporate arts education into their education systems as a means of anchoring identity and ensuring endogenous cultural development; the regular posting on the Internet of good arts education practices in the fields of music, the plastic arts and the performing arts, and the implementation of pilot projects in Member States to test the relevance of the curricula identified at the regional level by arts experts and educators.

#### **Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Promotion of the arts and artistic creation ensured by greater emphasis on the place of the artistic professions in the economy, opening up to young people from disadvantaged areas, raising the awareness of the public, training for artists and cooperation with professional organizations, in particular through (i) training African artists about the economic implications of artistic professions; (ii) carrying out arts projects aimed at interesting young people from disadvantaged areas in art and culture; (iii) supporting live arts by the award of the UNESCO Prize for the Promotion of the Arts, in the framework of international artistic events, through extrabudgetary funding; (iv) developing the World Poetry Directory (<http://www.unesco.org/poetry>) with a view in particular to increasing the number of countries taking part in World Poetry Day; (v) intercultural exposure to young artists through the attribution of UNESCO/Aschberg fellowship under IFPC and dissemination of good practices in cultural management through the identification by IFPC of best managed cultural institutions worldwide and their commitment to train cultural managers from different regions; (vi) extending networks of musicians, theatre professionals and authors in developing countries, organizing meetings, debates and training courses with a view to federating artistic professionals and publishing journals, brochures and information bulletins, in English and French, on cultural, social and economic activity, produced and disseminated by the three NGOs with a framework agreement (ITI, IMC and PEN International).
- ◆ Development of arts education through (i) assistance to Member States in preparing framework curricula for arts education by region, in particular in school curricula and as a priority for least developed countries, and by putting out more information on successful experience, particularly in Asia and the Pacific and Eastern and Central Europe; (ii) assistance to Member States in the implementation of their curricula on Artistic Education at school level; (iii) within the framework of the pilot project "artist in school", support to the organization of artistic workshops with artists and creators in the school environment in LDCs; (iv) an extension of the "good practices" published on the Internet in the field of music and the plastic arts.

- ◆ Skills of craftspeople, upgraded and quality crafts and the sociocultural impact of the crafts sector promoted through: (i) the dissemination of training materials on the Internet for national centres/institutes; (ii) training courses for practising craftspeople at subregional levels (Central Africa, Lusophone countries, Andean States, Maghreb countries, Central and South-East Asia); (iii) the awarding of the UNESCO Crafts Prize at regional level for creative artisans in Africa, Arab States, Asia-Pacific and Latin America-Caribbean and the participation of prizewinners in international crafts fairs; (iv) the access of 65 young designers to the international market (“Design 21” Contest); (v) the establishment of databases on links between crafts activities and tourism development, as well as between crafts and the environment.

### **Main line of action 3. Contribution of culture to the implementation of the Dakar Plan of Action: promotion of reading and art education**

04303

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 104,000  |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$1,900,000 |

**Background.** The experience acquired by the Organization with regard to the promotion of reading in recent years has confirmed the need to strengthen its efforts in order to consolidate the links between culture and education. To that end, a number of initiatives have been promoted, such as the award of the UNESCO Prize for Children’s and Young People’s Literature in the Service of Tolerance (instituted in 1995). In addition, the SAP KAWI project for the development of popular science books for children in Africa has included the production of a complete collection of works, which give an added boost to the Organization’s efforts to develop reading and emphasize the value of cultural diversity. The third component of UNESCO’s action to raise public awareness of the importance of reading has been developed through the “Books for All” programme, including the donation of books to underprivileged areas in the quest for new methods of making reading attractive to young people (mobile libraries, resource kits). Since its launch, the programme has introduced several specific components to strengthen reading plans in five countries in Latin America (Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Peru and Venezuela) through the establishment of libraries and reading rooms, its mobile library programme, *maletas viajeras*, and training workshops for the promotion of reading through the organization of sociocultural activities. Improving reading is regarded as one of the key components in the implementation of the Dakar Plan of Action on education for all.

**Strategy.** The efforts will aim at giving a higher profile to minority languages and local languages with a view to promoting linguistic pluralism and universal values. Books for youth will continue to assume an important role in the context of the UNESCO Prize for Children’s and Young People’s Literature in the Service of Tolerance and other complementary initiatives. Initiatives to facilitate access to scientific knowledge through reading in African languages (SAP KAWI project) will be continued. To implement its strategy, UNESCO will strive to give pride of place to new learning approaches while continuing to support endogenous initiatives for learning to read. With a view to focusing on new methods of access to books, while continuing to support endogenous initiatives to develop reading, UNESCO will develop a strategy to set up a network of partners for the donation of books and mobile libraries, of which it will ensure prior coordination as part of the new stage of the “Books for All” programme. Efforts to help the most disadvantaged young people will also give rise to cooperation with CERLALC and an experimental project in Africa. Furthermore, specific actions will be devoted to developing reading among young blind people: a study on production and dissemination in Braille and a “reading in Braille” project to be carried out in conjunction with the activities devoted to the translation and knowledge of representative masterpieces of world literature under Programme IV.2.2, Main line of action 3. As regards the incorporation of arts education into the education system, proposals have been included in Programme IV.3, Main line of action 2.

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Recognized works of fiction that deal with the values of tolerance, peace and mutual understanding: (i) by the awarding of the 2003 UNESCO Prize for Children's and Young People's Literature in the Service of Tolerance, (ii) by training some 20 young people's books illustrators with extrabudgetary funding.
- ◆ Strengthening and renewing reading practices in developing countries, in particular for the most disadvantaged young people: (i) by continuing and completing the translation into indigenous African languages of works produced under the SAP KAWI project; (ii) with a second stage of the "Books for All" programme, by identifying financial partners capable of providing extrabudgetary support for the purchase and transport of books and mobile libraries, identifying operational relays on the ground and active beneficiaries; (iii) by carrying out a case study on Latin America and an innovative experiment in an African LDC.
- ◆ Development of reading among young blind people through the launch of the "reading in Braille" project designed to identify effective forms of production and dissemination in Braille on the basis of case studies in developing countries or countries in transition, and improvement of the knowledge of translated works in Braille and the potential for translation using that method.

## Projects relating to cross-cutting themes

0440

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Regular budget      |             |
| ● Activities:       | \$1,430,000 |
| ● Decentralization: | 78.4%       |

04400

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action to execute to completion the projects relating to the cross-cutting theme *Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty*;
- (b) to develop criteria for the evaluation and monitoring of the implementation, as well as for the impact assessment of projects pertaining to the eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty;
- (c) to ensure intersectoral cooperation within UNESCO and coordination with other United Nations agencies and funds in order to enhance consistency and the learning process in the execution of approved projects;
- (d) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,430,000 for programme costs.

04401

The projects listed hereunder and their corresponding budgetary allocations have been anchored under Major Programme IV in view of their main thematic subject and orientation pertaining to culture. These projects were conceived on an intersectoral and interdisciplinary basis by teams involving at least three sectors and/or field offices for each project. Special arrangements will be made for the administration of these projects. Their substantive activities will be planned and implemented jointly by members of the respective intersectoral teams. A summary of all projects relating to the cross-cutting themes is provided at the end of Part II.A (paragraph 07001). Significant efforts are being made to seek extrabudgetary resources from potential donors in order to maximize the impact of these projects.

### ◆ Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty

04410

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Regular budget      |             |
| ● Activities:       | \$1,430,000 |
| ● Decentralization: | 78.4%       |

#### Development of cultural eco-tourism in mountainous regions in selected developing countries

04411

|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| Regular budget |           |
| ● Activities:  | \$245,000 |

**Objectives.** To identify potential areas for culturally and environmentally sustainable tourism in mountainous and rural areas of Central Asia and the Himalayas, rich in traditional and minority cultures as well as in biodiversity; to promote best practices in the areas concerned; to explore sustainable tourism patterns that provide income-generating activities in the tourism sector so as to contribute to poverty alleviation of mountain populations.

**Expected results.** “Wise practices” on mountain tourism management identified for comparable areas; twinning of these practices with new areas developed; recommendations on the development of cultural eco-tourism elaborated and disseminated, taking into account the ecological situation and related cultural



aspects; participatory research carried out and information gathered within mountain communities; capacities for mountain tourism management strengthened; website created on “Cultural Eco-tourism in Central Asia/Himalayas”.

## Strategy for the sustainable development of tourism in the Sahara

04412

Regular budget  
● Activities: \$150,000

**Objectives.** To foster subregional cooperation between the Member States concerned (Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Tunisia) for the development of strategic principles and recommendations and for the implementation of “good practices” with respect to tourism; to help to design an international instrument/cooperation agreement to develop tourism in the Sahara, to serve as a tool for the preservation and development of the cultural and natural heritage and the economic, social and cultural development of the local inhabitants; to contribute to the study and protection of the cultural heritage (rock art, archaeological sites, cities, etc.) and natural heritage, and to encourage the Member States concerned to formulate strategies for development and poverty alleviation which incorporate traditional forms of knowledge.

**Expected results.** Execution of a feasibility study and identification of research themes; establishment of an international committee for the project bringing together national officials, NGO associations, and specialists in culture, environmental science and the human sciences in order to identify joint approaches; elaboration of a draft cooperation agreement and identification of measures for the protection of the heritage and the promotion of good-quality tourism which is conducive to local development.

## Sustainable management of world heritage sites for poverty reduction: pilot activities in three world heritage sites

04413

Regular budget  
● Activities: \$345,000

**Objectives.** To enable the local inhabitants to remain in their traditional habitat with improved housing and sanitation, simultaneously maintaining the authenticity of the sites with a view to promoting socially equitable tourism; to mobilize local leaders and project teams; to conduct legal studies on property rights, urban regulations, conservation and development planning; to disseminate results.

**Expected results.** Feasibility studies completed on subsidy and micro-credit schemes based on socio-economic surveys; local associations of target groups created; living conditions improved in each pilot site; target groups trained in employable skills (crafts, health, education) adapted to local opportunities; video/photo reportage of community events prepared.

## Traditional crafts as a window to job opportunities for the poorest youth

04414

Regular budget  
● Activities: \$395,000

**Objectives.** To train poor, disadvantaged children and youth in traditional crafts as part of their regular school programme, thereby providing concrete opportunities for future income-generating employment requiring minimal investment; to provide students with practical skills and impart awareness of their cultural heritage, local know-how and their cultural and natural environment; to improve the status of the crafts people, particularly women, through their integration into the school system and enhancement of their traditional knowledge and skills.

**Expected results.** Capacities and skills of marginalized children and youth developed in traditional crafts leading to better job opportunities; awareness increased among teachers, principals, students, parents and the community of the value and wealth of traditional arts and crafts, thus reinforcing their cultural identity; status of crafts people within the community recognized and enhanced; integration of local crafts people in community living improved; public awareness raised through project-related exhibitions and media products; diffusion of “best practices” and practical guidelines to ensure replicability.

### Youth development and poverty reduction through sustainable community tourism

04415

Regular budget

- Activities: \$295,000

**Objectives.** To contribute to the reduction of poverty and to the social and economic development in the Caribbean through training of youths at risk with a view to developing natural and cultural sites in communities designed sustainable community tourism centres; to provide training in literacy, numeracy, life skills, fostering of peace and gender equity; to develop content materials such as video productions; to promote trail maintenance; environmental preservation; disaster preparedness; to provide for electronic networking and relevant business development, including the use of micro-credit.

**Expected results.** Youths pulled out of poverty and risk; sustainable cultural/national tourism sites functioning; information on sites documented; policy papers produced; application of the World Heritage Convention enhanced.

## Cooperation with extrabudgetary funding sources

**04501**

In the framework of Major Programme IV, including the cross-cutting projects, UNESCO will continue to reinforce its partnerships with multilateral and bilateral institutions and donors in the public and private sectors with a view to developing and implementing programmes and activities in priority areas. In particular, UNESCO supported by its regional and cluster offices will strengthen its cooperation in the area of normative action for culture with its traditional partners that include States Parties to the Conventions, Ministries of Culture, National Commissions and bilateral donors; as well as specialized advisory bodies and national departments, international conservation conventions and entities in particular in the field of cultural heritage protection and conservation (such as ICOMOS, ICCROM, UICN, WCMC, NWHO, OVPM, IFLA, Biodiversity Convention, RAMSAR, CITES).

Cooperation with universities and private partners will constitute a considerable asset in forging new alliances in particular with regard to the preparation and implementation of the *Thirtieth Anniversary of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* (1972). In the same context, UNESCO will also continue its activities to raise public and private funds for the international safeguarding campaigns under way. New partnerships will also be sought with private foundations and funds such as the World Monuments Fund and the Getty Trust.

**04502**

A special effort will be devoted to enhancing cooperation in two priority areas that are illicit traffic and underwater cultural heritage, in particular, between Ministries of Culture, Foreign Affairs and Justice, the International Seabed Authority, the World Customs Organization, the International Committee of the Blue Shield and the International Law Association.

**04503**

Multilateral institutional partners such as UNDP, UNEP, the World Bank and regional development banks, the World Tourism Association, the European Union and the Council of Europe will provide cooperation to UNESCO, in particular, with a view to implementing projects concerning the revitalization of historic urban centres, the restoration of heritage damaged by armed conflict, the preservation of natural and cultural sites – included or not in the World Heritage List – the protection and transmission of intangible cultural heritage, but also be valuable allies for exchanging expertise to enhance capacity-building in and within Member States.

**04504**

Cooperation will also be pursued through the strengthening of specialized research networks to devise, protect and transmit intangible cultural heritage. With regard to the protection of intangible cultural heritage, new bilateral funds-in-trust will be established together with the cooperation with international institutions such as ASEAN, ALECSO, Asia Europe Foundation, OUA, ECOWAS, SADC, OEA, MERCOSUR, CARICOM, the Andean Parliament, and concerned international NGOs such as the Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean. Private partners will increasingly be called upon to support the Organization's strategy in this domain such as Microsoft Corporation, Sony Corporation and Toyota Foundation.

**04505**

UNESCO will develop its partnership with multilateral and bilateral institutions, both public and private, with a view to strengthening its action aimed at promoting the training of artists and live performances, in particular through the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture, encouraging capacity-building in the area of cultural industries and to preserve and support the diversity of cultural goods and services on the world market. Private partners and national institutions will be associated in the implementation of the special project *Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity*.

**04506**

UNESCO will continue, in collaboration with multilateral and bilateral agencies, to provide scientific and technical expertise for the design of cultural policies in fields such as the collection and analysis of cultural statistics, in cooperation with national specialized institutes, the training in copyright protection and the promotion of creativity. New partnerships will be established with the private sector for cultural enterprise especially in craft production and dissemination and with the tourism industry.

**04507**

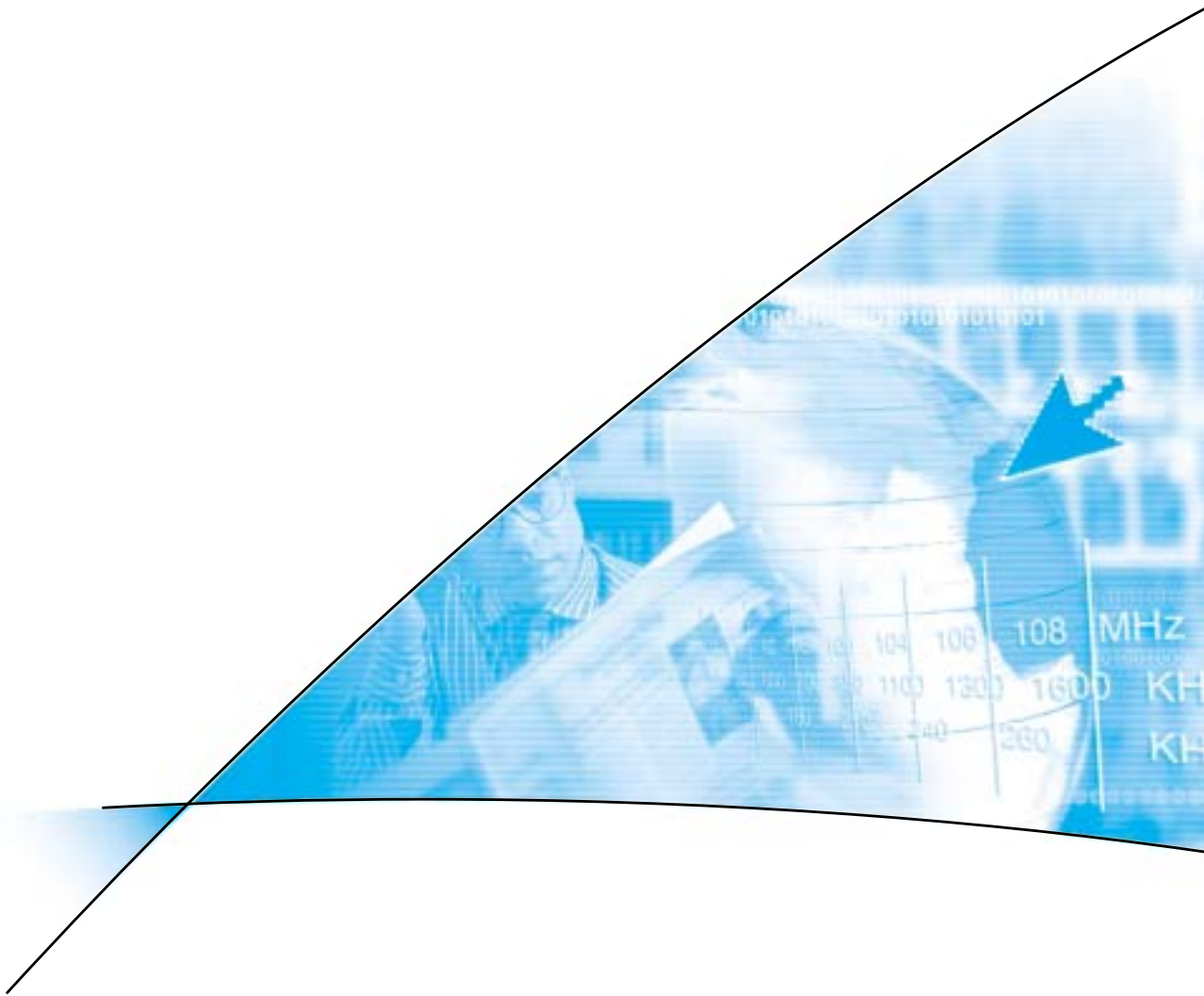
Funds-in-trust and financial cooperation with other United Nations agencies will remain a favoured means of implementation of such projects. At the same time, the field units will endeavour to ensure that cultural objectives are included in the national strategies devised within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).



United Nations Educational,  
Scientific and Cultural Organization

# Major Programme V

## *Communication and information*



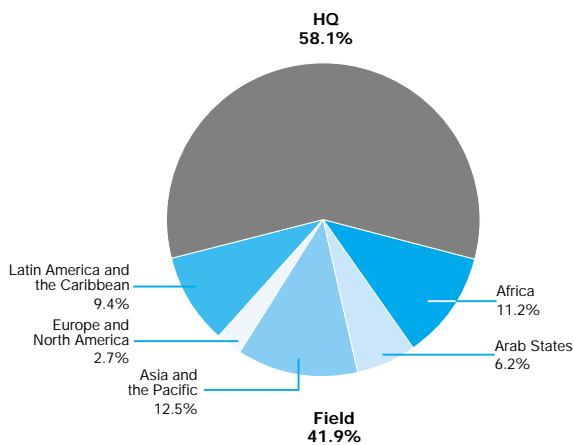
## MAJOR PROGRAMME V

# Communication and information

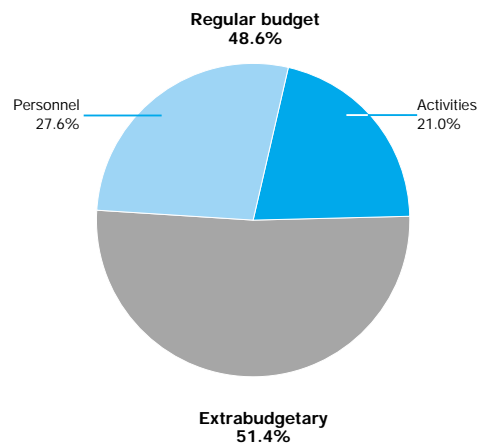
05001

|                   | Regular budget |            |                             | Total Appropriation 2002-2003 | Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003 |
|-------------------|----------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                   | Programme      |            |                             |                               |                                     |
|                   | Personnel      | Activities | HQ indirect programme costs |                               |                                     |
|                   | \$             | \$         | \$                          | \$                            | \$                                  |
| Major Programme V | 18 786 600     | 14 068 800 | 209 200                     | 33 064 600                    | 35 000 000                          |

### DECENTRALIZATION OF ACTIVITIES



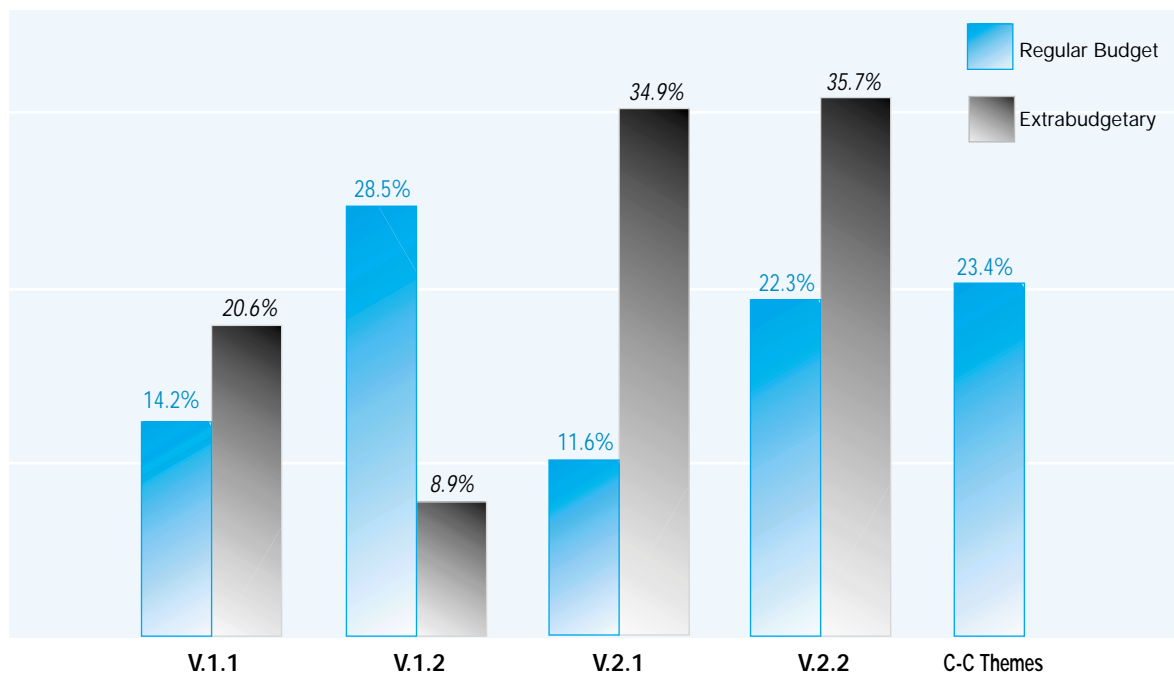
### DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RESOURCES



05002

| Major Programme V  |   | Regular budget activities | Extra-budgetary resources |
|--|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
|  |   | \$                        | \$                        |
| <b>Programme V.1</b>   | <b>Promoting equitable access to information and knowledge, especially in the public domain</b>   |                           |                           |
| Subprogramme V.1.1   | Formulating principles, policies and strategies to widen access to information and knowledge  | 1 997 300                 | 7 200 000                 |
| Subprogramme V.1.2   | Development of infrastructure and building capabilities for increased participation in the knowledge society  | 4 004 000                 | 3 100 000                 |
|  | Total, Programme V.1  | 6 001 300                 | 10 300 000                |
| <b>Programme V.2</b>   | <b>Promoting freedom of expression and strengthening communication capacities</b>   |                           |                           |
| Subprogramme V.2.1   | Freedom of expression, democracy and peace  | 1 634 200                 | 12 200 000                |
| Subprogramme V.2.2   | Strengthening communication capacities  | 3 143 300                 | 12 500 000                |
|  | Total, Programme V.2  | 4 777 500                 | 24 700 000                |
| <b>Projects relating to cross-cutting themes</b>             |   |                           |                           |
| ♦  | Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty  | 400 000                   | –                         |
| ♦  | The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society | 2 890 000                 | –                         |
|  | Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes  | 3 290 000                 | –                         |
| <b>31 C/5 Approved - Total activities, Major Programme V</b> |   | <b>14 068 800</b>         | <b>35 000 000</b>         |

## DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR AND EXTRABUDGETARY RESOURCES FOR ACTIVITIES



# Communication and information

**05003** Information and communication have become major issues for most of the peoples and nations of our planet, not only as they affect development and peace but also as they contribute to the construction of a more just society with stronger ties of solidarity. The capacity of nations to generate knowledge through scientific research and cultural production, to transmit it by means of formal, informal, initial or continuing education, and to share it through the media and information systems varies considerably from one country to another. The widening digital divide combined with the developmental gap has given rise to new forms of exclusion and marginalization. In the new context of globalization, access to information resources, freedom of expression, the participation of citizens as actors in civil society, the preservation of cultural diversity, the availability of public service broadcasting side by side with growing private ownership of communication and information industries, the lack of adequate financial and material resources for the development of the media in many developing countries, and the very objectives of the knowledge society are all challenges whose broad scope cannot be ignored.

**05004** Major Programme V pursues strategic objectives 10 to 12 contained in the Chapter “Communication and information” of the Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 (31 C/4 Approved), as well as those pertaining to the two cross-cutting themes *Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty* and *The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society*.

**05005** One of UNESCO’s fundamental tasks is to promote the free flow of ideas and universal access to information and to contribute to the strengthening of communication and information capacities so as to empower communities and citizens and to enable them to participate effectively in the democratic process. In line with the objectives set out in the resolution of the Economic and Social Council (July 2000) on “the role of information and communication technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy” and in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, UNESCO will contribute to the realization of the global commitments made. It will engage a wide range of partners, including the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and, by virtue of its ethical mission, will strive to encourage international debate and reflection on the impact of globalization on access to information services and communication processes. It will also contribute to an assessment of existing or future mechanisms for promoting universal access to information and communication and fostering the expression of cultural diversity in the knowledge society. In that regard, “Promoting equitable access to information and knowledge, especially in the public domain” has been identified as “principal priority” for 2002-2003 and benefits, in total, from an increase of 31.6% over comparable allocation in document 30 C/5. The other priorities are reflected in the various subprogrammes.

**05006** In response to these challenges, Major Programme V provides an entirely new framework for UNESCO’s activities in these fields, one that is both more



concentrated and more relevant. Programme I is entirely focused on the challenges associated with the emergence of an information society and the threat of a widening digital divide. In Programme II, the emphasis is more on continuity. In accordance with the Organization's mandate, it aims at promoting freedom of expression and helping to reinforce communication capacities.

**05007** Programme I is divided into two subprogrammes which are designed to give rise to coherent international action. Subprogramme I.1 is composed of three complementary areas relating to international action. The first area is the new Information for All Programme (IFAP), established in 2001. This will promote international cooperation and partnership, and support the development of common strategies, methods and tools for building an "Information society for all", bridging the digital divide and bringing new digital opportunities to all. The specific objectives of IFAP are to promote international reflection and debate; to widen access to information in the public domain and preserve information; to support training, education and lifelong learning in the field of ICTs; and to encourage the production of local content and indigenous knowledge. IFAP will provide the general policy framework not only for UNESCO's action within Major Programme V, but also, by its intersectoral nature, for other UNESCO activities relating to the new technologies and the transition to a knowledge society. Reflection of the ethical issues associated with advances in ICT, UNESCO's participation in the World Summit on the Information Society (Geneva, 2003; and Tunis, 2005), and the strengthening of the UNESCO Observatory on the Information Society constitute the second component of the subprogramme and will serve as a benchmark for international action in that respect. Based on a broad-based consultation process involving all regions and many NGOs, UNESCO can make a unique contribution to defining international objectives regarding the digital divide which involve civil society, professional associations concerned and the most disadvantaged regions of the world. The third area involves the setting up by UNESCO of a knowledge portal emphasizing the provision of and access to diversified content directly related to UNESCO's areas of competence, relying strongly on the public domain (which has a key role to play in providing access to information, educational activities and capacity-building) and promoting cultural and linguistic diversity. UNESCO will establish strategic alliances and cooperation with other similar portal projects, such as the World Bank's Development Gateway and will also seek to engage the private sector. It will also continue its efforts to make available open source software programmes by using its extensive international network.

**05008** The four areas of Subprogramme I.2 deal with a limited number of very precise actions which lends itself to replications and promises a significant multiplier effect. First, UNESCO will demonstrate that access to information in and through the public domain is a fundamental priority for action to meet the challenge of the digital divide. UNESCO is pursuing a strategy of promoting public domain access through measures to broaden the digitization of more materials, more flexible legislation and the definition of common frameworks for action; creating server networks providing access to information collections in the public domain (information produced by public organizations, documentary heritage); and the development of virtual libraries. The Memory of the World programme, whose fundamental role of supporting the preservation of humanity's documentary heritage and ensuring that it is widely known and accessible is well established, will stress cooperation and regional action while continuing to play its necessary standard-setting role. Secondly, through the promotion of public service radio and television, UNESCO intends to reinforce the essential

role of those services in our contemporary societies in order to preserve cultural identities, provide quality educational, recreational and informational content and contribute to the development and preservation of the identities of the communities it serves. In response to the recent trend towards increasing privatization of content and the emergence of new electronic media, UNESCO will help to identify ways in which public service broadcasting can act in the general interest and promote the common good. Thirdly, UNESCO will endeavour to reinforce the role of libraries, archives, information services and networks and local multimedia centres in the information society as essential public domain gateways. Stress will be placed on the strengthening of regional networks, drawing on the potential of the new technologies and the pilot role of local multimedia centres in the use of information technologies in rural settings and in combining traditional and new media (e.g. “radio browsing”, and, upstream, on methodology aimed at the development of new policies and new practices to integrate technological progress. Lastly, training will be based on networks already existing and under development, in particular the International Information and Data Exchange Network on Youth (INFOYOUTH) and the International Network of UNESCO Chairs and Associates in Communications (ORBICOM), to promote distance learning and virtual teaching modules.

**05009** Programme II extends and strengthens the action launched in 1989 with the new communication strategy. It covers two crucial components of UNESCO’s mandate, the promotion of freedom of expression and the development of communication. The first of these subprogrammes has been the subject of systematic regional action since 1991, which will be followed up by awareness-raising activities at several levels: at the international level through World Press Freedom Day and the awarding of the UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize and at the regional and national levels through the training of media professionals, assistance with the drafting of national media legislation consistent with democratic ideals, and ad hoc action in the event of serious violations of the principles of freedom of expression and freedom of the press. Along the lines of past action in the Great Lakes region, the former Yugoslavia and East Timor, emergency action will constitute another key form of action in conflict and post-conflict zones and in countries in transition, with the aim of assisting independent media wishing to disseminate impartial information.

**05010** The second subprogramme concerns the strengthening of communication capacities by pursuing the work of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) which was established in 1980, with the aim to increase international cooperation and assistance for the development of communication infrastructures and competences, through specific projects and to reduce the gap existing between various countries in media fields, by mobilizing voluntary private and public funding for media development projects in developing countries, and by sustaining free, pluralistic and independent media. The work of IPDC was increasingly influenced by the potential and opportunities of information and communication technologies. The latter now form a complementary, yet integral part of the media landscape without, however, having taken the place of the written press, radio and television, whose role remains essential to social cohesion, linguistic and cultural diversity and citizen participation. The aim will therefore be to contribute to well-targeted training programmes in the field, especially for women and young people, and to the strengthening of production and dissemination capacities in the most disadvantaged areas. Virtual networks and communities, in particular those

addressing women and young people, will be a key tool for action in this respect, as will the multimedia community centres. Lastly, the training of communication professionals, through short-term courses, will emphasize the use of ICTs and their impact on working practices. The most important instruments of such action will be the ORBICOM network and collaboration with existing institutions.

**05011** The plan of action of Major Programme V aims at the implementation of the programme resolutions adopted by the General Conference, the texts of which are reproduced at the beginning of the corresponding subprogrammes and of the Projects relating to cross-cutting themes anchored under this major programme (i.e. paragraphs 05110, 05120, 05210, 05220 and 05400), as well as of the resolutions cited hereunder:

- 33 Promotion and use of multilingualism and universal access to cyberspace
- 34 Preservation of digital heritage
- 40 Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Summit 2002

the text of which appears in Volume 1 of the Records of the 31st session of the General Conference.

The plan of action also takes into account draft resolutions (DRs) relating to this major programme approved by the General Conference.

## Programme V.1

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 158, 161-164, 167-169, 171

# Promoting equitable access to information and knowledge, especially in the public domain

05100

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Regular budget      |              |
| ● Activities:       | \$ 6,001,300 |
| ● Decentralization: | 42.2%        |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$10,300,000 |

### V.1.1 Formulating principles, policies and strategies to widen access to information and knowledge

0511

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Regular budget      |             |
| ● Activities:       | \$1,997,300 |
| ● Decentralization: | 35.3%       |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$7,200,000 |

05110

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

(a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:

- (i) move ahead with the Information for All programme as an intergovernmental platform for international policy discussion and guidelines for action as well as a framework for international and regional cooperation and partnerships with a view to contributing to a narrowing of the digital divide and to sustainable development;
- (ii) stimulate international reflection on the ethical challenges of advances in ICT; participate, in close collaboration with the International Telecommunication Union, in the preparation and deliberations of the World Summit on the Information Society to be held in 2003, *inter alia* by organizing consultations with civil society and at the regional level, with particular attention to Africa, and thus to contribute to the formulation of the plan of action of the Summit;
- (iii) prepare a significant contribution by UNESCO to the World Summit on the Information Society and also to seek extrabudgetary support to this end;
- (iv) develop the UNESCO knowledge portal in close cooperation with other partners, including the World Bank, and proceed with the CDS/ISIS and IDAMS software programmes and the Initiative B@bel;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,997,300 for programme costs, \$3,774,300 for staff costs and \$38,700 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

## Main line of action 1. Establishing an international framework for narrowing the digital divide through the “Information for All” programme

05111

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 320,300  |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$1,200,000 |

**Background.** International intellectual cooperation is of the utmost importance in a global environment, marked by rapid developments of information and communication technologies (ICTs) and increased convergence in all its applications. The consequences of these developments, particularly in education, science, culture and communication, are affecting, either directly or indirectly, all Member States, public and private groups and individuals, in very different ways. Increasing technological convergence of information and informatics is neither necessarily conducive to globally shared ethical, cultural and societal values nor does it ensure equitable access to information for all. People in developing countries, in particular, must be empowered to participate fully in the knowledge society and to gain maximum benefit from effective and efficient access to information.

**Strategy.** The “Information for All” programme, which became operational in 2001, is a key element of UNESCO’s strategy to help in narrowing the digital divide as outlined in the Medium-Term Strategy. The new programme is an intergovernmental platform for international policy discussions and guidelines for action on preservation of information and universal access to it, especially information in the public domain, ensuring freedom of expression in the use of new communication and information technologies; on the participation of all in the emerging knowledge society; and on the ethical, legal and societal consequences of ICT developments. As an intersectoral UNESCO programme, the “Information for All” programme provides a framework for international and regional cooperation and partnerships with special emphasis on the public domain as a key to providing broader access to information, educational activities and capacity-building. Building on the principles formulated in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the programme supports the development of common strategies, methods and tools for building a just and equitable knowledge society and, in particular, the elaboration of guidelines for universal Internet access policies in line with internationally recognized principles of respect for freedom of expression. For projects relating to improving media access to ICTs, IFAP and IPDC will ensure coordinated action.

### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Informational cooperation for building an information society for all strengthened through the Information for All Programme by:
  - developing strategies, methods and tools;
  - preparing the setting up of national committees for the Information for All Programme;
  - establishing mechanisms for identifying, funding, implementing and evaluating projects within the framework of the Information for All Programme.
- ◆ Access to, and preservation of, information in the public domain facilitated through the preparation of several guidelines and their adoption by the Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All Programme.

## Main line of action 2. Addressing ethical and societal challenges of the information society

05112

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Regular budget  |           |
| ● Activities:   | \$718,000 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$500,000 |

**Background.** Given the impact of ICTs on UNESCO's fields of competence and, in particular, the new ethical, legal and societal challenges associated with ICTs, UNESCO has launched a series of activities related to these issues since 1995, such as the INFOethics conferences, work of the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (COMEST), discussion forums, expert meetings and publications. By participating in the preparation and holding of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), UNESCO will seek to highlight the importance of these issues for the knowledge society. Conceived at the 1998 Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), WSIS was endorsed by the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) in October 2000. The main purpose of WSIS (Geneva, 2003; and Tunis, 2005) is to develop a common vision and understanding of the information society and to draw up a strategic and concerted plan of action. UNESCO will actively participate in preparing this major international event. UNESCO's online international Observatory on the Information Society, established in 1998 following the recommendations of INFOethics 97, will be a key instrument for monitoring the major trends that shape the information society and a platform for preparing the Organization's contribution to the Summit. It will also be a major element of the UNESCO Internet-based knowledge portal.

**Strategy.** UNESCO's strategy is based on its wide network of partners, in particular non-governmental international and regional organizations and professional associations. The strategy involves engaging civil society through preparatory meetings and studies focusing on the challenges of providing for all an affordable and equitable access to information especially through the public domain, and protecting and respecting the dignity and privacy of the users of ICTs. The strategy, to be implemented in close coordination with corresponding activities in other major programmes, will also foster international and regional reflections on equitable use of telematics applications, access to quality contents and information in the public domain, as well as, in cooperation with WIPO, the evolution of the legal instruments such as intellectual property rights and the development of "fair use" principles. UNESCO will strive to advocate the needs of developing countries and of the information poor of rural communities, women, young people and physically disadvantaged people. The results of these consultations will be consolidated into working documents to be submitted to WSIS for discussion and inclusion in its strategic plan of action. All of the above will be carried out in close collaboration with ITU, other United Nations agencies and in consultation with ECOSOC. The international Observatory on the Information Society will also be a key element in the strategy and will concentrate on the collection and dissemination of relevant information coming from developing countries and countries in transition.

### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Better understanding achieved globally on ethical, legal and sociocultural challenges of the information society.
- ◆ Common vision and principles for the information society (such as the respect for freedom of expression in cyberspace, universal access to information in the public domain, cultural and linguistic diversity) articulated and included in the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action to be adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS, December 2003, Geneva, Switzerland), in particular by:
  - providing discussion platforms on the above issues for governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, so as to prepare their contribution to WSIS;
  - preparing documents on the challenges and opportunities of the information society for disadvantaged countries and groups, youth and women, and on INFOethics topics.
- ◆ Global awareness raised on issues related to the information society by:

- ensuring access in developing countries and countries in transition to the information contained in the Observatory on the Information Society, through traditional media, public domain facilities, community telecentres and telematic services;
- extending the coverage of the Observatory through inclusion of more information from developing countries and countries in transition;
- creating four to five regional partnerships for the collection and dissemination of information.

### Main line of action 3. Global portals and tools

05113

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 959,000  |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$5,500,000 |

**Background.** Many international organizations are moving rapidly to create Internet-based institutional or thematic portals. UNESCO, for which the sharing of knowledge is an essential part of its constitutional mandate, must equally offer an interactive gateway to information and knowledge in the form of a knowledge portal. This portal, covering all areas of UNESCO's competence, shall offer a range of content to serve as a point of reference and as a digital clearing house. The portal shall also be suitable as a platform for community building. Several projects have demonstrated UNESCO's ability to answer needs of specific professional communities for thematic digital tools, e.g. the UNESCO Libraries Portal and the UNESCO Archives Portal, both provided in the context of WebWorld, the sector's principal portal dealing with communication and information.

New methods for accessing, processing and preserving information pose new challenges of quality, reliability, diversity and validation of information. Tools are necessary to facilitate access to the Internet, to navigate through the wealth of information it contains, to validate the information and to create user communities for enhanced knowledge-sharing and networking. In addition to portals, information management tools such as database management software and tools for analysing numerical data are important elements to facilitate access to information. UNESCO has acquired a long experience in the development and distribution of these tools and intends to pursue this action further, particularly concentrating on the development of applications in additional scripts and languages and on the use of free and open-source software for scientific and educational purposes.

**Strategy.** The strategy to be used is to further develop WebWorld into a truly interactive, thematic and comprehensive portal that provides a wide array of services to members of professional communities, the public and private sector and to the broader public interested in communication and information issues. An evaluation of the WebWorld Portal will be conducted during the biennium to assess the orientations chosen and its effectiveness. Main strategic objectives will be to develop web-based networking tools for cooperation among professionals and organizations, also in the field of media, and to strengthen regional cooperation for the provision and validation of contents. The Observatory on the Information Society, besides its role in the preparation of WSIS (ref. paragraph 05112), will be expanded into a global service observing and analysing the main trends of the information society.

As far as the media are concerned, WebWorld will provide instant online information on who does what in which area. It will also provide a platform for linking media organizations and professional associations, in particular in developing countries, for better cooperation and complementarity. WebWorld will partner with other portal initiatives, especially those of NGOs active in the communication and information field, as well as organizations of the United Nations system, such as the World Bank's Global Development Gateway, and it will seek support from private sector sources.

#### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Interactive access to information and sharing of knowledge promoted and broadened through setting up of an Internet-based portal providing services to, and facilitating networking of, professional organizations, civil society groups and communities by:

- further developing of UNESCO/CI WebWorld as an access point to thematic portals in communication and information (media, women, youth, libraries, archives, cybersecurity) and as a model for an interactive information gateway to a linguistically and culturally diverse public domain of information;
- developing CDS/ISIS and IDAMS technology as open-source software and enhancing their distribution network;
- promoting language diversity on the Internet through the formulation of guiding principles and policies and through support for the development of multilingual tools.

## V.1.2 Development of infostructure and building capabilities for increased participation in the knowledge society

0512

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Regular budget      |             |
| ● Activities:       | \$4,004,000 |
| ● Decentralization: | 45.6%       |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$3,100,000 |

05120

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to strengthen human resources capabilities for the knowledge society by:
- (i) promoting the concept of public domain as an essential element to facilitate information access and to implement activities to make information accessible through digitized collections and websites, including through the support of the Memory of the World programme and its strategy of both preserving the world's documentary heritage, including the digital and the audiovisual heritage, and ensuring its wide accessibility and dissemination; and taking steps to make sure that digital repositories are set up for publications, archives and documents of UNESCO and other United Nations agencies;
  - (ii) supporting the development of public service broadcasting through editorially independent national public broadcasting services, especially in developing countries and countries in transition;
  - (iii) reinforcing the role of libraries, archives, information services and network and community multimedia centres as gateways to the knowledge society;
  - (iv) contributing to the education and training of librarians, archivists, computer and media specialists so that they can make full use of the information and communication technologies, as well as all those concerned with media impact on specific groups (young people, women, minorities);
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$4,004,000 for programme costs, \$2,915,300 for staff costs and \$77,700 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

### Main line of action 1. Promoting wider access to information in the public domain and Memory of the World

05121

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$1,202,000 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$ 700,000  |

**Background.** The concept of universal service and the “right to communicate” are at the centre of the challenges posed by the Information Society. One of these basic requirements is equitable and affordable



access to information, which is a cornerstone for contributing to the freedom of expression, mass education and effective participation of citizens in civil society, as stated in Articles 19 and 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The ultimate goal of the Information Society must be empowerment of all citizens through access to and use of information, data and knowledge. Despite many advances by the private sector, access is still hampered in many countries and regions by lack of infrastructure, digital tools, contents and capacities and skills. This tends to increase the gap between the information rich and the information poor and impedes the advancement of education, science, culture and communication, as well as empowerment, the promotion of cultural diversity and participatory governance.

The world's documentary heritage is also threatened and may disappear through "natural" causes. Increasingly, many of the world's cultural, educational and scientific resources are produced, distributed and accessed in digital form and no longer on paper. However, digital information is subject to both technical obsolescence and physical decay. This will be addressed by UNESCO's "Memory of the World" programme, which aims to preserve documentary heritage of universal value, while ensuring the widest possible access to it. Under the programme, which is guided by the International Advisory Committee, the Memory of the World Register has been established and it plays a role similar to that of UNESCO's World Heritage List. Also, a number of technical guidelines and databases have been prepared and some 15 pilot projects have been implemented.

**Strategy.** The strategy combines creating awareness of the importance of a viable public domain of information and encouraging the development of adequate policies to strengthen the public domain at international, regional and national levels. The "public domain" plays a key role in providing broader access to information, educational activities and capacity-building. Particular attention will be given to online access to holdings of libraries and archives as depositories of public domain information. This concerns both reference instruments (such as catalogues and finding aids) and the holdings themselves. A special aspect of this strategy concerns the documents produced by the Organization in the field of communication and information, which by way of the public service character of UNESCO is an integral part of the public domain. The portal services of WebWorld will be developed during the present biennium so as to allow enhanced access to electronic documents. UNESCO will also promote this approach with other organizations of the United Nations system.

UNESCO's mission will be to preserve the world's documentary heritage and to ensure its wide accessibility and dissemination. Special attention will be paid to ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the digital heritage. The programme will also encompass international debate, studies and guidelines on the protection of the world's documentary heritage. The regional component of the programme will be reinforced, in particular through closer cooperation among national and regional Memory of the World Committees. Regional and interregional pilot projects will be developed for demonstration and promotion purposes and extrabudgetary funding will be sought for their implementation.

#### **Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Awareness and capacities of Member States strengthened to promote and access information in the public domain by:
  - encouraging the formulation of adequate policies;
  - preparing and disseminating guidelines for digitization programmes covering collections and holdings of public libraries and archives, with particular attention to those in non-Latin characters;
  - launching five pilot projects on digitization of libraries' collections and archives holdings;
  - supporting the creation of websites featuring key archival documents in six countries (UNESCO's "Sources of the History of Nations" websites);
- ◆ Awareness of decision-makers and the general public raised of the value of the analogue and digital documentary heritage, in particular through:
  - organizing an international campaign including multimedia promotional material and a series of radio and television broadcasts;
  - enhancing the international framework for the protection of and access to the global audiovisual heritage by preparing an international charter;
  - creating an international framework for the protection and transmission of the global digital heritage by preparing an international charter and by contributing to a United Nations system-wide policy of electronic access through digital repositories;

- reinforcing the Memory of the World Register through the inclusion of additional documents and collections from all regions;
- ◆ Safeguarding of the documentary heritage enhanced, through:
  - developing technical standards, legal frameworks, marketing and fund-raising strategies;
  - training about 100 specialists in the management of heritage collections;
  - preserving rare and endangered documentary heritage in four pilot projects.

## Main line of action 2. Strengthening public broadcasting

05122

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Regular budget  |           |
| ● Activities:   | \$340,000 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$300,000 |

**Background.** During the last decade, UNESCO has been active in supporting and promoting the concept of public service broadcasting (PSB) so that it can fulfil its cultural and educational mandate. Neither commercial nor State-controlled, public broadcasting's *raison d'être* is to act in the public interest. It has a mandate to provide access to information, to develop knowledge, to encourage participation in public life and to offer programming that educates and entertains, thus overcoming the obstacles of distance, social class, race and geographical distribution by offering information and education for all segments of society. UNESCO's work in this area has focused around three poles: fostering the educational and cultural dimensions of the media, sensitizing governments and the general public about the need for public service broadcasting, and supporting the development of endogenous capacities.

**Strategy.** In the current globalization process, public broadcasting as a universal service enables citizens to obtain information of public domain on issues which affect them directly and make them active members in civil society. The strategy will, thus, focus on developing public broadcasting in the context of the convergence of broadcasting, telecommunications and the Internet; sensitizing governments on the importance of access to information through editorially independent public service national radio and television; sensitizing decision-makers, media professionals and public opinion on the educational and cultural mission of PSB and the importance of a truly public service broadcasting; assisting public broadcasters in using ICTs to increase access to global knowledge and interactivity between information sources and information users; advising Member States on legislative issues of digital broadcasting services and advocating cultural diversity and the importance of finding new alternatives to preserve cultural production.

### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Access to information and knowledge and the development of public broadcasting as a universal service increased by: supporting the development of public broadcasting programmes and facilitating access of PSB to new sources of information through the use of ICTs.
- ◆ International debate and reflection on the need for PSB as a gateway to the knowledge society fostered and decision-makers sensitized on PSB in particular through:
  - the elaboration (through regional meetings) of regional plans of action on enhancing PSB in a digital environment and their adoption by Member States;
  - conducting research on current audiovisual policies worldwide; the publication of “best practices” to stimulate audiovisual production adapted to different regions and contexts/realities; and the preparation and testing of a set of new international guidelines on digital broadcasting.
- ◆ The creativity and visibility of audiovisual programme producers enhanced through increased cooperation between UNESCO and professional organizations, thereby consolidating UNESCO's leadership in this field.

### Main line of action 3. Reinforcing the role of libraries, archives, information services and networks and community multimedia centres

05123

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$1,077,000 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$ 500,000  |

**Background.** Libraries, archives, information services and networks are essential components of any strategy aiming at improving information access, both for the public at large and for specialized clientele. UNESCO has contributed to the reinforcement of these types of services since its creation. The development of information technologies, more particularly the Internet, has created a completely new environment in which the role of traditional information services must be deeply revised. The potential of networking, cooperation and digitization modify substantially the functions of acquiring, storing and disseminating information and knowledge. In this respect, special attention should be paid to least developed countries so that they do not stay behind technological advances.

**Strategy.** The strategy will focus on upstream work and will have three main components. The first one will be the continuation of the reinforcement of regional networks (ASTINFO, INFOLAC, RITNAF) and of the UNESCO Network of Associated Libraries (UNAL). These networks have been very efficient instruments to strengthen regional and international cooperation for libraries and information specialists. They will contribute to the development and implementation of strategies at the regional and international levels with a view to strengthening the institutional role of libraries and information services in the knowledge society. The second component aims at further deepening the know-how acquired with the community multimedia centres and their role in least developed countries and at expanding their use – with the assistance of extrabudgetary resources – in other regions and countries. The third component will focus on methodological issues of concern to archive, library and information services and will aim at defining guidelines for storage, digitization, finding aids and search tools as well as elaborating principles related to the role of various types of archives, libraries and information services in the knowledge society.

#### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ The role of libraries and information centres as access points highlighted and enhanced, in particular through:
  - increasing by 10% the membership of the UNAL network with special emphasis on LDCs, women and young people;
  - strengthening regional networks such as ASTINFO, INFOLAC and RINAF through consultative meetings and operational support;
  - fostering exchange and interconnection of cataloguing tools, search mechanisms and digitization activities;
  - supporting the establishment and funding from extrabudgetary resources of six community multimedia centres;
- ◆ Information handling improved through:
  - organizing two international meetings, and preparing and distributing guidelines on methodological issues related to the role of archives, libraries and information services in the knowledge society.

## Main line of action 4. Developing human resources and capabilities

05124

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$1,385,000 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$1,600,000 |

**Background.** Quality and availability of services and sustainability of technical infrastructures require educated and skilled human resources. UNESCO has been involved for a long time in the education and training of librarians, archivists, documentalists, computer and media specialists. The rapid evolution of ICTs and the emergence of new information professions require a continuous process of improving the knowledge, skills, information and awareness of specialists and users in those areas. Training, continuing education and lifelong learning in the fields of communication, information and informatics is an essential element for narrowing the digital divide. In developing countries, a special effort is needed in relation to the training of women and young people. On the global scene, action is required for sensitization programmes covering illegal or harmful activities on the Internet.

**Strategy.** The strategy will aim at securing an adequate balance between the formulation of policies and guidelines on the one hand and, on the other hand, pilot activities to learn from experience and to improve knowledge of achievable results. Both actions will be conducted in close cooperation with decision-makers, professional organizations, training institutions, centres and networks. Priority will be given to training in the use of ICTs and to issues related to globalization as well as the transition towards the knowledge society. This will be done through advice on curriculum design and updating in communication, librarianship, archival work and informatics, the development of training modules for distance learning, and the training of trainers in those fields. Modern television and radio training studios and desktop publishing facilities will also be an important focus. The strategy is directed towards (i) strengthening the critical use of electronic media, especially the Internet, by young people, in conjunction with relevant activities under Major Programme I and (ii) training of professionals in the new methods and techniques. An ancillary effect will be to protect local cultural and linguistic diversity by facilitating local productions on traditional artistic expression and disseminating it through electronic media. Cooperation with specialized and leading universities, research institutions and networks will be enhanced, allowing UNESCO to develop worldwide surveys and studies and disseminate their results to governmental decision-makers, teachers, parents and viewers associations and specialized NGOs. Coherent ICT-training programmes/networks for faculty, training methods and curriculum will be established and updated.

### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Framework of action for the development of human resources and capabilities in the information age established by:
  - preparing and disseminating five policy documents and guidelines;
  - establishing five UNESCO Chairs;
  - preparing five training modules on ICTs, database management and data mining;
  - implementing four pilot projects to design a model of non-formal education, employment and social integration of young people through ICT training;
  - providing training for 200 ICT and networking specialists and trainers, information source and service developers and maintainers;
  - supporting 20 community and information network centres through projects such as MEDLIB, HeritageNet and TeleInViVo.
- ◆ Innovative use of ICTs for human resources and capabilities development initiated by developing and applying methodologies for virtual learning and working communities in four pilot projects in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Asia and the Pacific and the Arab States.
- ◆ Access to information through electronic media of professionals and users increased, in particular through:
  - strengthening networks among training institutions and research centres, NGOs and other international partners to improve training of media professionals in new methods and techniques;

- drafting and circulating general policies to promote media literacy;
- launching two pilot projects; conducting research and publications; and developing a model curriculum as well as a framework for media education and literacy and ICTs.

## Programme V.2

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 158, 160, 164, 166, 169, 171 and 172

# Promoting freedom of expression and strengthening communication capacities

05200

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Regular budget      |              |
| • Activities:       | \$ 4,777,500 |
| • Decentralization: | 44.9%        |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$24,700,000 |

### V.2.1 Freedom of expression, democracy and peace

0521

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Regular budget      |              |
| • Activities:       | \$ 1,634,200 |
| • Decentralization: | 30.0%        |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$12,200,000 |

05210

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

(a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:

- (i) promote freedom of expression and freedom of the press as a basic human right, through sensitization and monitoring activities, assistance to national and regional media organizations, conducting comparative studies on national legislations in the field of media and providing advisory services based on the results of those studies, the provision of advisory services on media legislation, and through the promotion of editorial independence;
- (ii) encourage the development of independent media, more particularly in conflict and post-conflict areas, by supporting and providing technical assistance to non-partisan media, and promoting the safety of journalists;
- (iii) enhance the visibility of the Organization's activities to promote freedom of expression, *inter alia*, by providing for joint action in relevant agreements with international NGOs on the occasion of World Press Freedom Day;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$1,634,200 for programme costs, \$5,677,300 for staff costs and \$31,700 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

## Main line of action 1. Freedom of expression, media and democracy

05211

|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Regular budget  |              |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 1,380,000 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$11,400,000 |

**Background.** Since the adoption of the New Communication Strategy by the General Conference in 1989, UNESCO has contributed to a wider recognition and public awareness of the importance of freedom of expression and freedom of information as a fundamental human right. Through the five regional seminars on promoting independent and pluralist media held between 1991 and 1997, the Organization has played a key role in raising awareness among media professionals and decision-makers of the importance of these principles, as well as in elaborating specific action to address the particular needs of each region. The declarations and plans of action emerging from the regional seminars have provided a unique guiding framework for UNESCO's action aimed at building a democratic media environment. The Organization has also continuously provided assistance to media organizations in setting up legal statutes to ensure independent flow of information, editorial independence, financial autonomy and safety of media professionals. In a situation of emerging new patterns of social interaction, increased levels of transnational information flows and the emergence of new multi-country markets, it is necessary to facilitate linkages and interaction between private and public, national and international broadcasting and information systems fostering media independence and pluralism and respecting cultural and linguistic diversity.

**Strategy.** A strategy consisting of four groups of actions will be pursued. First, the aim will be to promote freedom of expression by increasing public awareness of the importance of this right through information campaigns and activities, as well as worldwide monitoring of violations of this right, not just in respect of the press but also in all fields of UNESCO's competence. This will be supported by guidelines and publications of best practices, CD-ROMs and websites, the exchange of experiences among professionals, media institutions and organizations. Secondly, assistance will be provided to national and regional media organizations and to national authorities seeking to adapt their media legislation and policies to internationally recognized standards of democratic media environment. The involvement of citizens' groups in the international communications policy process will be an important element of this strategy. Thirdly, an operational approach will be pursued to ensure adequate follow-up of the declarations and plans of actions of the five regional seminars. Fourthly, seminars will be organized to sensitize decision-makers and media professionals on editorial independence, especially in the print media, news agencies, public service broadcasting and community multimedia centres, in a context of increased internationalization of the media and transnational information flows.

### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Public awareness of press freedom as a fundamental right increased through the annual celebration in all regions of World Press Freedom Day (3 May) and the award of the UNESCO/Guillermo Cano World Press Freedom Prize.
- ◆ Protection of press freedom and of the rights of journalists enhanced, in particular through the International Freedom of Expression Exchange (IFEX) network, as well as through dialogue with governmental authorities; IFEX-type networks in other fields of UNESCO's competence established or reinforced.
- ◆ Importance to freedom of expression in university education increased through the extension of the Network of UNESCO Chairs in Freedom of Expression with the establishment of four more Chairs.
- ◆ Efforts aimed at fostering media independence and pluralism and building a democratic media environment promoted and strengthened through:
  - supporting continued implementation of recommendations and plans of action adopted by the five regional seminars on promoting independent and pluralistic media;
  - providing advisory services to some Member States with a view to adapting media legislation to democratic patterns and transforming public broadcasting systems to editorially independent entities.
- ◆ Sensitization efforts about 29 C/Resolution 29 on combating the impunity of violence against journalists and media institutions reinforced, and resolution better implemented in a larger number of countries.

## Main line of action 2. Media for peace and tolerance

05212

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Regular budget  |           |
| ● Activities:   | \$254,200 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$800,000 |

**Background.** UNESCO has been providing support to independent media in zones of conflict in the past several years. The actions in favour of independent media in zones such as the former Yugoslavia, the Great Lakes region of Africa and East Timor have enabled them to remain active and to play an important role in the peace-building and reconciliation process. UNESCO has also been active, by itself and with partner organizations, in bringing together media professionals for the promotion of peace, tolerance and mutual understanding, starting with the successful meetings held in 1997 in Puebla, Mexico, and in 1999 in Panama City, Panama. Because of the rapid development of communication and information technologies and profound changes in methods of communication, it is necessary to reinforce the partnerships with researchers and media practitioners, as well as to maintain at the highest level UNESCO's capacity to provide advice to governments in countries in conflict and post-conflict areas. The rights of all cultural groups – national or ethnic, religious or linguistic – as a source of enrichment for the international community and as a *sine qua non* condition for the prevention of cultural and ethnic conflicts are also of prime importance.

**Strategy.** The strategy adopted here will be applied flexibly and adapted to the specific conditions and needs of media organizations in the region or countries concerned. It will consist of sensitization and fund-raising in favour of independent media in close cooperation with intergovernmental organizations (such as the United Nations and OSCE) and the international professional media organizations. Increased emphasis will be placed on urging respect for the safety of journalists working in conflict areas. Technical assistance provided to the independent media will consist of training and support for joint activities and professional exchanges. Special attention will be paid to the accomplishments of women in the media, a more diversified and accurate portrayal of women and incorporation of their perspectives at all levels of decision-making in the media. UNESCO will also seek to improve access to information vital to citizens, particularly to minorities and indigenous peoples so as to reduce tensions, violence and conflicts.

### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Efforts supported to restore and/or consolidate peace and to impart the values of tolerance and understanding in selected zones of conflict through:
  - encouraging dialogue and cooperation by and among media professionals;
  - providing independent media and journalists in conflict and post-conflict zones with technical, professional and logistical assistance.
- ◆ Programme banks for use by independent television stations set up and reinforced to highlight the contribution of independent media to peace-building in conflict areas.
- ◆ The use of communication and information technologies in the operations of independent media in conflict and non-conflict zones enhanced.
- ◆ Gender inequalities reduced through increased participation of women media practitioners in media at all levels, and access of women to expression and decision-making increased in conflict and post-conflict areas.



## V.2.2 Strengthening communication capacities

0522

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Regular budget      |              |
| ● Activities:       | \$ 3,143,300 |
| ● Decentralization: | 52.6%        |
| Extrabudgetary:     | \$12,500,000 |

05220

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
- (i) assist Member States, particularly the developing countries, in strengthening their communication capacities, by supporting the design and implementation of communication projects and improving endogenous production, in particular through the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC);
  - (ii) improve the training of communication specialists, particularly young and women practitioners, in collaboration with existing institutions and networks;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$3,143,300 for programme costs, \$6,419,700 for staff costs and \$61,100 for indirect programme costs at Headquarters.

### Main line of action 1. Strategies and projects for the development of communication and information and promotion of endogenous production

05221

|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Regular budget  |              |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 2,253,000 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$10,500,000 |

**Background.** For the past decades, UNESCO's action in the field of communication development has focused on bridging information and communication gaps between developed and developing societies by accelerating media development. Under the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), a total of more than 800 communication projects have been implemented in 130 countries with funds of about US \$85 million received as voluntary contributions to the IPDC Special Account and under funds-in-trust arrangements from 50 donor countries. UNESCO has paid special attention to assisting countries to develop rural newspapers, community media and adopt low-cost and energy-saving communication technologies with the underlying goal of enhancing the participation of citizens in national democratic processes, contributing to development objectives and catalysing various poverty alleviation efforts. The Organization has also spearheaded programme activities seeking to promote community media projects and to combine conventional and new technologies and media, e.g. radio and the Internet, through the creation of community multimedia centres in order to enable disadvantaged communities, especially in rural areas, to reap the benefits of these technologies. The Organization's action has also focused on improving endogenous production and distribution of quality audiovisual programmes in developing countries.

**Strategy.** UNESCO will continue to support projects that seek to provide public access to communication and information services and to ensure that different strands of opinions are duly reflected in national media landscapes. Support will also be given to projects which aim at anchoring communication at the

heart of national democratic processes, increasing the diversity and plurality of content as well as catalysing development issues. The strategy will also consist of providing appropriate equipment to national media institutions, assistance with the development of suitable media software and audiovisual archives, support for the digitization of audiovisual productions, and expertise on the maintenance of equipment. The Organization will equally encourage creative endogenous television productions in developing countries and countries in transition to democracy and promote the expression of cultural diversity through audiovisual media. It will also continue to promote community radio and community multimedia centres combining radio, the Internet and related technologies. Synergies will be created by adding community radio to existing community telecentres and vice versa and by establishing new multimedia facilities in communities experiencing a severe lack of information and communication. This strategy will incorporate provision of technical advice, appropriate equipment and training. Coordination and complementary action will be developed between IPDC and IFAP in projects which aim at the improvement of media access to ICTs and the training of communication professionals, emphasizing the use of ICTs and their impact on working practices. Specialized virtual communities and networks which take full advantage of the Internet will be created with a view to enhancing women and youth empowerment, developing exchanges and promoting a culture of peace.

#### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Communication capacities in Member States strengthened and supported, in particular by:
  - reinforcing the role of IPDC as a catalyst for communication development through funding of at least 100 projects;
  - initiating at least 50 communication development projects in developing countries and helping to mobilize the extrabudgetary resources needed for their sustainability;
  - supporting the training of 100 professionals in four regions to inculcate a culture of maintenance and ensure the long-term sustainability of communication projects;
  - improving the cooperation and partnership with the United Nations and other organizations through joint development ventures.
- ◆ Public access to communication and information services increased and the importance of communication in national democratic processes enhanced, in particular through:
  - the production, publishing and distribution of a handbook on development communication;
  - a study on democratization of national media; a teaching tool on digitization of audiovisual programmes and archives; and
  - the development of archiving software for improved preservation of audiovisual material.
- ◆ Quality of endogenous television production and broadcasting in developing countries improved by supporting independent creative producers and the international and regional distribution of their works widened through the networks of television professionals;
- ◆ Access to and participation of poor and marginalized communities and groups in the knowledge society improved through:
  - the establishment of community multimedia centres serving as best-practice models for large-scale replication;
  - the setting up of websites and virtual communities and networks to improve gender equality and participation of youth (INFOYOUTH) and to promote a culture of peace.

## Main line of action 2. Improving professional training in communication and in information technologies

05222

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 890,300  |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$2,000,000 |

**Background.** Training of communication professionals has been a priority action of UNESCO in the past several decades, especially in developing countries. In promoting the training of communication

and IT professionals, the Organization has placed special emphasis on supporting short-term practical training programmes; encouraging networking and sharing of knowledge and expertise among communication and IT training institutions; and the development of model curricula for communication training.

**Strategy.** The strategy will seek to strengthen the long-term impact of UNESCO's training activities. To this end, emphasis will be placed on improving the quality of training programmes for communication and IT professionals at all levels, especially of young and women practitioners, in areas such as media management; production and dissemination of media programmes; marketing and distribution of media products; professional standards and ethics; reporting on development issues; as well as the operations and maintenance of communication equipment. The strategy will also involve the provision of support for the training of communication trainers, the improvement of training curricula and teaching and training materials, more particularly through the ORBICOM network, which will be evaluated during the biennium. The collaboration with networks, universities and other regional groupings of communication training institutions and media professional organizations will be strengthened. Those training activities will emphasize the potential of information technologies for the professional communities involved in information and communication work.

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Professional training of communication practitioners in different regions improved, in particular, through:
  - the upgrading of skills and knowledge of about 500 practitioners in areas such as media, production and dissemination of media programmes, marketing and distribution of media products, professional standards and ethics, reporting on development issues including HIV/AIDS and the environment.
- ◆ The capabilities of trainers improved by:
  - supporting the training of about 200 trainers in different regions;
  - encouraging networking initiatives, and the exchange of information, experience, teaching and training material among communication training institutions in different regions;
  - assessing the work of the network of UNESCO Chairs in communication.
- ◆ Awareness and sensitization about the importance of a “culture of maintenance” regarding communication equipment increased in particular by:
  - establishing and making accessible to media organizations and media professionals a website databank to support training;
  - support for training workshops and improving capacities of technicians in the operation and maintenance of equipment.

## Projects relating to cross-cutting themes

0540

Regular budget

- Activities: \$3,290,000
- Decentralization: 37.2%

05400

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action to execute to completion the projects related to the two cross-cutting themes *Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty* and *The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society*, which are aimed at reinforcing and carrying further the activities under Major Programme V by:
- (i) encouraging the widespread acquisition and use of informatics tools by least developed countries (LDCs), and especially LDCs in Africa;
  - (ii) the alleviation of poverty by empowering the underprivileged through the use of ICTs;
  - (iii) promoting the expression of linguistic and cultural diversity on the Internet by encouraging multilingualism and preserving digital heritage and enhancing capacities for virtual learning and information sharing, including through the setting up of a digital UNESCO knowledge portal;
- (b) to develop criteria for evaluation and monitoring of the implementation, as well as for the impact assessment of projects pertaining to eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty;
- (c) to ensure intersectoral cooperation within UNESCO and coordination with other United Nations agencies and funds in order to enhance consistency and the learning process in the execution of approved projects;
- (d) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$3,290,000 for programme costs.

05401

The projects listed hereunder and the corresponding budgetary allocations have been anchored under Major Programme V in view of their main thematic subject and orientation. All projects were conceived on an intersectoral and interdisciplinary basis by teams involving at least three sectors and field offices for each project. Special arrangements will be made for the administration of these projects the activities of which will be planned and implemented jointly by members of the respective intersectoral teams. A summary of all projects relating to the cross-cutting themes is provided at the end of Part II.A (paragraph 07001). Significant efforts are being made to seek extrabudgetary resources from potential donors in order to maximize the impact of these projects.

## ◆ Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty

05410

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Regular budget      |           |
| ● Activities:       | \$400,000 |
| ● Decentralization: | 100.0%    |

### Empowering the underprivileged through the use of information and communication technologies

05411

|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| Regular budget |           |
| ● Activities:  | \$400,000 |

**Objectives.** To test and introduce models for sustainable Internet access and use with a view to empowering underprivileged people. In particular, the project is designed (i) to gain wider access to Internet-based knowledge resources; (ii) to produce local content; and (iii) to mitigate the problems of Internet access arising out of language barriers. A specific objective is to test and introduce different access models for knowledge centres based on convergence of traditional and new media adapted to individual community needs and to each location and responding to various contexts and challenges.

**Expected results.** Empowerment of marginalized communities; enhancement of opportunities for women to be included in inclusive democratic processes; production and distribution of a publication on the experience gained so as to assist community-based organizations in their efforts to empower disadvantaged communities.

## ◆ The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society

05420

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Regular budget      |             |
| ● Activities:       | \$2,890,000 |
| ● Decentralization: | 28.5%       |

In line with the strategy on the contribution of ICTs to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society outlined in UNESCO's Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 (31 C/4 Approved), the projects proposed aim at strengthening capacities for scientific research, information-sharing and cultural exchanges. Activities related to the formulation of guidelines and methodologies for the establishment of virtual universities will focus more specifically on Africa and South-East Asia. The setting up of a multidisciplinary UNESCO knowledge portal is envisaged to improve significantly access to information, data, knowledge and best practices in the Organization's fields of competence, especially through the public domain, and to provide a key tool for networking, knowledge-sharing and the various action.

### Initiative B@bel

05421

|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| Regular budget |           |
| ● Activities:  | \$100,000 |

**Objectives.** To promote the use of multilingualism on the Internet with a view to making access to contents and services more equitable for users worldwide, in particular in developing countries; to support linguistic and cultural diversity on the Internet, prevent linguistic segregation and protect languages in danger of disappearance; furthermore (i) to formulate guiding principles and educative policies on the promotion and use of languages; (ii) to carry out comparative and statistical surveys; (iii) to prepare UNESCO participation in the ongoing development of multilingual resources; and (iv) to disseminate information on policies and strategies adopted by the Member States and international organizations.

**Expected results.** Principles for promoting a more equitable access to information in different languages developed and adopted; comparative surveys and statistics produced; online multilingual tools (including for translation and terminology) developed; information gathered and disseminated on successful experiences and best practices in fostering multilingualism.

## Preserving our digital heritage

05422

Regular budget  
 ● Activities: \$295,000

**Objectives.** Increasingly, the world's knowledge resources are produced, distributed and accessed in digital form, which is more vulnerable over time than paper. Older information formats get left behind and become outdated at a fast rate. The goal of this project is to provide a framework for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the digital heritage (websites, databases, electronic documents) through (i) support for policy formulation; (ii) pilot projects; (iii) training of conservation specialists; and (iv) adoption of an international charter for the preservation of electronic heritage.

**Expected results.** Strategies and common standards for the safeguarding of existing digital information formulated; awareness among governments, information producers, the IT industry and the general public raised; pilot projects for the preservation of digital information and heritage carried out; specialists in digital information trained; an international charter on the preservation of electronic heritage drafted.

## Virtual universities: test beds and guidelines on their establishment

05423

Regular budget  
 ● Activities: \$295,000

**Objectives.** The virtual university initiative is part of UNESCO's efforts to bridge the digital divide and to broaden access to higher education, particularly in social sciences and engineering. Subregional virtual university test beds will be developed in cooperation with existing universities in at least two developing areas, including Africa and South-East Asia, aimed at the establishment of a self-sustaining, student-friendly model of a virtual university which could provide access to high-quality training in social development and sustainable technology. The virtual university test beds will assess learning goals and modalities focusing on gaps in the curricula of affiliated universities in undergraduate, postgraduate and continuing education, as well as on connecting geographically dispersed teachers and students.

**Expected results.** Needs for virtual regional training assessed; teaching contents, web-based courseware, support materials developed and requisite infrastructure put in place; virtual library established; pilot trial training of trainers completed; distance learning methodology developed for LDCs and countries in transition, and guidelines on the establishment of virtual universities refined and disseminated to other regions.

## Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETD) Programme

05424

Regular budget  
 ● Activities: \$200,000

**Objectives.** To contribute to more equitable access to scientific information, through the use of ICTs for the production, access and archiving of theses and dissertations (Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETD)); to help intensify the transfer of knowledge from North to South, and to increase the potential of scientific communities worldwide, thereby helping to bridge the scientific divide.

**Expected results.** Internationally accepted norms and procedures for facilitating international exchange of digitized scientific information established; training of project managers for ETD programmes and students carried out; pilot projects conducted at selected universities/university libraries to become regional centres of excellence for ETD; guidelines, work flow models, and best practices in the areas of ETD established and widely shared.

## UNESCO knowledge portal

05425

Regular budget

- Activities: \$2,000,000

**Objectives.** UNESCO has a key role to play as a global knowledge broker in its areas of competence, involving the gathering, transfer, dissemination and sharing of information, data, knowledge and best practices. The creation of a comprehensive Internet-based UNESCO knowledge portal shall serve as an entry point to a range of diversified knowledge put at the public disposal, as a public repository and as means of action; the availability of a content-rich, diversified public domain tool is a key ingredient in the construction of a knowledge society. The UNESCO portal, which will comprise several interactive thematic and sectoral sub-portals, will offer access to a pool of available information and data, drawn especially from the public domain, on education, the sciences, culture and communication. The totality of the content will reflect the diversity of formats, national, cultural and linguistic origins and contents, especially geared for users in developing countries and in support of UNESCO's strategic objectives and priorities. The overall portal project will also be supported through a specifically developed technical infrastructure, provided through the Division of Information Systems and Telecommunications (ADM/DIT).

The portal project will gradually be developed and will be carried out in cooperation with other partners (such as the World Bank or private sector organizations). Thematic sub-portals, each covering a specific part of UNESCO's fields of competence – such as education, global heritage, artistic creativity, ocean/coastal research management – will be a feature of the portal. Common guidelines for thematic portals will be established and tools to manage portals developed, enabling the introduction of a diversified set of services such as forum discussions and chatrooms, newsletters, collaborative spaces, including outreach to National Commissions and networking among parliamentarians, NGOs and other partners in UNESCO activities. The overall design of the portal will be the object of an in-depth needs assessment providing for a single UNESCO architecture, within which the sub-portals including those for UNESCO stakeholder groups can be constructed. Staff development, maintenance and monitoring will be an integral part of the project. A working group of the intersectoral Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Task Force will guide the overall development and will provide a forum for the teamleaders of thematic sub-portals. The following sub-portals have been selected for priority development:

- ◆ The existing **CI WebWorld** sub-portal will form an essential part of the overall UNESCO portal and will be expanded and refocused.
- ◆ The **education portal** will seek to offer an authoritative source of information and exchange of experience on learning opportunities and materials; to provide access to information, services and dialogue on progress towards meeting the EFA targets; to provide for networking among institutions internationally, regionally and nationally; to collect, synthesize and exchange knowledge about (i) ICT-based learning materials; (ii) internationally harmonized approaches to contents, quality of learning opportunities and learning materials; (iii) methods for developing learning materials; (iv) providing access to materials in selected areas, initially in early childhood education and higher education.
- ◆ The **UNESCO/IOC ocean sub-portal** seeks to provide access to information and data on all aspects of ocean/coastal research and management for the benefit of various communities such as policy-makers, scientists and the general public, as well as to provide an “education space” for specific subjects and target audiences. The project will focus on: (i) regional ocean portals to offer in-depth information and data services targeting local, national and regional audiences, in multiple relevant languages especially targeted at Africa, Latin America and Western Pacific; (ii) a subject-specific and region-focused ocean sub-portal, the HAB-SEA sub-portal, will promote education and public awareness and will provide research information to assist in the mitigation of harmful algal blooms on human health, fisheries and aquaculture in South-East Asia.

- ◆ The **global heritage sub-portal** will provide resources to strengthen local and national capacities in the identification, protection, sustainable use and interpretation of cultural heritage (tangible and intangible), natural heritage as well as documentary heritage thereby serving as a capacity-building tool. The sub-portal is intended: (i) to provide better access to information resources concerning heritage worldwide by establishing a multidisciplinary resource network, connecting people across professional and geographical borders; (ii) to set up working spaces for best practices, educational tools and materials, multimedia products and normative action, consisting of discussion forums, directories, project proposal rubrics and inventories; and (iii) to disseminate heritage news, providing access to the latest information on heritage.
- ◆ The **Digi-Arts** project, an Internet sub-portal that will serve artists and arts entrepreneurs, aims to promote creativity, cultural and artistic diversity and intercultural dialogue while building capacities for expression and exchange in the field of digital creation. In particular, the activities will seek to: (i) create an international exchange network; (ii) develop a practical tele-education facility (provision of educational tools and guidance); (iii) establish online creation workshops and display works created; and (iv) disseminate practical information (job opportunities, lists of partners, calendar of activities, etc.).

**Expected results.** A comprehensive, multidisciplinary and digital UNESCO knowledge portal with several sub-portals in the Organization's fields of competence and portal applications for UNESCO's stakeholder groups established; increased access to information and data in the public domain in education, science, culture, communication and information provided; a clearing house/knowledge base of materials, research and best practices created; the number of users from different regions and global links to groups, institutions and information providers expanded; active participation of National Commissions and networking of national and international partners ensured, including parliamentarians, NGOs and the private sector; increased visibility of the Organization's programmes worldwide through digital tools.



## Cooperation with extrabudgetary funding sources

**05501**

Under Major Programme V, including the cross-cutting projects, UNESCO will continue to reinforce its cooperation with multilateral and bilateral institutions and donors in the public and private sectors, and other stakeholders, seeking optimum complementarity with regular programme activities. In the framework of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution of July 2000 and the Millennium Assembly Declaration, UNESCO will participate actively in the efforts to meet the international community's commitment to bridge the digital divide in communication and information, and to put ICTs to the service of development for all and the construction of knowledge-based societies. To achieve these goals, increased efforts will be made to rally international cooperation in support of capacity-building in communication and information, especially through IPDC and the Information for All Programme.

**05502**

By playing an active role in the various initiatives launched by the international community – organization of the World Summit on the Information Society; the ECOSOC Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Task Force; G-8 Digital Opportunity (Dot Force) Task Force – the Organization will seek to achieve a greater integration of efforts among the donor community and multilateral development institutions in responding to ICT capacity-building and human resources development needs through coordinated or joint programme and project approaches.

**05503**

In the priority area of “Promoting equitable access to information and knowledge”, partnerships with multilateral institutions, such as UNDP, ITU and the World Bank, regional intergovernmental organizations, such as the European Union, civil society and the private sector will be sought for programmes and projects related to: the use of ICTs for education, diverse cultural expressions, scientific research and communication; the setting up of interactive thematic portals for access to information in the public domain; strengthening applications for governance and facilitating democratic process; networking for open and distance learning and setting up of virtual laboratories.

**05504**

Building upon the successful experiment of multipurpose community multimedia centres (CMC) carried out in a number of countries in the past years, UNESCO will continue to develop, jointly with international organizations, in particular ITU, WFP, UNICEF and UNDP as well as with the European Union and the World Bank; bilateral donors, such as DANIDA, and a number of established NGOs, those initiatives combining radio, the Internet and other information and communication technologies aimed at empowering disadvantaged communities and facilitating their access to information and knowledge. The mobilization of partners for CMCs will also be pursued through the Global Knowledge Partnership (GKP).

**05505**

UNESCO has gained wide experience over the past years in promoting media pluralism and independence, including access to non-partisan information in conflict and post-conflict areas. Based on this experience, the Organization will pursue its efforts to secure support from multilateral (European Union) and bilateral donors. In this context further sensitization and fund-raising campaigns will be carried out in favour of independent media, especially through the UNESCO SOS Media Programme, in close cooperation with intergovernmental organizations (in particular the United Nations – UNHCR/DHA inter-agency appeals, OSCE, Stability Pact) and with the continuous relay from international professional media organizations.

**05506**

UNESCO will enhance inter-agency cooperation with a view to integrating communication and information strategies into national and regional development plans and to generating joint projects. To this end such cooperation will involve, *inter alia*, organizations of the United Nations system, its programmes and funds, in particular UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and FAO, intergovernmental organizations such as ITU, other multilateral and bilateral agencies, civil society and the private sector. Funds-in-trust and voluntary contributions made to the IPDC Special Account will continue to play a catalytic role for anchoring communication at the heart of democratic processes and of development issues. As lead agency for two components of the United Nations System-wide Initiative on Africa – Informatics in the Service of Development and Communication for Peace-building – the Organization will contribute, in close coordination with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), UNDP, ITU and other partners, to mobilizing resources needed for their implementation.

# UNESCO Institute for Statistics

Medium-Term Strategy, paragraphs 33, 58 and 187

**06001**

|   | Regular budget |                  |                                | Total<br>Appropriation<br>2002-2003 | Extra-<br>budgetary<br>resources<br>2002-2003 |
|---|----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
|   | Programme      |                  |                                |                                     |   |
|   | Personnel      | Activities       | Indirect<br>programme<br>costs |                                     |   |
|   | \$             | \$               | \$                             | \$                                  | \$  |
| Financial allocation                          | -              | 6 820 000        | -                              | <b>6 820 000</b>                    | 4 500 000                                     |
| Project relating to cross-cutting theme       | -              | 500 000          | -                              | <b>500 000</b>                      | -   |
| <b>Total, UNESCO Institute for Statistics</b> | -              | <b>7 320 000</b> | -                              | <b>7 320 000</b>                    | <b>4 500 000</b>                              |

**06002**

Within UNESCO's mandate to contribute to the advancement and sharing of knowledge and the free flow of ideas, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) will provide statistical information on education, science, culture and communication which helps informed decision-making in Member States, bearing in mind the emphasis placed on the policy-relevance of the statistical information collected and provided by the Organization. In this context, UIS's efforts will focus on three key objectives: (i) to foster the development of international statistics in its fields of competence in ways which reflect the changing policy contexts in those fields and which are reliable and feasible to collect; (ii) to arrange for the collection, production, analysis and timely dissemination of policy-relevant statistics and indicators based on this development work; and (iii) to support the development of the statistical and analytical capacities of Member States.

**06003**

The General Conference,  
*Acknowledging* the report of the Governing Board of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) for 1999-2000 (31 C/REP/21),

1. *Invites* the Governing Board of UIS to focus the Institute's programme on the following priorities:
  - (a) to monitor emerging policy priorities and information needs so as to introduce further improvements to UNESCO's international statistical database and its system for the collection and dissemination of cross-national statistics within UNESCO's fields of competence by reinforcing communication with the Member States and cooperation with the field offices and partner agencies and networks;
  - (b) to continue to develop new statistical concepts, methodologies and standards in education, science, culture and communication, and to promote the collection and production of quality statistics and indicators at both national and international levels for monitoring progress towards development goals;

- (c) to contribute to building national statistical capacity by participating in sector analysis and project work in collaboration with development agencies, and through the dissemination of technical guidelines and tools, training of national personnel, and providing expert advice and support to in-country statistical activities;
  - (d) to strengthen statistical analysis in partnership with research institutions so as to provide value added to available data and to generate widespread use of information in support of policy- and decision-making;
2. *Authorizes* the Director-General to support the UNESCO Institute for Statistics by providing a financial allocation of \$6,820,000;
  3. *Invites* Member States, international organizations, development and donor agencies, foundations and the private sector to contribute financially or by other appropriate means to the implementation and expansion of the activities of the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

06004

## Main line of action 1. Improvement of the UNESCO international statistical database

**Background.** There is an urgent need to improve the quality of existing cross-national statistics in order to ensure that they are fit for the required purposes. In addition, new indicators should be developed to reflect aspects of education, science and technology, culture and communication which have not been addressed adequately in the past and to meet emerging needs. Existing data are under-exploited and a priority of the work of UIS will be to further develop the database to improve its accessibility and ease of use. Since it is important that data are used in an informed way these developments will also ensure that access to clear, complete and accurate metadata will be provided and that users will be encouraged to use it appropriately.

**Strategy.** Consultations will be carried out on a regular basis with users and producers of data in order to identify the priority needs for cross-national policy information of a regional and international nature in relation to the broad fields of education, science, culture and communication. Advice will also be sought on strategies and cooperative actions to improve the scope, coverage and quality of the UNESCO statistical database. More intensive relations will be developed with national statisticians and policy-makers through UNESCO field offices, so as to inform and consult them about new policy needs, statistical standards, methodologies and best practices, and to help them to better respond to UNESCO statistical inquiries. New international statistical surveys in UNESCO's fields of action will be designed and carried out to collect more policy-relevant data and to improve the quality of the information and accompanying contextual information. While functioning as a centre for active and close networking with leading and national and international statistical institutions, particularly those in developing countries, in line with paragraph 6 of Executive Board decision 159 EX/Decision 8.2, UIS may continue, wherever necessary, its functional relationship with entities engaged in relevant data collection and analysis. As regards the establishment and operations of the EFA Observatory, UIS will give priority to integrating EFA monitoring data into the regular statistical inquiries as well as to developing new EFA indicators. UIS will make increased use of ICTs to collect and deliver the data electronically, and provide support to countries in enabling them to respond to these needs and manage these developments.

Existing partnerships with international and intergovernmental organizations, such as OECD and Eurostat, and with regional organizations and networks, like the Summit of Americas, will be used to develop and harmonize new data collections; to agree on common standards and procedures; and to organize regional workshops with a view to improving the quality of cross-national and national statistics and data submissions. Greater exploitation of relevant data from secondary sources will take place so as to avoid duplication of data collection and, through the process of triangulation, to improve data coverage and quality. Similarly, data collection through alternative channels such as demographic censuses and surveys will be expanded in cooperation with the Member States and the agencies concerned. Furthermore, the contents, functions and user interface of the UNESCO statistical database will be upgraded

in order to increase online access and data dissemination in electronic forms whilst ensuring that users without access to electronic facilities will be assisted to receive and access the data they need. A resource centre for data access and use will be created within the new headquarters facilities of UIS in Montreal, and the Institute's archiving policy will be completely overhauled taking advantage of the improved ICT expertise and facilities available.

#### **Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Communication and collaboration improved with, and among, data producers and users in Member States as well as partner agencies, through the formation of networks, conduct of annual workshops, increased use of ICTs and enhanced methods of consultation.
- ◆ New international statistical surveys completed using improved data instruments and methodologies in order to gather more policy-relevant, complete, timely and reliable data in UNESCO's fields of competence.
- ◆ Coordination and complementarity with other international organizations and statistical agencies improved as regards international data collection and dissemination so as to strengthen the overall statistical supply.
- ◆ Access to, and utilization of, the UNESCO statistical database and metadata improved to inform policy-making and evaluation.
- ◆ Partnerships with other agencies, national networks, NGOs and civil society broadened and reinforced with a view to facilitating the sharing of statistics, indicators, best practices and related information.

06005

## **Main line of action 2. Developing new statistical concepts, methodologies and standards**

**Background.** Methodological work, integrating recent advances in statistics and technology, is essential in order to improve existing procedures, to develop new methods of data collection and to meet new data needs as a result of emerging policy interests and the demands of international development goals. For example, the follow-up to the World Education Forum calls for the development of better indicators for the systematic monitoring of both formal and non-formal basic education, early childhood development, learning achievement, and better measurements of literacy. The World Conference on Science placed emphasis on developing science policy, monitoring and science education. Many other world conferences have not yet been accompanied by the development of policy-relevant monitoring systems thus demonstrating that there is scope – and need – for translating their outcomes into statistical targets. These targets can only be developed through wide-ranging consultations and the involvement of all interested parties, including the Member States, international and regional organizations, and civil society. UIS will seek to ensure that the international standards which relate to UNESCO's fields of competence and interest are kept up to date and meet the needs of partner agencies as well as national statisticians.

**Strategy.** As a key element of the follow-up to the World Education Forum, UIS will, through the EFA Observatory (see also Major Programme I, Subprogramme I.1.1 on education), establish priority needs for new data and indicators. This will be carried out in close collaboration with the Education Sector and EFA partner agencies. The decisions will be informed by the willingness of other agencies to take responsibility for development work in any of the priority areas. The aim will be to develop, test and implement new methodologies to collect, analyse and present the relevant information. Coordination systems will be developed to ensure that all interested bodies can advise on and contribute to the development work. For some areas, groups of specialists may be formed to advise on the appropriate methodology. The ISCED Operational Manual will be finalized and disseminated widely together with relevant training material so as to assist the Member States in implementing the revised ISCED with a view to improving international comparability of the educational data.

UNESCO will continue to participate in international methodological evaluations and developments in relation to science and technology data, in particular those organized by OECD and Eurostat in order to contribute to an identification of the policy needs for new data collection. National networks will be created to help develop and implement appropriate methodologies. UIS will identify and invite the agencies and institutions currently collecting and disseminating international statistics on communication to form

a network aimed at harmonizing and improving the statistical and measurement methodologies currently in use and at identifying gaps in existing data sources which users feel are a priority to fill. Consultations will also take place with agencies and Member States interested in developing improved culture indicators. The Framework for Culture Statistics will be updated to provide the conceptual and methodological basis for national and international collection and dissemination of statistics on culture. In each of these areas, methodologies will be developed and fully tested in a variety of countries. Accompanying documentation in the form of best practice guidelines will be produced and briefing sessions held to help producers and users to understand the rationale, implementation and interpretation of the methods and resulting data.

#### **Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Cooperation strengthened with Member States and partner agencies in refining existing indicators and developing new indicators to monitor international development goals.
- ◆ New international statistical methodologies and standards developed and applied in education, culture, communication, science and technology.
- ◆ Best practice guidelines, methodological descriptions and standards widely disseminated, utilizing whenever possible electronic means. Support provided to Member States who wish to apply the new tools and approaches.
- ◆ Up-to-date and efficient methodologies applied by UIS in order to contribute to improving data availability and quality, and their use in policy-making.

06006

### **Main line of action 3. Statistical capacity-building**

**Background.** The demand for relevant, reliable and timely statistics and indicators among policy-makers and the international community has increased significantly during recent years. Yet, the experiences of the EFA 2000 Assessment and of other recent UIS data collections show that a large number of countries still suffer from lack of adequate statistical capacities and information to support policy- and decision-making. For national statistical capacity-building efforts to be effective, the training of national statisticians at regional and national levels has to be relevant to their immediate needs and sensitive to their circumstances and must also address the long-term sustainability of the statistical production.

**Strategy.** A statistical capacity-building strategy will be developed jointly with the programme sectors and in cooperation with partner agencies, including project identification, formulation, negotiation, implementation and evaluation. UIS will participate in supporting sector analysis and policy reforms, and in multi-agency and multi-sectoral country assessment and programming (such as the Common Country Assessments/UNDAF/Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers) with particular emphasis on strengthening national statistical capacities, in particular in developing countries, in UNESCO's fields of competence. The strategy will take account of the inter-agency initiative PARIS21 (Partnerships in Statistics for the 21st Century) with a view to ensuring complementarity of efforts.

In collaboration with partner agencies, regional and national workshops will be organized to train national statisticians in data collection and statistical production, and data users in analysis and interpretation. In Africa, capacity-building actions will be delivered essentially through the UIS staff based in Harare and Dakar, who form the NESIS team. Outlines of new concepts of statistics and indicators and associated methodologies, together with best practices in national statistical activities, will be documented in the form of operational technical guides and manuals which will include case-study material, guidelines for the choice of packages of methodologies and other practical examples. These will be widely disseminated for use in training and they will also serve as reference for statistical production at the national level. Assistance will be given to help statisticians to produce their own codes of practice which will help them to ensure data integrity. Technical assistance will also be provided to Member States, upon request, for the development and management of their information systems.

#### **Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ A coherent UNESCO statistical capacity-building strategy developed to provide the framework within which actions will be taken in partnership with the programme sectors and other development partners.

- ◆ Policy information needs and statistical gaps assessed in several Member States and statistical capacity-building components in UNESCO's fields of action introduced into sectoral development projects.
- ◆ A number of Member States assisted in the formulation of statistical development plans in relation to UNESCO's fields of competence or in incorporating plans for sectoral statistics into general statistical plans.
- ◆ Technical guides and tools produced and disseminated for use in training and as reference tools for national statistical production.
- ◆ Communication and collaboration improved between users and producers of data in Member States, and between statisticians in line-ministries, local and regional offices and national statistical agencies.
- ◆ Networks of countries, experts and institutions established and reinforced to share best practices in statistical capacity-building.
- ◆ Cooperation with development agencies strengthened in the area of statistical capacity-building.

06007

## **Main line of action 4. Strengthening statistical analysis and dissemination of policy-relevant information**

**Background.** Relevant and reliable statistics and indicators are essential to the development and formulation of sound policies and for determining appropriate targets and monitoring progress. Very often data are under-exploited and under-utilized in the decision-making processes. It is essential for UNESCO to play a catalytic role in developing innovative approaches to statistical analysis and in spreading the practice of evidence-based policy-making. Such analysis will focus on data collected in the Organization's fields of competence and on their relationship to broader issues such as poverty reduction and human development.

**Strategy.** The promotion of evidence-based policy-making can in part be achieved by disseminating more policy-relevant and easy to understand statistical information. In this context, priority will be given to the distribution of a wider range of statistical material for a variety of audiences, including analysis responding to the international and national policy needs. It is anticipated that a significant proportion of the value-added statistical analysis will be conducted by UIS in close collaboration with programme sectors, UNESCO institutes and field offices. A programme of research and statistical analysis will be launched and networks and partnerships developed with policy analysts and experts in research institutions and other regional and international organizations. A key goal is to develop analyses of the data in the UNESCO statistical database in conjunction with those from other sources to inform and contribute to policy debates and decision-making. Academic partners with particular expertise will be sought in relation to this work and cooperation with the universities based in Montreal will be sought in this regard.

UIS will contribute statistical expertise to ensure that publications, where appropriate, include time-series analysis and projections in order to inform policy-makers of anticipated trends and scenarios. Publications will also flag shortfalls in meeting internationally agreed development goals. These publications, including in electronic form, will be especially important in the context of EFA. The Institute will work in close cooperation with national statisticians and researchers in order to help them analyse data relating to their own countries in a comparative context. The experience gained through the world education indicators project is expected to be helpful in these activities. The possibility of national statisticians studying at UIS or in one of the Montreal universities will also be explored, as will the idea of an annual UIS summer school on data confrontation. Finally, a communication strategy will be developed to ensure that the results of statistical analyses are disseminated as widely as possible to inform policies.

### **Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Programme of research and statistical analysis established in collaboration with research institutions and other organizations in statistical analysis on policy issues.
- ◆ Use of available data from the UIS database expanded, drawing also on data from other sources, including those from demographic censuses and surveys.
- ◆ Evidence-based policy analysis promoted and more widely applied, contributing to more effective policy-making processes in UNESCO's fields of competence at both international and national levels.

**Financial arrangements****06008**

The financial resources of UIS will consist of: (i) a financial allocation approved by the General Conference under the regular programme; and (ii) voluntary contributions from Member States, international organizations, foundations and other donor bodies as well as fees received for certain training and research projects. A financial allocation, under the regular budget, amounting to \$6,820,000 is appropriated towards the cost of personnel and activities as well as indirect programme costs.

**06009**

In addition, under the regular budget, an amount of \$500,000 has been accorded to UIS for the implementation of a project under the cross-cutting theme *Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty*, as described below (paragraph 06400).

**Extrabudgetary resources****06010**

Part of the rationale for establishing UIS as a semi-autonomous institute of UNESCO was to encourage additional funds from other sources to supplement the core financing from UNESCO. In particular the location of UIS in Montreal is to be supported by the federal Government of Canada and the provincial Government of Quebec. An initial sum will be provided for 2001-2002 to cover the costs of relocation and refurbishment of the accommodation. Thereafter there will be continuing support on an annual basis for the rental and running costs of the Institute in Canada.

**06011**

The World Bank has been an advocate for the establishment of UIS and has provided funds to support its creation as well as for activities early in its life. An application has already been made to the World Bank for 2002 for \$1,460,000 for the World Education Indicators project, the Caribbean Regional Development project, the Quality of Education Study, the EFA Observatory (see also paragraph 06411), the Summit of the Americas Education Indicators project and the Pan Arab Project for Education Decision Support System. Similarly SIDA has long been a supporter of promoting the collection and policy use of educational data, and an application will be made to them for continued assistance for the NESIS project in Africa. UIS will be especially keen to raise additional funds for development of methodologies to collect new data to expand the value of the set of indicators collected under the auspices of Education for All, also to improve the collection of data on the "excluded" and on inequalities in our societies and to enhance the work in statistics on science, technology, communication and culture. Support will also be sought from multilateral and bilateral funding sources for specific assistance to project work in relation to the main lines of action of UIS.

**06012**

To date some of the most valuable assistance has been provided to UIS in kind through the secondment of expert staff (in the last biennium staffing assistance has been provided by the United Kingdom, France, Sweden and Denmark). Over this biennium, given the substantial loss of expertise through the changes in staff brought about by the move to Montreal, applications will be made to Member States and organizations for the secondment of professional statistical or IT staff at all levels.

## Project relating to cross-cutting themes

0640

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Regular budget      |           |
| ● Activities:       | \$500,000 |
| ● Decentralization: | 30%       |

06400

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action to execute to completion the project related to the cross-cutting theme: “Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty”;
- (b) to develop criteria for evaluation and monitoring of the implementation, as well as for the impact assessment of projects pertaining to eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty;
- (c) to ensure intersectoral cooperation with UNESCO and coordination with other United Nations agencies and funds in order to enhance consistency and the learning process in the execution of approved projects;
- (d) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$500,000 for programme costs.

06401

This project and its corresponding budgetary allocation has been anchored under the UNESCO Institute for Statistics in view of its main thematic subject and orientation. This project is conceived on an intersectoral and interdisciplinary basis involving a team from several sectors and field offices. Special arrangements will be made for its administration. The substantive activities will be planned and implemented jointly by members of the intersectoral team. A summary of all projects relating to the two cross-cutting themes is provided at the end of Part II.A (paragraph 07001). Significant efforts are being made to seek extrabudgetary resources from potential donors in order to maximize the impact of this project.

### ◆ Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty

#### Project: EFA Observatory: Helping Member States in monitoring and achieving EFA goals

06411

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Regular budget      |           |
| ● Activities:       | \$500,000 |
| ● Decentralization: | 30%       |

**Objectives.** To collect, analyse and disseminate up-to-date information on the state of education required by countries, regions and the international community monitoring progress towards the goals of Education for All (EFA), especially in the least developed countries of sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. The EFA Observatory will give priority to: (i) integrating EFA monitoring data into regular statistical surveys; (ii) developing new indicators and improving existing indicators; (iii) assisting countries to improve their capacities for data collection and analysis through training and technical support; and (iv) promoting awareness and the use of data at the national level by developing analyses of data collected in the UNESCO statistical database.

**Expected results.** List of existing indicators refined and new indicators developed to monitor EFA goals; data collection instruments and methodology improved and expanded with a view to capturing more policy-relevant, complete, timely and reliable data on EFA-related topics; partnerships with other agencies,



national networks, NGOs and civil society reinforced leading to improved sharing of statistics, indicators, best practices and related information; communication and collaboration improved with, and among, data producers and users in Member States and in partner agencies through networks, annual workshops, increased use of ICTs and enhanced methods of consultation; access to and utilization of the UNESCO statistical database and metadata improved; a coherent UNESCO capacity-building strategy developed and an increasing number of Member States assisted in formulating statistical development plans; technical guides and tools produced and disseminated for use in training and as reference tools for national statistical production.

# Summary of projects relating to cross-cutting themes

- ◆ Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty
- ◆ The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society

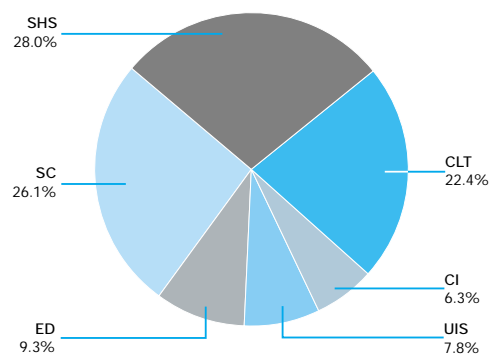
07001

| Regular budget*                 |                        |                  |                 |                  |                   |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Major Programme/Unit            | Eradication of poverty |                  | ICTs            |                  | Total             |
|                                 | No. of projects        | Amount           | No. of projects | Amount           |                   |
|                                 |                        | \$               |                 | \$               |                   |
| I Education                     | 2                      | 595 000          | 4               | 1 270 000        | 1 865 000         |
| II Natural sciences             | 5                      | 1 665 000        | 2               | 670 000          | 2 335 000         |
| III Social and human sciences   | 7                      | 1 785 000        | 2               | 795 000          | 2 580 000         |
| IV Culture                      | 5                      | 1 430 000        | –               | –                | 1 430 000         |
| V Communication and information | 1                      | 400 000          | 5               | 2 890 000        | 3 290 000         |
| UNESCO Institute for Statistics | 1                      | 500 000          | –               | –                | 500 000           |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>21</b>              | <b>6 375 000</b> | <b>13</b>       | <b>5 625 000</b> | <b>12 000 000</b> |

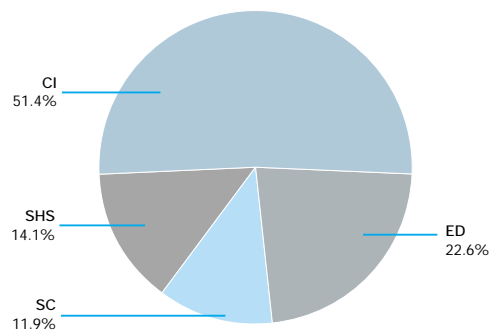
\* Significant efforts are being made to seek extrabudgetary resources from potential donors in order to maximize the impact of the projects.

## DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR BUDGET RESOURCES FOR PROJECTS

Eradication of poverty



Information and communication technologies



## ◆ Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty

| 31 C/5<br>para. ref. | Project   | Regular<br>budget |
|----------------------|---|-------------------|
|                      |   | \$                |
|                      | <b>Major Programme I Education</b>  |                   |
| 01411                | Scientific, technical and vocational education for girls: schools as community catalysts for the empowerment of girls and poverty reduction   | 200 000           |
| 01412                | Breaking the poverty cycle of women: empowering adolescent girls to become agents of social transformation in South Asia                      | 395 000           |
|                      | <b>Total, Major Programme I</b>   | <b>595 000</b>    |
|                      | <b>Major Programme II Natural sciences</b>  |                   |
| 02411                | Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems (LINKS) in a global society  | 500 000           |
| 02412                | Reduction of natural disaster in Asia and the Caribbean   | 375 000           |
| 02413                | Building community capacities to ensure local development sustainability  | 150 000           |
| 02414                | Mining and sustainable development in Latin America   | 295 000           |
| 02415                | The UNISOL-TAPE Alliance against poverty  | 345 000           |
|                      | <b>Total, Major Programme II</b>  | <b>1 665 000</b>  |
|                      | <b>Major Programme III Social and human sciences</b>  |                   |
| 03411                | Eradicating poverty through social integration of marginalized homeless young people in urban areas of the Commonwealth of Independent States | 200 000           |
| 03412                | Advocacy campaign on poverty eradication  | 150 000           |
| 03413                | Breaking the cycle of poverty among marginalized youth  | 100 000           |
| 03414                | Democratic governance and poverty in the Arab world   | 245 000           |
| 03415                | Flagship project: Contributing to the eradication of poverty and strengthening of human security in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger              | 395 000           |
| 03416                | Urban poverty alleviation among young migrants in East Asia: China, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Cambodia                                | 395 000           |
| 03417                | Building capacities to deal with poverty eradication  | 300 000           |
|                      | <b>Total, Major Programme III</b>   | <b>1 785 000</b>  |
|                      | <b>Major Programme IV Culture</b>   |                   |
| 04411                | Development of cultural eco-tourism in mountainous regions in selected developing countries   | 245 000           |
| 04412                | Strategy for the sustainable development of tourism in the Sahara   | 150 000           |
| 04413                | Sustainable management of world heritage sites for poverty reduction: pilot activities in three world heritage sites                          | 345 000           |
| 04414                | Traditional crafts as a window to job opportunities for the poorest youth   | 395 000           |
| 04415                | Youth development and poverty reduction through sustainable community tourism   | 295 000           |
|                      | <b>Total, Major Programme IV</b>  | <b>1 430 000</b>  |
|                      | <b>Major Programme V Communication and information</b>  |                   |
| 05411                | Empowering the underprivileged through the use of information and communication technologies  | 400 000           |
|                      | <b>Total, Major Programme V</b>   | <b>400 000</b>    |
|                      | <b>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</b>  |                   |
| 06411                | EFA Observatory: Helping Member States in monitoring and achieving EFA goals  | 500 000           |
|                      | <b>Total, UNESCO Institute for Statistics</b>   | <b>500 000</b>    |
|                      | <b>Total, Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty</b>  | <b>6 375 000</b>  |

- ◆ The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science, and culture and the construction of a knowledge society

| 31 C/5<br>para. ref. | Project   | Regular<br>budget |
|----------------------|---|-------------------|
|                      |   | \$                |
|                      | <b>Major Programme I Education</b>  |                   |
| 01421                | The application of remote sensing for integrated management of ecosystems and water resources in Africa | 400 000           |
| 01422                | Developing open learning communities for gender equity with the support of ICTs                         | 200 000           |
| 01423                | Higher education, open and distance learning knowledge base for decision-makers                         | 275 000           |
| 01424                | ICT-based training in basic education for social development  | 395 000           |
|                      | <b>Total, Major Programme I</b>   | <b>1 270 000</b>  |
|                      | <b>Major Programme II Natural sciences</b>  |                   |
| 02421                | Small islands' voice 2004   | 375 000           |
| 02422                | Virtual laboratory for draining lakes in Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia                       | 295 000           |
|                      | <b>Total, Major Programme II</b>  | <b>670 000</b>    |
|                      | <b>Major Programme III Social and human sciences</b>  |                   |
| 03421                | Information and communication technologies as a tool for social cohesion and local democracy            | 295 000           |
| 03422                | UNESCO World Report on "Building Knowledge Societies"   | 500 000           |
|                      | <b>Total, Major Programme III</b>   | <b>795 000</b>    |
|                      | <b>Major Programme V Communication and information</b>  |                   |
| 05421                | Initiative B@bel  | 100 000           |
| 05422                | Preserving our digital heritage   | 295 000           |
| 05423                | Virtual universities: test beds and guidelines on their establishment                                   | 295 000           |
| 05424                | Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETD) Programme   | 200 000           |
| 05425                | UNESCO knowledge portal   | 2 000 000         |
|                      | <b>Total, Major Programme V</b>   | <b>2 890 000</b>  |
|                      | <b>Total, Information and communication technologies</b>  | <b>5 625 000</b>  |

# Part II.B

## Participation Programme

08001

| Regular budget          |           |            |                   |                                     |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                         | Programme |            |                   | Total<br>Appropriation<br>2002-2003 |
|                         | Personnel | Activities | Indirect<br>costs |                                     |
|                         | \$        | \$         | \$                | \$                                  |
| Participation Programme | –         | 22 000 000 | –                 | 22 000 000                          |

08002

The Participation Programme has been designed to provide direct assistance to initiatives undertaken by Member States in the Organization's fields of competence, in line with priorities that they themselves determine. Assistance under the Participation Programme is intended to promote activities under Part II of the Programme and Budget. It is also aimed at strengthening cooperation with the National Commissions.

08003

Such assistance may include: the services of specialists and consultants; fellowships and study grants; publications; equipment; conferences and meetings, seminars and training courses; financial contributions or other services deemed necessary by all concerned. Emergency assistance may also be extended in insurmountable circumstances to cope with urgent needs, particularly in the form of technical assistance, in the fields of competence of UNESCO. The nature and scope of such aid will be decided by the Director-General in consultation with the National Commission(s) or the government(s) concerned.

08004

Assistance under the Participation Programme is provided to Member States or Associate Members upon requests submitted through National Commissions, or where there is no National Commission, through a designated government channel. International NGOs may also benefit from assistance under the Participation Programme. Written requests for subregional, regional and interregional activities should be supported by two or more National Commissions of the participating Member States or Associate Members. When deciding upon a request, the Director-General will take into account the needs of developing countries and countries in transition, as well as those of women, youth, Africa and the LDCs which are mainstreamed throughout all programmes. He will also take into consideration the need to ensure balance and transparency in the distribution of the resources of the Participation Programme.

08005

The main objectives of the efforts made in recent years to improve the administrative functioning of the Participation Programme have been to rationalize the procedures for approving requests, to speed up their processing and to provide more detailed information on progress in implementing the Programme. These efforts will be continued, while also focusing in 2002-2003 on improving the formulation, evaluation and follow-up of requests so as to enhance the complementarity between planned activities and those supported by the Participation Programme and to strengthen its catalytic effect.

08006

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Stronger participation by Member States, in particular the most disadvantaged among them, in the life of the Organization through assistance, on request, in the process of drawing up requests;
- ◆ Rationalization of procedures in order to improve the implementation of the Programme and to contribute to the broadest possible dissemination of the Organization's message;
- ◆ Support for the formulation and implementation of specific strategies to meet the urgent and particular needs of certain groups of countries with features in common.

08007

*The General Conference*

## I

1. **Authorizes** the Director-General

- (a) to implement the Programme of Participation in the activities of Member States, in accordance with the following principles and conditions;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$22,000,000 for direct programme costs;

**A. Principles**

1. The Participation Programme is one of the means employed by the Organization to achieve its objectives, through participation in activities carried out by Member States or Associate Members, or by territories, organizations or institutions, in its fields of competence. This participation is designed to strengthen the partnership between UNESCO and its Member States and make that partnership more effective through a sharing of contributions.
2. Requests shall be submitted to the Director-General by the Member States through the National Commissions for UNESCO, or where there is no National Commission, through a designated government channel.
3. The projects or action plans submitted by the Member States under the Participation Programme must relate to the activities of the Organization, in particular to the major programmes, interdisciplinary projects, the activities on behalf of women, youth, Africa and the least developed countries, and the activities of the National Commissions for UNESCO.
4. Each Member State may submit 12 requests or projects, which must be numbered in order of priority from 1 to 12. Requests or projects from national non-governmental organizations will come within the quota submitted by each Member State.
5. The order of priority laid down by the Member State may only be changed by the National Commission itself.
6. The international non-governmental organizations enjoying formal or operational relations with UNESCO, of which the list is established by the Executive Board, may submit up to three requests under the Participation Programme for projects with subregional, regional or interregional impact, provided that their requests are supported by at least two of the Member States concerned by the request.
7. The deadline for submission of requests has been set for 28 February 2002.
8. *Beneficiaries.* Assistance under the Participation Programme may be accorded to:
  - (a) Member States or Associate Members upon request through their National Commissions or, where there is no National Commission, through a designated government channel, to promote activities of a national character. For activities of a subregional, regional or interregional character, requests are submitted by the National Commissions of the Member States or Associate Members on whose territory they take place. These requests must be supported by at least two other National Commissions of participating Member States or Associate Members;

- (b) a non-self-governing or trust territory, upon the request of the National Commission of the Member State responsible for the conduct of the territory's external relations;
  - (c) international non-governmental organizations maintaining formal or operational relations with UNESCO as defined in paragraph 6 above;
  - (d) the Permanent Observer of Palestine to UNESCO, where the participation requested relates to activities in UNESCO's fields of competence of direct interest to Palestinians.
9. *Forms of assistance.* Assistance under the Participation Programme may comprise the provision of:
- (a) the services of specialists and consultants;
  - (b) fellowships and study grants;
  - (c) publications, periodicals and documentation;
  - (d) equipment (other than vehicles);
  - (e) conferences and meetings, seminars and training courses: translation and interpretation services, participants' travel costs, the services of consultants, and other services deemed necessary by all concerned (not including those of UNESCO staff members);
  - (f) financial contributions.
10. *Total amount of assistance.* Whichever of the above forms of assistance is requested, the total value of the assistance provided for each request shall not be in excess of \$26,000 for a national project or activity and \$35,000 for a subregional, regional or interregional project or activity; and the financial provision made by the applicant must be sufficient to execute the activity satisfactorily.
11. *Approval of requests.* When deciding upon a request the Director-General shall take into account:
- (a) the total amount approved by the General Conference for this Programme;
  - (b) the assessment of the request made by the relevant Sector(s);
  - (c) the contribution that such participation can effectively make to the attainment of Member States' objectives in UNESCO's fields of competence and within the framework of the programme activities approved by the General Conference, to which participation must be closely linked;
  - (d) the need to pursue a more equitable balance in the distribution of funds, taking into consideration the urgent needs of developing countries and the four priority groups as mentioned in paragraph A.3 above;
  - (e) the need to ensure that funding for each approved project is, to the extent possible, allocated no later than 30 days before the date set for the start of the implementation of the project concerned, and in accordance with the conditions laid down in paragraph B.13(a).
12. *Implementation:*
- (a) the Participation Programme will be implemented within the biennial programme of the Organization, of which it forms an integral part. Implementation of a request is the responsibility of the Member State or other applicant. The request submitted to the Director-General must show specific scheduled commencement and termination dates for the implementation of projects, cost estimates, promised or expected funding from the Member States or private institutions;
  - (b) the achievements of the Participation Programme must be made more widely known with a view to the planning and implementation of the Organization's future activities. The evaluation reports, submitted after completion of each project by Member States, will be useful to the Secretariat for this purpose. Evaluation may also be undertaken while the project is being carried out.

## **B. Conditions**

13. Assistance under the Participation Programme will be provided only if the applicant, when sending in the written requests to the Director-General, accepts the following conditions. The applicant shall:

- (a) assume full financial and administrative responsibility for implementing the plans and programmes for which participation is provided; in the case of a financial contribution, submit to the Director-General at the close of the project an itemized statement accounting for the activities executed and certifying that the funds allocated have been used for the implementation of the project, and return to UNESCO any balance not used for project purposes; it is to be understood that no new financial contribution will be paid until the applicant has submitted all the financial reports and all the additional supporting documents necessary in respect of contributions previously approved by the Director-General and for which payments were effected prior to 31 December of the first year of the previous budgetary period;
- (b) undertake to provide on a compulsory basis, together with the financial report mentioned in subparagraph (a) above, a detailed evaluation report on the results of the activities financed and their usefulness for the Member State or States and UNESCO;
- (c) pay, where participation is accorded in the form of study grants, the cost of the grant-holders' passports, visas, medical examinations and salaries while they are abroad, if they are in receipt of a salary; help them find suitable employment when they return to their country of origin in accordance with national rules;
- (d) maintain and insure against all risks any property supplied by UNESCO, from the time of its arrival at the point of delivery;
- (e) undertake to cover UNESCO against any claim or liability resulting from the activities provided for in this resolution, except where it is agreed by UNESCO and the National Commission of the Member State concerned that such claim or liability arises from gross negligence or wilful misconduct;
- (f) grant to personnel recruited under the Participation Programme the privileges and immunities set out in Articles VI and VII of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, and in paragraph 3 of Annex IV to the aforementioned Convention, it being understood that additional privileges and immunities may be granted in supplementary agreements concluded with the Director-General; no restriction should be imposed upon the rights of entry, sojourn and departure of the persons mentioned in the present subparagraph.

### **C. Emergency assistance**

#### **14. Criteria for according emergency assistance by UNESCO**

- (a) Emergency assistance may be accorded by UNESCO when:
  - (i) there are nation-wide insurmountable circumstances (earthquakes, storms, cyclones, hurricanes, tornadoes, typhoons, inundations, landslides, volcanic eruptions, fires, droughts, floods or wars, etc.) which have catastrophic consequences for the Member State in the fields of education, science, culture or communication and which it cannot overcome on its own;
  - (ii) there are multilateral emergency assistance efforts undertaken by the international community or the United Nations system;
  - (iii) the Member State requests UNESCO to provide emergency assistance, in accordance with (i) and (ii) above, in the fields of its competence, through its National Commission or an established government channel;
  - (iv) the Member State is prepared to accept the Organization's recommendations in the light of the present criteria;
- (b) UNESCO emergency assistance should be restricted to the Organization's fields of competence and should begin once the threat to life has been overcome and the physical priorities have been met (food, clothing, shelter and medical assistance);
- (c) UNESCO emergency assistance should be concentrated on: (i) assessing the situation and evaluating the basic requirements; (ii) providing expertise and formulating recommendations on resolving the situation in the fields of its competence; (iii) helping to identify outside funding sources and extrabudgetary funds;



- (d) Emergency assistance in cash or kind should be limited to the strict minimum and only provided in exceptional cases;
- (e) No administrative support or personnel costs shall be financed through emergency assistance;
- (f) The total budget for any emergency assistance project shall not exceed \$25,000. It may be complemented by extrabudgetary funds identified for this purpose or other sources of funding;
- (g) Emergency assistance shall not be provided if the Member State's request may be met within the ordinary Participation Programme;
- (h) Emergency assistance shall be provided in coordination with other United Nations agencies.

**15. Procedures to be followed when providing emergency assistance**

- (a) Faced with an emergency situation, a Member State, through the National Commission or established channel, will identify, as appropriate, its needs and the type of assistance which it requires from UNESCO, in its fields of competence;
- (b) The Director-General shall then inform the Member State, through the National Commission or established channel, of his decision;
- (c) When appropriate, and in agreement with the Member State, a technical assessment mission will be sent to appraise the situation and report back to the Director-General;
- (d) The Secretariat shall report to the Member State on the assistance and the amounts it envisages providing and the follow up, if any, which could be considered; the total value of the assistance provided shall not be in excess of \$25,000;
- (e) In the case of goods or services to be supplied by UNESCO there shall be no international competitive bidding if the situation requires urgent action;
- (f) An evaluation report, and save exception, a financial report, shall be submitted by the Member State after completion of the project.

II

**2. Invites the Director-General:**

- (a) To communicate without delay, in order to enhance the formulation, follow-up and evaluation of the projects submitted under the Participation Programme, to the National Commissions or, where there is no National Commission, through a designated government channel, the reasons for modifying or denying the requested amounts;
- (b) To inform the National Commissions or, where there is no National Commission, a designated government channel, of all projects and activities undertaken by international non-governmental organizations in their respective countries with support from the Participation Programme;
- (c) To provide to every session of the Executive Board a report including the following information:
  - (i) a list of applications for contributions from the Participation Programme received in the Secretariat;
  - (ii) a list of the projects approved under the Participation Programme and those under Emergency Assistance, together with the amounts approved to finance them, and any other cost and support connected with them;
  - (iii) a list for international non-governmental organizations along the same lines as that provided for countries in (ii) above;
- (d) To ensure that the percentage of the Participation Programme funds for Emergency Assistance and international non-governmental organizations should not exceed 10% and 5% respectively of the allocated amount for the Participation Programme for a given biennium;
- (e) To give priority to requests from developing countries and countries in transition.

# Part II.C

## Programme Related Services

09001

| Regular budget                              |                   |                  |                                | Total<br>Appropriation<br>2002-2003 | Extra-<br>budgetary<br>resources<br>2002-2003 |
|---|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Programme                                   |                   |                  |                                |                                     |   |
|   | Personnel         | Activities       | Indirect<br>programme<br>costs |                                     |   |
|   | \$                | \$               | \$                             | \$                                  | \$  |
| 1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa | 2 228 100         | 419 600          | –                              | 2 647 700                           | –   |
| 2. Fellowships Programme                    | 943 800           | 1 018 600        | –                              | 1 962 400                           | 3 358 500                                     |
| 3. Public Information                       | 15 486 400        | 4 868 000        | –                              | 20 354 400                          | 3 957 300                                     |
| <b>Total, PART II.C</b>                     | <b>18 658 300</b> | <b>6 306 200</b> | <b>–</b>                       | <b>24 964 500</b>                   | <b>7 315 800</b>                              |

09001 bis

The Plan of Action for this Part of the budget aims at the implementation of resolution 37, which is reproduced in paragraph 09002, as well as resolution 38, *UNESCO Courier*, the text of which appears in Volume 1 of the Records of the 31st session of the General Conference.

09002

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General

(a) to implement the following plan of action:

- (i) through the Africa Department, to strengthen cooperation with the African Member States by encouraging future-oriented reflection and the formulation of strategies in the Organization's fields of competence; to encourage international, regional and subregional cooperation with a view, *inter alia*, to alleviating poverty, promoting education for all, access to the knowledge society through the new communication technologies, peace and dialogue, and preserving cultural identity and diversity, and for that purpose to mobilize bilateral and multilateral cooperation mechanisms;
- (ii) through the Fellowships Programme, to contribute to national capacity-building in UNESCO's fields of competence with particular focus on specific strategic and priority areas, through the award and administration of fellowships, study and travel grants in particular under the Fellowships Bank Scheme, co-sponsorship arrangements with interested donors and extrabudgetary funding sources;
- (iii) through the Bureau of Public Information to implement the new public information and communication strategy and orientations, bearing in mind the crucial role of field offices, National Commissions and UNESCO institutes and centres in enhancing the Organization's visibility;

(b) to allocate for the three Chapters under this Part of the budget (*Coordination of action to benefit Africa; Fellowships Programme; Public information*) an amount of \$6,306,200 for programme costs and \$18,658,300 for staff costs.

## Chapter 1 Coordination of action to benefit Africa

Responsible unit: Africa Department (AFR)

**10001**

|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| Regular budget |           |
| ● Activities:  | \$419,600 |

**10002**

The Department will endeavour to carry out, encourage or promote future-oriented studies, reflection and analyses on political, cultural and socio-economic issues in Africa and how they may develop in order to: (i) assist in the formulation of appropriate regional and subregional policies; and (ii) provide guidance for the design of the Organization’s action strategies so that its programmes and activities to benefit the continent are better targeted.

**10003**

In that connection, in conjunction with decision-makers, intellectuals, research networks and institutions and on the basis of the recommendations of the International Committee for the Follow-up to Audience Africa, which acts as an observatory, the Department will (i) review reflection already carried out on Africa; (ii) open up new lines of research and reflection, taking new or emerging challenges into account, by holding symposia, seminars, workshops, round tables, forums, etc.; and (iii) publish studies, reports and statistical data.

**10004**

In the context of the reform of programmes and Headquarters structures, the new decentralization policy and the new functions assigned to the National Commissions by the General Conference, the Department will endeavour to (i) make the coordination of programmes for Africa more efficient; (ii) ensure that they reflect the priority given to the continent both at their design stage and during their implementation; (iii) encourage a cross-cutting and intersectoral approach to programmes for Africa, particularly as regards the eradication of poverty and HIV/AIDS, access to the knowledge society, the culture of peace, cultural diversity and the preservation of the tangible and intangible heritage. To that end, it will strive to promote closer collaboration and partnership, and AFR focal points in the sectors, field offices and National Commissions in Africa in conjunction with BFC and ERC. In particular, the Department will establish and promote consultation and coordination mechanisms likely to facilitate the exchange of full, reliable and updated information.

**10005**

As part of its functions to coordinate the Organization’s overall cooperation with Africa, the Department will ensure UNESCO’s coordinated response to the priorities set out by African leaders in the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) and continue to follow up the implementation of the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative for Africa (UNSI) according to the results of its evaluation, the issues relating to Africa in the recommendations of major world and international conferences, 30 C/Resolution 57 of the General Conference on the “Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa” and the United Nations Millennium Declaration (Resolution 55/2) with a view to ensuring and/or encouraging (i) their implementation; (ii) their constant adaptation to new needs and emerging situations, particularly as regards conflict prevention, peace-building, poverty eradication, environmental protection and regional integration. Special efforts will be made to strengthen cooperation relations with regional and subregional organizations and African non-governmental organizations, making sure, in particular through the conclusion, revision and implementation of cooperation agreements and plans of action, and the holding of joint committees and consultation meetings, that their programmes take into account and reflect the principles that guide UNESCO’s action, notably the right to education, peace and development, freedom of thought and expression, and the right to participate in cultural, intellectual and scientific life.

**10006**

Cooperative links with the African Member States will be strengthened by continuing to pay special attention to the priorities established in this context for the continent in general or for particular countries. Pilot projects will be implemented in the priority fields defined by the Executive Board, namely the culture of maintenance, strengthening the role of science and technology in the development of Africa,

information technology training for young people and women, and technical and vocational education for young people. Projects relating to the implementation of the Dakar Framework for Action and to the intangible heritage should also be given priority attention. To finance these projects, special emphasis will be placed, in conjunction with ERC/CFS, on the mobilization of extrabudgetary funds for the “Priority Africa Special Account”. By (i) developing more receptive and consensual relations with government authorities, special envoys, heads of delegation, Permanent Delegations and National Commissions; (ii) following up aides-mémoire, plans of action and requests submitted under the Participation Programme; and (iii) following up the recommendations of intergovernmental, regional and subregional meetings (World Solar Summit, Harare, 1996; MINEDAF VII, Durban, 1998; PACSICOM, Maputo, 1998; COMEDAF, etc.), the Department will see to the effective fulfilment of commitments and decisions relating to Africa.

**10007**

In conjunction with BPI, the Department will ensure that the Organization’s action in the Africa region is given all necessary visibility among decision-makers, partners and civil society. To that end, it will endeavour to give them access to the Department’s website, to increase the circulation of its newsletter “Listening to Africa” and to build up the collection of the documentation centre; the same will apply to all publications issued under the future-oriented studies programme.

**10008**

#### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Contribution to a better understanding of African realities and issues, thus providing greater guidance for the action taken by the Organization and its partners to benefit the continent.
- ◆ Increased cooperation with IGOs, non-governmental organizations and civil society in the Africa region, contributing, on the one hand, to the promotion of the regional and subregional integration process and, on the other, to spreading the Organization’s ideals and extending and strengthening the impact of its activities, especially in education for all, the dissemination and sharing of knowledge, the preservation of cultural diversity and the promotion of cultural dialogue.
- ◆ UNESCO action coordinated in response to priorities set out in NEPAD.
- ◆ Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources to ensure better implementation of programmes and projects contributing to poverty alleviation.

## Chapter 2 Fellowships Programme

Responsible unit: Sector for External Relations and Cooperation (ERC)

**11001**

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$1,018,600 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$3,358,500 |

**11002**

**Background:** A recent evaluation report (161 EX/19), which the Executive Board examined at its 161st session, recommends, *inter alia*, that fellowship awards be implemented under the Fellowships Programme focusing on strategic areas of work and be consistent with UNESCO’s programme priorities.

**11003**

**Strategy:** A double-pronged strategy will be pursued: (i) in the framework of the Fellowships Bank Scheme, short-term fellowships, study and travel grants will continue to be awarded; and (ii) with a view to increasing training opportunities, cost-sharing arrangements will be solicited from interested donors. Efforts will be made to mobilize extrabudgetary resources and new partnerships for co-sponsored fellowships, especially in the focus areas. The Fellowships Section will continue to ensure the overall administration of fellowships, study and travel grants provided under the regular programme (including the Participation Programme) and extrabudgetary resources, and cooperate with the programme sectors in monitoring their fellowship, study and travel grant activities. Cooperation with the United Nations will be continued with a view to harmonizing policies in the administration of fellowships.

11004

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Training opportunities improved through fellowship awards.
- ◆ 1,000 fellowships, study and travel grants awarded in the focus areas.
- ◆ Training opportunities expanded through new partnerships with Member States and other organizations.
- ◆ Cooperation with the United Nations system enhanced with a view to harmonizing standards for the administration of fellowships.

### Chapter 3 Public information

Responsible unit: Bureau of Public Information (BPI)

12001

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$4,868,000 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$3,957,300 |

12002

The Bureau of Public Information (BPI) will bring together all information and dissemination services, including relations with the press, publications and periodicals, the UNESCO website, special events, reception and visitors' service.

12003

**Strategy:** The new communication and public information strategy is designed to focus efforts on UNESCO's objectives and programmes and on the quality of services provided to the international community in its various fields of competence. It is a responsibility that the Secretariat intends to share with Member States, National Commissions and the Organization's governmental and non-governmental partners. The establishment of poles of expertise in information and communication within the programme sectors, centres and specialized institutes, the introduction of a communication function at the level of the Directorate (a spokesperson), and the establishment of the Bureau of Public Information (BPI), will constitute the essential means whereby this new strategy will be implemented in structural terms.

12004

Composed initially of all the Secretariat's dissemination services (including the Clearing House), BPI is called upon to effect a transition during the 2002-2003 biennium towards a new organizational and operational model based on the necessary complementarity and synergy among the various communication actors. The shift in the centre of gravity from the central services to the programme sectors will be achieved through the establishment, during the preparation of the work plans, of a biennial communication plan setting out objectives, messages adapted to different target audiences and the means of action to be used according to programme priorities.

12005

In this context, BPI will be required to perform the following tasks and duties: it will provide support, in the form of strategic advice and professional services, to the programme sectors for the presentation of the activities for which they are responsible. It will also see to the editorial coordination of the UNESCO website as a whole by developing a common graphic style, a logical tree structure and more fluid navigation to assist the search for new modalities of programme implementation by this means, while preserving a high degree of independence for the sectors. In close cooperation with the spokesperson and with programme Assistant Directors-General, it will ensure the development of sustained working relations with the general and specialized press, both written and audiovisual, and with the journals and publications of the voluntary sector. These relations may lead to the conclusion of collaboration agreements with certain media organizations directly concerned with the Organization's objectives and programmes.

12006

Support will be provided for the publication and dissemination of works and audiovisual materials, with emphasis on the conclusion of agreements for co-publication and transfer of rights, making it possible to spread the Organization's messages in very different socio-political and cultural contexts by adapting them to large audiences capable of acquiring them on the market. Publication of a flagship magazine

twice a year will help to maintain the necessary links among the Organization's various actors, partners and any other legal entity or individual concerned with the Organization's life and work.

**12007**

The public relations policy will be continued at Headquarters and in the regions by holding special events and exhibitions designed to present in an attractive and professional way the achievements of Member States in the fields of education, science, culture and communication. A permanent system for listening to public opinion will be set up to provide a better idea of how the Organization is perceived by the general public, among certain priority audiences and in the media so that the Organization's public information and communication strategy can be adjusted accordingly, both in respect of the wording of messages and the deployment of the means required for their dissemination. Lastly, a new editorial and graphic code for the Organization will be introduced in the next sexennial period, strict enough to maintain the unity and coherence of the Organization's programme while providing the flexibility needed to express the diversity of its activities, taking different socio-cultural contexts into account.

**12008**

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ A shift in the centre of gravity of communication from the central services to the programme sectors, with a distinction being made between communication objectives linked to substance and those linked to the Organization's general objectives and to institutional communication.
- ◆ An efficient communication and public information management system with an operational structure and internal cooperation machinery (BPI/sectors/spokesperson) in place.
- ◆ Publications (books, periodicals, monthlies, audiovisual productions) better targeted to programme objectives and priorities.
- ◆ An effective system of editorial and graphic identity (understandable, consistent and eloquent), including better use of the main logo with secondary logos, clearly defined and widely applied.
- ◆ A "culture of communication" gradually introduced within the Secretariat, facilitating internal and external communication and based on an appropriate training scheme.
- ◆ Information and data gathered and stored in various information systems, documentation services and databases coordinated, harmonized and made available.
- ◆ Library and Archive services improved, taking advantage of state-of-the-art technologies.

# Part III

## Support for Programme Execution and Administration

13001

| Regular budget                                 |                    |                   |                               | Extra-budgetary resources |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
|  | Personnel          | Activities        | Total Appropriation 2002-2003 | 2002-2003                 |
|  | \$                 | \$                | \$                            | \$                        |
| A. Strategic planning and programme monitoring | 5 143 900          | 984 100           | 6 128 000                     | –                         |
| B. Budget preparation and monitoring           | 4 174 900          | 70 000            | 4 244 900                     | 834 000                   |
| C. Field management and coordination           |                    |                   |                               |                           |
| Headquarters                                   | 2 943 000          | 531 600           | 3 474 600                     | –                         |
| Field: Personnel / Indirect programme costs    | 33 372 800         | 12 107 100        | 45 479 900                    | –                         |
| <b>Total, III.C</b>                            | <b>36 315 800</b>  | <b>12 638 700</b> | <b>48 954 500</b>             | <b>–</b>                  |
| D. External relations and cooperation          | 17 612 300         | 4 396 500         | 22 008 800                    | 2 632 000                 |
| E. Human resources management                  | 14 982 700         | 10 702 100        | 25 684 800                    | 294 000                   |
| F. Administration                              |                    |                   |                               |                           |
| 1. Administrative coordination and support     | 3 240 800          | 99 900            | 3 340 700                     | –                         |
| 2. Accounting and financial control            | 6 948 600          | 1 259 000         | 8 207 600                     | 2 337 200                 |
| 3. Information systems and telecommunications  | 8 571 800          | 9 669 200         | 18 241 000                    | 2 039 400                 |
| 4. Procurement                                 | 2 855 700          | 74 000            | 2 929 700                     | 3 190 000                 |
| 5. Conferences, languages and documents        | 24 711 900         | 3 760 900         | 28 472 800                    | 2 250 000                 |
| 6. Common services, maintenance and security   | 15 431 600         | 12 062 100        | 27 493 700                    | 5 760 700                 |
| <b>Total, III.F</b>                            | <b>61 760 400</b>  | <b>26 925 100</b> | <b>88 685 500</b>             | <b>15 577 300</b>         |
| G. Renovation of Headquarters premises         | –                  | 6 292 500         | 6 292 500                     | 160 000                   |
| <b>Total, PART III</b>                         | <b>139 990 000</b> | <b>62 009 000</b> | <b>201 999 000</b>            | <b>19 497 300</b>         |

13001 bis

The plans of action for this Part of the budget aim at the implementation of resolutions

- 46 External relations and cooperation (ERC)
- 49 Strategic planning and programme monitoring (BSP)
- Budget preparation and monitoring (BB)
- Field management and coordination (BFC)
- Human resources management (HRM)
- Administration (ADM)
- Renovation of Headquarters premises (ADM)

which are reproduced in paragraphs 14002 (BSP), 15002 (BB), 16002 (BFC), 17002 (ERC), 18002 (HRM), 19002 and 20002 (ADM), as well as the following resolutions in respect of external relations and cooperation:

- 47 Standing Committee of the National Commissions
- 48 Sexennial report by the Executive Board to the General Conference on the contribution made by international non-governmental organizations to UNESCO's activities (1995-2000)

the text of which appears in Volume 1 of the Records of the 31st session of the General Conference.

## A. Strategic planning and programme monitoring

Responsible unit: Bureau of Strategic Planning (BSP)

14001

|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| Regular budget |           |
| ● Activities:  | \$984,100 |

14002

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General:

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:
- (i) prepare the Organization's Medium-Term Strategy and pertinent revisions and the biennial programme and budget;
  - (ii) ensure and monitor the rational programming and execution of a results-based programme, including through an expanded SISTER mechanism;
  - (iii) serve as focal point and develop strategies for cross-cutting issues and themes, as appropriate, as well as for inter-agency coordination;
  - (iv) promote knowledge management and networking throughout all programmes;
  - (v) ensure mainstreaming and coordination of UNESCO strategies and programmes pertaining to women, youth and least developed countries;
  - (vi) coordinate the Organization's activities pertaining to the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$984,100 for programme costs and \$5,143,900 for staff costs.

14003

**Background:** Established in October 2000, the Bureau of Strategic Planning (BSP) is a central service reporting to the Director-General through ADG/ODG. It has been assigned both central servicing as well as programmatic responsibilities.

14004

**Strategy:** BSP's principal task is to prepare the Organization's Medium-Term Strategy and regional and subregional strategies, with pertinent revisions, and the biennial programmes and budgets, ensuring that the strategic objectives and priorities set by the General Conference and the Executive Board – including the mainstreaming of women, youth, least developed countries and Africa as well as the pursuit of specific strategies – are duly taken into account at all stages of programme elaboration and implementation. These functions are complemented by a monitoring of implementation and related reporting. BSP also manages and develops SISTER, the main tool for a results-based programming system to cover both regular and extrabudgetary funds. In all these activities, BSP works closely with BB, IOS, BFC and the field offices as well as the programme sectors.

BSP also provides a strategic, programmatic focus to several issues of a cross-sectoral nature, including follow-up to the United Nations Year for Dialogue among Civilizations, the selection of projects to be funded from budget allocations for cross-cutting themes or the development of an Internet-based UNESCO knowledge portal.

To introduce knowledge management and networking approaches, tools and perspectives into the substantive work of the Organization will be an additional responsibility of BSP, in close collaboration with HRM.

Furthermore, BSP has responsibility for the development, mainstreaming and coordination of UNESCO's strategies and programmes pertaining to women, youth and least developed countries and to build appropriate partnerships. Lastly, BSP has been entrusted the main responsibility for promoting, implementing and following up on activities for a culture of peace and for the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010).



Overall, BSP is responsible for UNESCO's participation in and contribution to inter-agency programme efforts within the United Nations system to ensure coherence of orientations and efforts, especially in the follow-up to the United Nations Millennium Declaration.

**14005****Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Revision and updating of the Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 (31 C/4), as appropriate.
- ◆ Preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2004-2005 (Draft 32 C/5).
- ◆ Monitoring of implementation and results of document 31 C/5, including projects under the cross-cutting themes, both at Headquarters and in the field.
- ◆ Results-based programme planning, monitoring and evaluation approaches refined and applied.
- ◆ Assistance provided to field offices in strategic and results-based programming and support provided for the preparation of regional strategies.
- ◆ SISTER system expanded to include both Headquarters and field offices and regular and extrabudgetary resources; staff trained in utilizing SISTER setting the stage for a decentralization to the sectors and field offices.
- ◆ Interfaces between SISTER and FABS established and made operational.
- ◆ Training in knowledge management and networking approaches, practices and tools carried out at Headquarters and in the field.
- ◆ Action plan formulated and implementation ensured for the Organization's follow-up to the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations.
- ◆ Follow-up to results and implementation of commitments made/deliverables agreed at the 2001 United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries.
- ◆ The Organization's activities pertaining to women and youth coordinated and their mainstreaming ensured.
- ◆ Activities promoting a culture of peace and the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World initiated, global movement sustained and coordinated within the Organization, the United Nations system and globally.

## B. Budget preparation and monitoring

Responsible unit: Bureau of the Budget (BB)

15001

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Regular budget  |           |
| • Activities:   | \$ 70,000 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$834,000 |

15002

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General:

(a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:

- (i) manage, administer and monitor the implementation of the biennial programme and budget;
- (ii) improve procedures and approaches, especially through the use of new technologies;
- (iii) ensure the rational use of the Organization's resources and, to that end, provide training at Headquarters and in the field;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$70,000 for programme costs and \$4,174,900 for staff costs.

15003

The Bureau of the Budget, one of the central services of the Organization, reports to the Director-General via the Executive Director of his Office (ADG/ODG). It undertakes activities and provides advice to the Directorate and has particular responsibility for:

- ◆ preparing, in cooperation with the Bureau of Strategic Planning (BSP), the biennial programme and budget of the Organization;
- ◆ monitoring and ensuring the technical coordination of the execution of regular budget activities and those funded by extrabudgetary resources;
- ◆ the budgetary management of staff and other costs; and
- ◆ the preparation of documents to the governing bodies.

15004

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Biennial Programme and Budget (31 C/5) implemented.
- ◆ Draft biennial Programme and Budget for 2004-2005 (Draft 32 C/5) prepared.
- ◆ Administration and management of the budget improved, in particular through the use of new information systems for budget and finance and adaptation of existing procedures to the new systems.
- ◆ Instant access to budgetary data and status reports provided to units at Headquarters and in the field.
- ◆ Administrative Officers at Headquarters and in the field trained, including through the elaboration and wide dissemination of written and audiovisual materials.

## C. Field management and coordination

Responsible unit: Bureau of Field Coordination (BFC)

16001

|                             |              |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| HQ - Regular budget         |              |
| ● Activities:               | \$ 531,600   |
| Field - Regular budget      |              |
| ● Indirect programme costs: | \$12,107,100 |

16002

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General:

(a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:

- (i) develop and implement an action plan on decentralization in line with the decisions on the new decentralized field network;
- (ii) manage and coordinate the staffing and indirect costs of field offices;
- (iii) provide administrative and financial backstopping to field offices and also a clearing house for collecting and disseminating information to and from field offices;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$531,600 for programme costs, \$2,943,000 and \$33,372,800 respectively for Headquarters and field staff costs, and \$12,107,100 for indirect programme costs in the field.

16003

The Bureau of Field Coordination (BFC) will act as focal point for field offices, with upstream (policies and strategies) and downstream (coordination, monitoring and reporting) functions. It will furthermore provide a clear, single line of management for UNESCO's field network, while ensuring the necessary coordination with the programme sectors.

16004

### Action plan

The Bureau of Field Coordination (BFC) will develop and implement an action plan on decentralization in line with the Director-General's reforms and decisions on the new decentralized network of field offices. BFC, in close cooperation with ERC and in collaboration with the programme sectors and central services, will further seek to enhance the outreach and impact of the Organization's action in Member States.

The Bureau will seek to reinforce the field network, particularly those offices designated to serve a cluster of Member States, by ensuring, to the extent possible, that the staffing capacity responds to the countries' needs and matches the programme strategy and activities approved for the various programme sectors in documents 31 C/4 and 31 C/5, including the envisaged decentralization of programme activities.

In close collaboration with the programme sectors, which are primarily responsible for substantive activities and programme work, BFC will:

- ◆ facilitate communication and information flows, the sharing of technical and other resources between Headquarters and field offices (regional bureaux, cluster offices and national offices), institutes and centres, and cooperation with other entities, including National Commissions and other United Nations agencies;
- ◆ act as a clearing house for collecting and disseminating information and, in cooperation with BSP, developing mechanisms for the monitoring and reporting of activities by field offices;
- ◆ provide strategic advice on decentralization to senior management;
- ◆ ensure appropriate staffing in the field offices, particularly for all directors/heads of offices, administrative and local staff;
- ◆ implement, in cooperation with HRM, competency-based recruitment, rotation and training;
- ◆ seek to improve the administrative capacity of field offices so as to facilitate an increased delegation of authority;
- ◆ provide administrative and financial backstopping to field offices;

- ◆ act as focal point for staff security in the field, ensuring briefing and training of staff, the dissemination of updates on the security situation worldwide, and the implementation of instructions and guidelines emanating from UNSECOORD.

**16005**

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Decentralization plan implemented, including a smooth downsizing of the field network entailing the closure of 23 offices.
- ◆ Capacity of the field offices, especially the cluster offices, reinforced enabling them to respond more effectively to priority needs of Member States.
- ◆ Management capacity of field offices strengthened through increased posting of international administrative staff (AO) and through training.
- ◆ Electronic communication system in all field offices upgraded.
- ◆ Increased complementarity promoted between field offices and Headquarters through enhanced networking and resource- and information-sharing.

## D. External relations and cooperation

Responsible unit: Sector for External Relations and Cooperation (ERC)

17001

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$4,396,500 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$2,632,000 |

17002

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General:

(a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to:

- (i) strengthen relations with Member States, through their Permanent Delegations and National Commissions, with a view to responding to their priority needs, paying particular attention to:
  - enhancing the capacity of National Commissions as main relays for UNESCO's work at the national level by strengthening their operational capacities, by promoting bilateral, subregional, regional and interregional cooperation, by reinforcing the tripartite collaboration between National Commissions, national partners and the Secretariat, in particular, the field offices; and by strengthening through them partnerships with representatives of civil society (parliamentarians, local NGOs, etc.); and enhancing the participation of National Commissions in the elaboration, execution and evaluation of the Organization's programmes;
  - mobilizing the UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations movement, in cooperation with the World Federation of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations (WFUCA), as an active protagonist of UNESCO's message, programmes and ideals;
  - supporting the development of new cooperative partnerships and alliances, including with the private sector;
- (ii) reinforce the impact, effectiveness and visibility of UNESCO's action in Member States, in particular by ensuring the Organization's active participation in the development of the United Nations system-wide policies and initiatives through the intergovernmental and inter-agency machinery, by strengthening coordination, partnerships and joint activities with intergovernmental organizations; and by ensuring dynamic cooperative relations with non-governmental organizations and foundations in accordance with the existing statutory framework;
- (iii) increase extrabudgetary contributions in support of UNESCO's strategic objectives and programme priorities, in particular by strengthening cooperation with organizations of the United Nations system, multilateral and bilateral donors and development banks, civil society and the private sector and by enhancing the capacity of the Secretariat, both at Headquarters and in the field, and of the National Commissions for generating extrabudgetary resources;
- (iv) mobilize Member States through National Commissions and UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations, and also the private sector and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, for the preparation and follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, September 2002), and ensure effective UNESCO participation in United Nations system-wide efforts;

(b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$4,396,500 for programme costs and \$17,612,300 for staff costs.

## Relations with Member States

**17003**

Within the framework of its fundamental tasks of liaising between the Secretariat and Member States, Associate Members, observers and territories, and coordinating with the United Nations, its specialized agencies, programmes and organs, and with other international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the sector will continue its efforts to give UNESCO's action the desired effect and ensure that it has a lasting impact in its Member States. Accordingly, continuing the strategy that has already been followed for several years, emphasis will be placed on strengthening cooperation with Member States, in particular through sustained consultation and coordination with the National Commissions. The *country profiles* – containing analyses, information and data on cooperation with each Member State – which are intended to provide an appropriate and rapid response to their needs, will be updated regularly. The database thus constituted on the Intranet site will be accessible, in particular, to Permanent Delegations. Lastly, consultations will be held on a regular basis with the Permanent Delegations on questions and issues of major interest that relate to the functioning of the Organization and its activities.

**17004**

Particular attention will be paid to a small number of countries or groups of countries in transition or in pre- or post-conflict situations (such as Nigeria, Cambodia, Haiti, Colombia, Algeria, Palestine, the Balkans, the Caucasus, the Great Lakes region, and the Korean peninsula) which will benefit from increased and coordinated action by the Organization for a specific period.

## Cooperation with the National Commissions for UNESCO

**17005**

Up to now, 190 Member States and Associate Members have established a National Commission for UNESCO. As the constitutionally recognized focal points of UNESCO's action in Member States, the National Commissions form a vital link between the intellectual communities and civil society in each country and the UNESCO Secretariat, and play a key role in attaining the goals of the Organization. National Commissions are recognized as the main relays for UNESCO's work at the national level and they perform multiple roles as entities for consultation, liaison, information, evaluation and programme execution. In order to enable them to fulfil their tasks effectively, a number of actions will be initiated. These include sustained efforts to help Member States strengthen their National Commissions, information-sharing and exchange of successful experiences and best practices, strengthening the operational and managerial capacities; expanding the range of contacts with other partners; promoting innovative cooperation in national, bilateral, regional and interregional contexts, and forging closer ties with the Secretariat, especially its field offices.

**17006**

Cooperation between the National Commissions and the Secretariat will therefore be strengthened so as to (i) enhance the operational capacities of National Commissions; (ii) promote bilateral, subregional, regional and interregional cooperation among National Commissions; (iii) strengthen the tripartite collaboration between National Commissions, national partners and the UNESCO Secretariat; and (iv) increase the participation of National Commissions in programme elaboration, execution and evaluation. As in the past, subregional, regional and interregional seminars for new Secretaries-General and staff of National Commissions will be held focusing on the new challenges, priorities and programmes of the Organization. Other training approaches will also be pursued, such as national seminars or staff exchanges between National Commissions.

**17007**

Two statutory and quadrennial Regional Conferences of National Commissions will be convened during the biennium, in 2002 for the Arab States and in 2003 for Africa. Past experience has proven that these meetings provide National Commissions an opportunity to exchange views on major issues facing the Organization; to translate UNESCO priorities into regional action plans; to formulate strategies to follow up major international conferences; and to promote subregional and regional cooperation.

**17008**

Consultations with National Commissions will be held in each of the five regions in 2002, as part of the preparation of the Draft Programme and Budget for 2004-2005 (32 C/5) and the approval of regional strategies related to the 31 C/4 Approved. National Commissions will also be closely associated in the implementation of the decentralization reforms process in order to ensure a better

complementarity with action and activities by field offices. In 2002-2003, a communication strategy will be developed as an integral part of the UNESCO knowledge portal, aimed at facilitating knowledge-sharing and promoting information exchange between the UNESCO Secretariat and National Commissions, as well as among the latter. It will include the periodical publication of a newsletter on the 190 National Commissions and their key partners as well as the launching of a website linked to the computerized database on National Commissions and other home pages of National Commissions.

**17009**

#### **Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ National Commissions better trained and equipped so that the efficiency and effectiveness of their participation in the elaboration, execution, and evaluation of UNESCO's programme is enhanced.
- ◆ UNESCO's linkage with intellectual communities and civil society reinforced through assisting National Commissions to discharge their duties efficiently as bodies for liaison, consultation and information.
- ◆ UNESCO's visibility at the national level improved through mobilizing National Commissions to follow-up major international conferences and United Nations International Years as well as encouraging them to translate UNESCO's regional priorities into national action plans.
- ◆ UNESCO's action at the grassroots level better coordinated, through the promotion of synergy and closer cooperation among National Commissions, key partners (UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations, parliamentarians, the private sector) and the Secretariat, both at Headquarters and in the field.
- ◆ Increased impact on intercultural dialogue and intellectual solidarity through the promotion of cooperation, based on knowledge sharing, between and among National Commissions in bilateral, regional and interregional contexts.

## **UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations**

**17010**

The network of Clubs, Centres and Associations is reflective of the growing role of civil society worldwide and the influence of empowered citizens. The network groups currently some 5,000 members in 120 countries, and represent an exceptional resource for the Organization and its activities. These partners will be mobilized and links between UNESCO and the movement of its Clubs, including the links between their national federations and National Commissions, will be strengthened. The aim is to stimulate synergies between these bodies and other partners. The approach to be followed will seek to (i) reinforce exchanges of information among members of the movement, including the holding of training seminars (two per region per year); (ii) improve the communication opportunities through a website and closer linkages with other partners; (iii) bolster support for national initiatives, including those of the World Federation of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations (WFUCA); and (iv) provide technical and financial support to selected projects targeting specific groups (such as women and children in need) and themes (for example, the Dialogue among Civilizations).

**17011**

#### **Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Closer collaboration established between UNESCO Clubs, National Commissions, programme sectors and field offices.
- ◆ More effective networking and interaction among the network, based on priority areas of the Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007.
- ◆ Enhanced visibility for UNESCO Clubs among the public at large and other partners.
- ◆ Operational capacities improved for these bodies through intensified partnerships with National Commissions.
- ◆ Communication capacities of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations reinforced, notably in developing countries, and their training initiatives supported.

## **New partnerships**

**17012**

Partnerships, alliances and other cooperative mechanisms are powerful instruments for addressing growing needs and expectations, on the basis of a clear division of labour and complementarity of

efforts. Building upon the successful cooperation established in past years with parliamentarians and inter-parliamentary unions and groups, the Organization will pursue its strategy, working through National Commissions, aimed at: (i) sensitizing parliamentarians to the mission, priorities and activities of UNESCO; (ii) associating parliamentarians with activities by the Organization and follow-up at the national level; (iii) developing joint projects, in collaboration with programme or lead sectors; and (iv) contributing to the implementation of jointly conceived projects. At the international level, concrete initiatives will be developed on the basis of the cooperation agreement between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

**17013**

Further efforts will be undertaken to attract new partners and to establish new linkages and cooperative mechanisms. This will be based on consultations, involving among others the United Nations system, the media, professionals in the fields of philanthropy and sponsorship. A functional partnership scheme will be developed to define the specific roles of present and future partners, contributing to the formulation of future context maps. Existing strategic alliances within the United Nations system and other global institutions will be analysed with a view to formulating a UNESCO policy, preparing a Partnership Guide, a booklet on rules and regulations governing the use of UNESCO's name and logo and guidelines for contractual and statutory arrangements.

**17014**

#### **Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Links intensified with parliaments, groups of national parliamentarians and Friends of UNESCO Leagues in Parliaments; an international network established for cooperation, information-sharing, and advocacy for legislation in priority areas of UNESCO.
- ◆ Information on model and innovative partnership collected and disseminated.
- ◆ A framework for partnerships developed (including an updated manual and internal handbook for sectors and field offices).
- ◆ Enhanced visibility and effectiveness of UNESCO's partnership efforts and closer links established with the global partnership initiative of the United Nations system.

## **Cooperation with international organizations**

**17015**

Increased efforts will be undertaken with a view to strengthening UNESCO's cooperation with intergovernmental organizations, in particular the United Nations and its organizations and other intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) with a view to achieving programmatic coherence and synergies. To that end, UNESCO recently joined the United Nations Development Group (UNDG). Action will be pursued, in close cooperation with UNESCO's substantive Secretariat units concerned, through participation in intergovernmental and inter-secretariat meetings on policy, strategy and programme coordination (General Assembly, ECOSOC, ACC and its High-level Committees and subsidiary machinery, intergovernmental bodies of other specialized organizations), coordination of inputs to and active participation in system-wide initiatives such as the eradication of poverty, substantive contributions to reports to be submitted to the General Assembly and other bodies of the United Nations system. Within UNESCO, information will be shared with respect to relevant policy decisions by and programme developments in other organizations.

**17016**

Cooperation efforts with the United Nations system and intergovernmental, interregional, regional and subregional organizations will be strengthened through efforts at devising joint or coordinated programming approaches oriented at the United Nations Millennium Declaration. System-wide collaboration with United Nations agencies will be ensured, in close cooperation with BSP, by effective coordination of implementation of action plans adopted by international conferences (i.e. the Dakar Framework for Action); closer consultations on main strategic orientations and with respect to programme-related matters; and an exchange of experience regarding the reform processes.

**17017**

#### **Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Participation in system-wide policies and initiatives intensified.
- ◆ UNESCO leadership in its fields of competence ensured at the inter-agency level.
- ◆ UNESCO's visibility and impact improved through system-wide modalities of cooperation.



- ◆ Partnerships with IGOs intensified, leading to joint and complementary activities.
- ◆ More effective presence and participation in intergovernmental and inter-secretariat meetings.
- ◆ Contributions to the development of United Nations system-wide policies and initiatives through the intergovernmental and inter-agency machineries.

**17018**

Continuing the efforts to diversify and expand its partnership with non-governmental organizations and foundations through the improvement of the statutory framework that has been undertaken over the two previous biennia, the Organization will endeavour in particular to: strengthen partnerships with NGOs by encouraging the establishment and strengthening of regional, subregional and national networks; develop triangular relationships between UNESCO, National Commissions and NGOs; strengthen the mobilization of NGOs through their substantial participation in the major conferences organized by UNESCO during the biennium; and promote consultations and meetings with NGOs. Efforts will also be made to improve the circulation of information concerning cooperation with these partners at the regional, subregional and national levels, in particular through statutory meetings of the National Commissions and through thematic regional networks.

**17019**

#### **Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Improvement of the existing statutory framework, rationalization and streamlining of the administrative procedures for the various forms of individual and collective cooperation.
- ◆ Development of intersectoral cooperation with NGOs and contribution to strengthening the capacities of the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee.
- ◆ Mobilization of NGO partners as part of the follow-up to the Dakar Forum, the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010), Rio+10 (2002); preparation for the World Summit on the Information Society and other United Nations-system initiatives.

## **Cooperation with extrabudgetary funding sources**

**17020**

Extrabudgetary contributions – from bilateral government donors, the European Communities, the United Nations system, the multilateral development banks and the private sector – will play an increasingly important role in UNESCO's efforts to achieve its objectives. It will therefore be a major challenge for UNESCO to ensure that the external funding partners accept, and reinforce, UNESCO's priorities as defined in the Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 and the biennial programmes and budgets. The main objective for the 2002-2003 biennium will be to define and implement strategies that enhance both the volume of extrabudgetary contributions, their harmonization with the organization's strategic objectives and priorities and their utilization in the service of the Member States.

**17021**

A key element will be an increased harmonization between the priorities of the regular programme and budget, and the activities proposed for extrabudgetary funding. These activities must therefore be presented in the context of the priorities identified by UNESCO's General Conference and mechanisms must be developed to induce external funding sources to channel their funding towards these priority activities. Through direct contacts, meetings at Headquarters, and the preparation of relevant documentation, the sector will continue to ensure an interface between UNESCO, its beneficiary Member States, and the external funding sources. UNESCO's mandate will be continuously advocated in relations with Member States, both as beneficiaries and funding sources, and advice and analysis will be provided as appropriate. The sector will inform UNESCO's programme sectors and field offices on major trends in donors' policies and procedures. Staff training will be provided to enhance project preparation, implementation and monitoring. Negotiations will be initiated with the external funding sources with a view to arriving at overall partnership strategies and longer term funding mechanisms in support of UNESCO's main programmes. New cooperation modalities with the funding sources will also be identified, preferably of a multi-donor, multi-year nature that strike a balance between donors' interest in visibility and accountability, and UNESCO's need for sufficient flexibility and priority orientations. Emphasis will be given to ongoing negotiations within the United Nations system on joint or parallel programming and a similar approach will be sought in relation to the programming of governments' bilateral resources.

**17022**

Bilateral government donors are likely to remain UNESCO's main source of extrabudgetary funding and all efforts will therefore be deployed to further enhance this cooperation. Particular importance will be given to measures aimed at increasing UNESCO's cooperation with the United Nations system and the multilateral development banks, both as funding sources and as general cooperation partners within UNESCO's fields of mandate. In this context, UNESCO will strengthen its participation in country level programming efforts through the various instruments applied by the United Nations system (CCA and UNDAF) and the Bretton Woods institutions (CDF and PRSP). UNESCO will also pursue its efforts to develop large-scale funding relations with the private sector, comprising both the business community, foundations, civil society in general, and the public at large.

**17023****Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Extrabudgetary contributions increased to complement the regular budget resources devoted to priority programmes and activities.
- ◆ Utilization of extrabudgetary contributions enhanced through the creation of improved mechanisms in UNESCO for the preparation, quality control, selection and presentation of activities to be proposed for extrabudgetary funding.
- ◆ Effective strategies developed for cooperation with funding sources.
- ◆ Project quality, management and monitoring improved through continued training of UNESCO staff, both at Headquarters and in the field, as well as the National Commissions.
- ◆ Extrabudgetary contributions increased from private sources devoted to priorities of the Organization.

## E. Human resources management

Responsible unit: Bureau for Human Resources Management (HRM)

18001

|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Regular budget  |              |
| ● Activities:   | \$10,702,100 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$ 294,000   |

18002

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General:

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to pursue the development and implementation of human resource policies in support of the reform process of the Organization, in particular by paying special attention to:
  - (i) the development of skills and provision of training to help the transformation into a learning and knowledge-based Organization;
  - (ii) the rejuvenation of staff and improvement of its geographical distribution; and
  - (iii) the streamlining and rationalization of processes and procedures;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$10,702,100 for programme costs and \$14,982,700 for staff costs.

18003

In early 2001, the Bureau of Human Resources Management (HRM) was reorganized as a first step to meet better the challenges of reform and to provide more efficient services to the Organization. The Bureau is now structured around two key areas: (i) strategic planning and policy; and (ii) operations. Provisions were made to respond to priorities in human resources: staff relations, career counselling, compensation and policy development. The training function was enhanced, also to be prepared for the allocation of \$3 million in 2002-2003 for staff training, which is an important plank of the Director-General's reform programme and designed to contribute to the emergence of a learning and knowledge-based Organization. By the end of 2001, HRM will have undertaken a series of activities including a revision of policies on contracts, rotation and classification, a simplification and rationalization of specific staff entitlements, the development of generic competencies for senior management, the development of a leadership and change management training workshop for senior managers as well as team-building and project management courses. This will set the stage for activities in 2002-2003, where HRM will pursue the implementation of these strategic initiatives while launching new activities in the framework of the reform.

18004

The activities of HRM will be to focus on six major tasks:

- (a) **Policy development, implementation and communication.** HRM will pursue the development and implementation of human resource policies in support of the reform of the Organization, the Organization's needs and effective programme delivery. New contract, rotation and classification policies will be implemented and a results-based performance appraisal system for managers will be developed. In addition, a career development programme and a revised promotion policy will be set up. HRM will also address the work/family agenda and develop policies that promote a supportive work environment. Once the policy review is completed, all policies and procedures will be consolidated in a new user-friendly HR manual.
- (b) **Enhancement of essential skills through systematic and enhanced training.** To respond to the Director-General's priority of expanding staff training and development, HRM will pursue a leadership and change management development programme as well as activities aimed at imparting substantive policy skills and knowledge for senior and mid-level managers at Headquarters and in the field. The

objective is to build a corps of efficient and competent managers, with enhanced leadership skills, a results-driven orientation and a clear sense of accountability, so as to underpin the reform process and to impart skills and knowledge in new substantive priority areas. HRM will seek to reinforce key competencies such as team-building and supervision through specific training sessions at Headquarters and in the field. Essential to effective programme delivery, project management training will be offered to enhance skills of programme managers. Finally, Administrative Officers and Assistants will be trained to support the decentralization policy and the new field network and to implement measures to delegate authority. Language training and information technology training will continue to be offered.

- (c) **Integration of competencies in HR practices.** In 2002, specific sets of competencies will be developed for Professional posts from P-1 up to P-5, thereby completing the job profile exercise started in 2001 with General Service and senior management posts. Assessment mechanisms based on the new competency profile will be set up for the selection of senior managers and heads of field offices, as well as for training and development purposes.
- (d) **Improvement of geographical balance through targeted recruitment.** Twenty young Professionals will be recruited from non-represented or significantly under-represented Member States. Recruitment missions will be undertaken to identify qualified candidates from under-represented Member States.
- (e) **Streamlining and rationalization of HR processes.** In 2002-2003 HRM will seek to simplify and rationalize personnel processes as much as possible, prior to the development and installation of the new IT based HR/Payroll system. Detailed specifications for the new system requirements will be defined and a feasibility study will be prepared, including resource requirements.
- (f) **Enhanced communication.** HRM will pursue its efforts to improve communications with managers, with the staff at large and with the staff representatives.

18005

#### **Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Continued publishing of the information bulletin *HRM Info* on a regular basis.
- ◆ Set of key human resources management policies approved and implemented.
- ◆ Training programmes for all staff expanded.
- ◆ Leadership and change management training completed by all senior managers.
- ◆ Number of HR processes rationalized and streamlined.
- ◆ Geographical distribution improved and new talents recruited at junior level.
- ◆ Communication on human resources management enhanced across the Organization.

## F. Administration

19001

|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Regular budget  |              |
| ● Activities:   | \$26,925,100 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$15,577,300 |

19002

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General:

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to ensure the adequate management of the administrative and common support services, namely:
- (i) administrative coordination and support;
  - (ii) accounting and financial control;
  - (iii) information systems and telecommunications;
  - (iv) procurement;
  - (v) conferences, languages and documents;
  - (vi) common services, maintenance and security;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$26,925,100 for programme costs and \$61,760,400 for staff costs.

### Chapter 1 Administrative coordination and support

Responsible unit: Assistant Director-General for Administration (ADG/ADM)  
and Executive Office (ADM/EO)

19101

|                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| Regular budget |          |
| ● Activities:  | \$99,900 |

19102

The unit will be responsible for administrative coordination and the provision of support to all the Organization's units by setting administrative policies and procedures for the efficient and effective functioning of the Organization, by reviewing periodically existing administrative rules, regulations, policies and procedures, by ensuring the implementation of pertinent decisions of the governing bodies of the Organization, and by managing and updating central data, information technologies and management information systems and services. Support will also be provided for the implementation of UNESCO's outsourcing policy. Furthermore, administrative coordination and support will be provided to ADM services, which are placed under the authority of the Assistant Director-General for Administration with a view to ensuring the management of human and financial resources in the most rational and economical way.

19103

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Organization's administrative policies and procedures implemented and updated.
- ◆ Compliance with established administrative rules and regulations ensured.
- ◆ Efficiency in management of human, financial and administrative resources enhanced.

## Chapter 2 Accounting and financial control

Responsible unit: Division of the Comptroller (ADM/DCO)

**19201**

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$1,259,000 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$2,337,200 |

**19202**

The basic function of the unit is related to the collection of Member States' contributions and the Organization's other income, cash management, financial control, the keeping of accounts, and management of the UNESCO Coupons Programme. Within this framework, the unit will seek to ensure optimum control of the use of the Organization's financial resources. The process of introducing and implementing the new Finance and Budget System (FABS), based on a new information system and its organization-wide application, will entail the reorganization of the financial control and changes in work methods and related training. The amortization of the construction costs of premises for the International Bureau of Education (IBE) will continue to be covered.

**19203**

### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Management of the Organization's financial resources ensured.
- ◆ The new Finance and Budget System (FABS) introduced at Headquarters and in the field and related reorganization and changes in the methods of work completed.
- ◆ Annual payments of 165,700 and 133,500 Swiss francs for the years 2002 and 2003 respectively, made in accordance with the agreed plan for the amortization of the construction costs of the IBE premises in Geneva.

## Chapter 3 Information systems and telecommunications

Responsible unit: Division of Information Systems and Telecommunications (ADM/DIT)

**19301**

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$9,669,200 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$2,039,400 |

**19302**

The new Finance and Budget System (FABS) is expected to be operational in 2002. During a transitional period it will coexist with the present central computer system, providing for human resources management support, payroll, etc. Proper functioning of both systems as well as that of the ongoing integrated programming/budgeting/monitoring system (SISTER) and interfaces between FABS and SISTER will be ensured. During the biennium, preparation for developing the human resources management and payroll phase of FABS will be under way. Methods of work will be adapted to the new management and monitoring instruments and a competence centre will be created. Electronic mail, the Internet and other information technologies will be used to secure a significant increase in the efficiency and productivity of the Organization.

**19303**

### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Installation of new ERP central computer systems for the Finance and Budget System (FABS) completed.
- ◆ Continuous functioning of both the old and the new computer systems ensured.
- ◆ A competence centre for new information technologies established.
- ◆ The passage to the use of the euro completed.

- ◆ Communications facilities and systems at Headquarters and with field offices and institutes improved, *inter alia*, by introducing Internet technologies for communications with units away from Headquarters.
- ◆ Capacity of local computer networks enhanced.
- ◆ Standards and norms adopted and enforced for use of ICTs throughout the Organization.
- ◆ Technical support and expertise for Internet, Intranet and web-related activities ensured.

## Chapter 4 Procurement

Responsible unit: Procurement Division (ADM/PRO)

**19401**

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$ 74,000   |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$3,190,000 |

**19402**

Procurement is carried out by a specialized service supporting commodity and service contracting for all field projects managed by UNESCO in Member States, procurement and management of commodities required for the functioning of the Organization, as well as related storage and distribution functions. This service will be upgraded using FABS and complementary information support systems. Related services will be restructured and significant changes will be introduced in current administrative practices.

**19403**

### Results expected at the end of the biennium

- ◆ Online commodity ordering system introduced.
- ◆ The supply of commodities streamlined and better controlled.
- ◆ Better prices obtained through improved forecasting of requirements.
- ◆ Stock of routine commodities reduced and inventory management improved.
- ◆ Capacity of field offices to manage procurement strengthened.
- ◆ Linkage of support systems for project development and procurement system developed.

## Chapter 5 Conferences, languages and documents

Responsible unit: Division of Conferences, Languages and Documents (ADM/CLD)

**19501**

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Regular budget  |             |
| ● Activities:   | \$3,760,900 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$2,250,000 |

**19502**

The division groups the conference services, interpretation, translation, composition, and document production as well as document preparation, reception and distribution. CLD will provide services, both to the governing bodies and to the Secretariat, ensuring standards of quality and deadlines. Efforts will be made to reduce costs and improve productivity, in particular through the use of information and communications technologies, including the Internet. The use of distance translation and interpretation, the development of subcontracting – while retaining essential internal capacity – and various rationalization and reorganization measures are also expected to contribute to that end.

**19503**

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ Complementarity between different stages of production enhanced through the establishment of a continuous document production chain.
- ◆ Print runs and printing costs reduced through increased use of electronic document transmission, both within the Secretariat and to Member States.
- ◆ Computerized system for improved planning and monitoring of translation and preparation of documents developed.
- ◆ Distance translation for meetings away from Headquarters introduced.
- ◆ Simultaneous interpretation equipment at Headquarters modernized.
- ◆ Greater recourse to outside translation, composition and printing with the establishment of appropriate quality control.

## Chapter 6 Common services, maintenance and security

Responsible unit: Headquarters Division (ADM/HQD)

**19601**

|                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Regular budget  |              |
| ● Activities:   | \$12,062,100 |
| Extrabudgetary: | \$ 5,760,700 |

**19602**

In view of the budgetary constraints, increased efforts will be made to devise appropriate measures with a view to maintaining at a satisfactory level the services for the maintenance, upkeep and operation of the technical facilities and installations, mail distribution, transportation, providing for utilities (electricity, heating, etc.), supplies and materials, furniture and equipment. With respect to utilities, austerity measures will be reinforced and the sectors/bureaux will be encouraged to monitor more strictly their utilization of common services items (e.g. office and photocopying supplies and furniture and equipment) so as to minimize wastage. A system for the internal charging of a part of the costs of such services will continue to be implemented in 2002-2003. Efforts will be pursued with a view to strengthening, to the extent possible, the safety and security services, notably by increased use of modern security equipment and arrangements.

**19603**

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ The maintenance, upkeep and operation of the technical facilities and installations of the Headquarters maintained at a satisfactory level and the most economical solutions compatible with maintaining the necessary level of quality pursued.
- ◆ Optimal use of human and financial resources and of common services achieved through the application of austerity measures.
- ◆ Safety and security arrangements strengthened.



## G. Renovation of Headquarters premises

Responsible unit: Headquarters Division (ADM/HQD)

**20001**

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Regular budget                         |             |
| ● Activities:                          | \$6,292,500 |
| Extrabudgetary:                        | \$ 160,000  |
| Member States' voluntary contributions |             |

**20002**

The General Conference

**Authorizes** the Director-General:

- (a) to implement the corresponding plan of action in order to ensure the renovation of the Headquarters premises;
- (b) to allocate for this purpose an amount of \$6,292,500 for programme costs.

**20003**

The renovation of Headquarters premises (Phase I of the Belmont Plan – Safety and Security) will be pursued in accordance with 30 C/Resolution 76 and depending on the availability of resources.

**20004**

**Results expected at the end of the biennium**

- ◆ The major part of Phase I of the Belmont Renovation Plan relating to bringing Headquarters buildings into compliance with safety standards will be completed.

# Part IV

## Anticipated Cost Increases

**21001**

|                            | Regular budget | Extrabudgetary resources | Total Appropriation 2002-2003 |
|----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                            | \$             | \$                       | \$                            |
| Anticipated Cost Increases | 13 690 850     | -                        | 13 690 850                    |

**21002**

It is recalled that the approved appropriation for 2002-2003 amounts to \$544,367,250 for Parts I to IV of the budget and that an amount of \$11,034,300 is to be absorbed within this budget ceiling. This will be achieved through economies that may arise in staff costs or in other non-programme elements of the budget in the first instance, before having recourse to either Part IV of the budget or to the provisions for the programmes of the Organization.

**21003**

Prior to the absorption of the \$11,034,300, the total budget for 2002-2003 for Parts I to III of this document amounts to \$541,710,700. The cost of staff, as well as the prices of goods and services, used in the calculation of these budget proposals are those estimated as at 1 January 2002. The cost increases due to statutory and other factors which are anticipated to occur after that date during the course of budget execution in 2002-2003 are not included in the budget estimates for Parts I to III, but are shown separately in Part IV of the budget in line with the approved budgeting techniques.

**21004**

It is estimated that the \$13,690,850 included under Part IV will be required for meeting the increases arising during 2002-2003 from statutory and other factors in staff costs and in the costs of goods and services foreseen in Parts I to III of the budget. The use of the provision in this Part of the budget is subject to the prior approval of the Executive Board.

## Annex Budget summary by main line of action of regular and extrabudgetary resources

| PART   | Regular budget 2002-2003 |                   |                     | Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003 |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
|  | Programme costs          | Personnel         | Total Appropriation |                                     |
|  | \$                       | \$                | \$                  | \$                                  |
| <b>PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION</b>   |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| <b>A. Governing Bodies</b>   |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| 1. General Conference  | 5 491 200                | 801 200           | 6 292 400           | 184 000                             |
| 2. Executive Board   | 6 531 800                | 1 307 600         | 7 839 400           | –                                   |
| <b>Total, I.A</b>  | <b>12 023 000</b>        | <b>2 108 800</b>  | <b>14 131 800</b>   | <b>184 000</b>                      |
| <b>B. Direction</b>  |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| 3. Directorate   | 458 500                  | 1 823 600         | 2 282 100           | –                                   |
| 4. Office of the Director-General  | 399 500                  | 6 038 200         | 6 437 700           | 117 000                             |
| 5. Internal Oversight  | 567 600                  | 4 104 000         | 4 671 600           | 380 000                             |
| 6. International Standards and Legal Affairs   | 203 100                  | 2 591 900         | 2 795 000           | –                                   |
| <b>Total, I.B</b>  | <b>1 628 700</b>         | <b>14 557 700</b> | <b>16 186 400</b>   | <b>497 000</b>                      |
| <b>C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System</b>                          | <b>2 153 000</b>         | <b>–</b>          | <b>2 153 000</b>    | <b>–</b>                            |
| <b>TOTAL, PART I</b>   | <b>15 804 700</b>        | <b>16 666 500</b> | <b>32 471 200</b>   | <b>681 000</b>                      |
| <b>PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES</b>   |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| <b>A. Programmes</b>   |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| <b>I EDUCATION</b>   |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| <b>I.1 Basic education for all: meeting the commitments of the Dakar World Education Forum</b>       |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| I.1.1 Coordinating the follow-up of the Dakar Framework for Action                                   |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| 1 Policy research, monitoring and information dissemination in regard to Education for All           | 1 070 000                | 1 188 200         | 2 258 200           | 2 500 000                           |
| 2 National and regional education strategies and EFA action plans                                    | 6 918 000                | 8 958 700         | 15 876 700          | 20 000 000                          |
| 3 EFA activities in the E-9 countries  | 1 000 000                | 998 500           | 1 998 500           | 2 000 000                           |
| 4 Forging EFA partnerships and coordinating the EFA global initiative                                | 600 000                  | 698 900           | 1 298 900           | 1 500 000                           |
| I.1.2 Strengthening inclusive approaches to education and diversifying delivery systems              |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| 1 Strengthening formal education through inclusive and innovative approaches                         | 4 225 400                | 5 379 700         | 9 605 100           | 12 000 000                          |
| 2 Promoting literacy and non-formal education through the diversification of delivery systems        | 6 035 600                | 8 300 800         | 14 336 400          | 19 000 000                          |
| <b>Total, I.1</b>  | <b>19 849 000</b>        | <b>25 524 800</b> | <b>45 373 800</b>   | <b>57 000 000</b>                   |
| <b>I.2 Building knowledge societies through quality education and a renewal of education systems</b> |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| I.2.1 Towards a new approach to quality education  |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| 1 Education for a culture of peace and human rights  | 1 800 000                | 3 826 200         | 5 626 200           | 10 000 000                          |
| 2 Education for a sustainable future   | 900 000                  | 2 237 300         | 3 137 300           | 6 000 000                           |
| 3 Promoting science and technology education   | 700 000                  | 1 524 000         | 2 224 000           | 4 000 000                           |
| 4 Preventive education in response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic  | 900 000                  | 2 237 300         | 3 137 300           | 6 000 000                           |
| 5 Promoting the use of information and communication technologies for education                      | 500 000                  | 1 102 500         | 1 602 500           | 2 900 000                           |
| I.2.2 Renewal of education systems   |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| 1 Reorienting general secondary education  | 300 000                  | 760 000           | 1 060 000           | 2 000 000                           |
| 2 Technical and vocational education and training for citizenship and the world of work              | 1 200 000                | 2 709 500         | 3 909 500           | 7 000 000                           |
| 3 Reform, innovation and internationalization in higher education                                    | 1 575 900                | 4 089 400         | 5 665 300           | 10 800 000                          |
| 4 Improving teacher education and the status of teachers   | 750 000                  | 1 933 000         | 2 683 000           | 5 100 000                           |
| 5 Development of new norms and standards   | 315 200                  | 765 000           | 1 080 200           | 2 000 000                           |
| <b>Total, I.2</b>  | <b>8 941 100</b>         | <b>21 184 200</b> | <b>30 125 300</b>   | <b>55 800 000</b>                   |
| <b>UNESCO education institutes</b>   |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| UNESCO International Bureau of Education (IBE)   | 4 591 000                | –                 | 4 591 000           | 3 000 000                           |
| UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP)                                       | 5 100 000                | –                 | 5 100 000           | 4 700 000                           |
| UNESCO Institute for Education (UIE)   | 1 900 000                | –                 | 1 900 000           | 3 500 000                           |
| UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE)                                    | 1 100 000                | –                 | 1 100 000           | 2 500 000                           |
| UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC)      | 2 200 000                | –                 | 2 200 000           | 500 000                             |
| UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa (IICBA)                               | 1 200 000                | –                 | 1 200 000           | 3 000 000                           |
| <b>Total, UNESCO education institutes</b>  | <b>16 091 000</b>        | <b>–</b>          | <b>16 091 000</b>   | <b>17 200 000</b>                   |

| PART  | Regular budget 2002-2003 |                   |                     | Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003 |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
|   | Programme costs          | Personnel         | Total Appropriation |                                     |
|   | \$                       | \$                | \$                  | \$                                  |
| <b>Projects relating to cross-cutting themes</b>  |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| ♦ Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty  | 595 000                  | –                 | 595 000             | –                                   |
| ♦ The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society   | 1 270 000                | –                 | 1 270 000           | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes</b>   | <b>1 865 000</b>         | <b>–</b>          | <b>1 865 000</b>    | <b>–</b>                            |
| HQ - Indirect programme costs   | 636 600                  | –                 | 636 600             | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme I</b>   | <b>47 382 700</b>        | <b>46 709 000</b> | <b>94 091 700</b>   | <b>130 000 000</b>                  |
| <b>II NATURAL SCIENCES</b>  |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| <b>II.1 Science and technology: capacity-building and management</b>  |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| II.1.1 Follow-up to the World Conference on Science: policy-making and science education  | 1 852 000                | 3 882 700         | 5 734 700           | 7 800 000                           |
| II.1.2 Science and technology capacity-building   |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| 1 Capacity-building in mathematics, physics and chemistry   | 2 078 200                | 6 869 900         | 8 948 100           | 15 000 000                          |
| 2 Capacity-building in the biological sciences and biotechnologies  | 1 755 100                | 2 114 000         | 3 869 100           | 3 500 000                           |
| 3 Capacity-building in engineering sciences and technological research and their applications to developmental issues   | 960 000                  | 1 190 700         | 2 150 700           | 2 000 000                           |
| <b>Total, II.1</b>  | <b>6 645 300</b>         | <b>14 057 300</b> | <b>20 702 600</b>   | <b>28 300 000</b>                   |
| <b>II.2 Sciences, environment and sustainable development</b>   |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| II.2.1 Water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges  |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| 1 Water resources and related ecosystems: assessments and sustainable management at different scales  | 2 300 000                | 2 132 000         | 4 432 000           | 3 000 000                           |
| 2 Water interactions and security   | 727 200                  | 1 097 100         | 1 824 300           | 2 000 000                           |
| 3 Land-water interactions: towards sustainable management   | 1 400 000                | 965 400           | 2 365 400           | 1 000 000                           |
| II.2.2 Ecological sciences  |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| 1 Biosphere reserves: the ecosystem approach in action  | 1 344 000                | 1 184 300         | 2 528 300           | 1 600 000                           |
| 2 Capacity-building in ecosystem science and management   | 1 328 100                | 1 137 700         | 2 465 800           | 1 500 000                           |
| II.2.3 Cooperation in earth sciences and natural hazards reduction  |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| 1 International cooperation in earth sciences   | 898 000                  | 3 378 200         | 4 276 200           | 7 500 000                           |
| 2 Natural disaster preparedness and prevention  | 260 800                  | 1 110 600         | 1 371 400           | 2 500 000                           |
| II.2.4 Towards sustainable living in coastal regions and on small islands   |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| 1 Enhancing sustainable living in coastal regions and on small islands: mainstreaming integrated approaches and intersectoral cooperation   | 680 000                  | 917 200           | 1 597 200           | 1 600 000                           |
| 2 Advance actions on priority areas of Small Island Developing States and effective contribution to implementing Barbados+5 and other multilateral agreements and action plans  | 366 700                  | 348 600           | 715 300             | 500 000                             |
| II.2.5 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission  |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| 1 Reducing scientific uncertainties about coastal and global ocean processes in the context of marine ecosystems  | 1 090 500                | 1 557 100         | 2 647 600           | 3 000 000                           |
| 2 To further develop, within the Global Ocean and Global Climate Observing Systems (GOOS and GCOS), the monitoring and forecasting capabilities needed for the management and sustainable development of the open and coastal ocean | 1 309 400                | 1 450 200         | 2 759 600           | 2 500 000                           |
| 3 To further develop and strengthen the IODE (International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange) system as a global mechanism to ensure open and full access to ocean data and management of relevant information for all   | 844 000                  | 702 000           | 1 546 000           | 1 000 000                           |
| <b>Total, II.2</b>  | <b>12 548 700</b>        | <b>15 980 400</b> | <b>28 529 100</b>   | <b>27 700 000</b>                   |
| <b>Projects relating to cross-cutting themes</b>  |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| ♦ Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty  | 1 665 000                | –                 | 1 665 000           | –                                   |
| ♦ The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society   | 670 000                  | –                 | 670 000             | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes</b>   | <b>2 335 000</b>         | <b>–</b>          | <b>2 335 000</b>    | <b>–</b>                            |
| HQ - Indirect programme costs   | 300 900                  | –                 | 300 900             | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme II</b>  | <b>21 829 900</b>        | <b>30 037 700</b> | <b>51 867 600</b>   | <b>56 000 000</b>                   |
| <b>III SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES</b>  |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| <b>III.1 Ethics of science and technology</b>   |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| 1 Ethics of science and technology and bioethics  | 1 325 300                | 777 700           | 2 103 000           | 200 000                             |
| 2 Human sciences and philosophy   | 900 000                  | 509 800           | 1 409 800           | 100 000                             |
| <b>Total, III.1</b>   | <b>2 225 300</b>         | <b>1 287 500</b>  | <b>3 512 800</b>    | <b>300 000</b>                      |

| PART   | Regular budget 2002-2003 |                   |                     | Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003 |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
|  | Programme costs          | Personnel         | Total Appropriation |                                     |
|  | \$                       | \$                | \$                  | \$                                  |
| <b>III.2 Promotion of human rights, peace and democratic principles</b>  |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| 1 Promotion of human rights and the struggle against discrimination  | 1 300 100                | 5 251 500         | 6 551 600           | 9 000 000                           |
| 2 Promotion of peace and democratic principles   | 1 015 000                | 4 596 300         | 5 611 300           | 8 000 000                           |
| <b>Total, III.2</b>  | <b>2 315 100</b>         | <b>9 847 800</b>  | <b>12 162 900</b>   | <b>17 000 000</b>                   |
| <b>III.3 Improvement of policies relating to social transformations and promotion of anticipation and prospective studies</b>  |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| 1 Social transformations and development   | 2 300 000                | 4 486 700         | 6 786 700           | 6 500 000                           |
| 2 Social science research, training and knowledge-sharing  | 1 308 000                | 1 023 800         | 2 331 800           | 700 000                             |
| 3 Promotion of UNESCO's role as a forum of anticipation and future-oriented thinking   | 500 000                  | 509 800           | 1 009 800           | 500 000                             |
| <b>Total, III.3</b>  | <b>4 108 000</b>         | <b>6 020 300</b>  | <b>10 128 300</b>   | <b>7 700 000</b>                    |
| <b>Projects relating to cross-cutting themes</b>   |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| ♦ Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty   | 1 785 000                | –                 | 1 785 000           | –                                   |
| ♦ The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society  | 795 000                  | –                 | 795 000             | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes</b>  | <b>2 580 000</b>         | <b>–</b>          | <b>2 580 000</b>    | <b>–</b>                            |
| HQ - Indirect programme costs  | 198 200                  | –                 | 198 200             | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme III</b>  | <b>11 426 600</b>        | <b>17 155 600</b> | <b>28 582 200</b>   | <b>25 000 000</b>                   |
| <b>IV CULTURE</b>  |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| <b>IV.1 Reinforcing normative action in the field of culture</b>   |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| IV.1.1 Promotion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage   | 1 068 900                | 4 803 500         | 5 872 400           | 19 000 000                          |
| IV.1.2 Meeting new demands in the area of standard-setting   |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| 1 Draft convention concerning the protection of the underwater cultural heritage   | 158 500                  | 90 500            | 249 000             | –                                   |
| 2 Preparatory work for the implementation of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention and follow-up of the implementation of the UNESCO and UNIDROIT Conventions (1970 and 1954)  | 753 300                  | 430 300           | 1 183 600           | –                                   |
| 3 Establishment of a conceptual and legal framework for a normative instrument on the intangible heritage  | 188 000                  | 107 400           | 295 400             | –                                   |
| 4 UNESCO conventions and recommendations in the field of copyright and neighbouring rights: follow-up of the implementation of the Florence Agreement and adaptation of the concept of "fair use" to the digital environment | 335 100                  | 534 200           | 869 300             | 600 000                             |
| <b>Total, IV.1</b>   | <b>2 503 800</b>         | <b>5 965 900</b>  | <b>8 469 700</b>    | <b>19 600 000</b>                   |
| <b>IV.2 Protecting cultural diversity and promoting cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue</b>  |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| IV.2.1 Safeguarding and revitalization of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage  |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| 1 Safeguarding of the tangible cultural heritage   | 1 583 400                | 15 185 800        | 16 769 200          | 25 000 000                          |
| 2 Safeguarding and revitalization of the intangible cultural heritage  | 1 270 300                | 3 067 800         | 4 338 100           | 4 100 000                           |
| IV.2.2 Promotion of cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue  |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| 1 Construction of cultural pluralism and strengthening of action in favour of indigenous peoples   | 716 300                  | 809 100           | 1 525 400           | 700 000                             |
| 2 Encouraging intercultural dialogue for the promotion of universal values   | 1 422 400                | 1 840 800         | 3 263 200           | 1 800 000                           |
| 3 Promotion of cultural diversity in cultural goods and services   | 749 400                  | 999 300           | 1 748 700           | 1 000 000                           |
| <b>Total, IV.2</b>   | <b>5 741 800</b>         | <b>21 902 800</b> | <b>27 644 600</b>   | <b>32 600 000</b>                   |
| <b>IV.3 Strengthening links between culture and development</b>  |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| 1 Assistance to Member States for the formulation of their cultural policies   | 999 500                  | 1 199 300         | 2 198 800           | 1 100 000                           |
| 2 Promotion of arts and crafts   | 1 318 100                | 1 324 200         | 2 642 300           | 1 000 000                           |
| 3 Contribution of culture to the implementation of the Dakar Plan of Action: promotion of reading and art education  | 104 000                  | 1 144 800         | 1 248 800           | 1 900 000                           |
| <b>Total, IV.3</b>   | <b>2 421 600</b>         | <b>3 668 300</b>  | <b>6 089 900</b>    | <b>4 000 000</b>                    |
| <b>Projects relating to cross-cutting themes</b>   |                          |                   |                     |                                     |
| ♦ Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty   | 1 430 000                | –                 | 1 430 000           | –                                   |
| ♦ The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society  | –                        | –                 | –                   | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes</b>  | <b>1 430 000</b>         | <b>–</b>          | <b>1 430 000</b>    | <b>–</b>                            |
| HQ - Indirect programme costs  | 215 700                  | –                 | 215 700             | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme IV</b>   | <b>12 312 900</b>        | <b>31 537 000</b> | <b>43 849 900</b>   | <b>56 200 000</b>                   |

| PART  | Regular budget 2002-2003 |                    |                     | Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003 |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
|   | Programme costs          | Personnel          | Total Appropriation |                                     |
|   | \$                       | \$                 | \$                  | \$                                  |
| <b>V COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION</b>  |                          |                    |                     |                                     |
| <b>V.1 Promoting equitable access to information and knowledge, especially in the public domain</b>   |                          |                    |                     |                                     |
| V.1.1 Formulating principles, policies and strategies to widen access to information and knowledge  |                          |                    |                     |                                     |
| 1 Establishing an international framework for narrowing the digital divide through the "Information for All" programme  | 320 300                  | 623 900            | 944 200             | 1 200 000                           |
| 2 Addressing ethical and societal challenges of the information society   | 718 000                  | 499 800            | 1 217 800           | 500 000                             |
| 3 Global portals and tools  | 959 000                  | 2 650 600          | 3 609 600           | 5 500 000                           |
| V.1.2 Development of infrastructure and building capabilities for increased participation in the knowledge society  |                          |                    |                     |                                     |
| 1 Promoting wider access to information in the public domain and Memory of the World  | 1 202 000                | 780 500            | 1 982 500           | 700 000                             |
| 2 Strengthening public broadcasting   | 340 000                  | 262 600            | 602 600             | 300 000                             |
| 3 Reinforcing the role of libraries, archives, information services and networks and community multimedia centres   | 1 077 000                | 647 200            | 1 724 200           | 500 000                             |
| 4 Developing human resources and capabilities   | 1 385 000                | 1 225 000          | 2 610 000           | 1 600 000                           |
| <b>Total, V.1</b>   | <b>6 001 300</b>         | <b>6 689 600</b>   | <b>12 690 900</b>   | <b>10 300 000</b>                   |
| <b>V.2 Promoting freedom of expression and strengthening communication capacities</b>   |                          |                    |                     |                                     |
| V.2.1 Freedom of expression, democracy and peace  |                          |                    |                     |                                     |
| 1 Freedom of expression, media and democracy  | 1 380 000                | 5 244 700          | 6 624 700           | 11 400 000                          |
| 2 Media for peace and tolerance   | 254 200                  | 432 600            | 686 800             | 800 000                             |
| V.2.2 Strengthening communication capacities  |                          |                    |                     |                                     |
| 1 Strategies and projects for the development of communication and information and promotion of endogenous production   | 2 253 000                | 5 233 600          | 7 486 600           | 10 500 000                          |
| 2 Improving professional training in communication and in information technologies  | 890 300                  | 1 186 100          | 2 076 400           | 2 000 000                           |
| <b>Total, V.2</b>   | <b>4 777 500</b>         | <b>12 097 000</b>  | <b>16 874 500</b>   | <b>24 700 000</b>                   |
| <b>Projects relating to cross-cutting themes</b>  |                          |                    |                     |                                     |
| ♦ Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty  | 400 000                  | –                  | 400 000             | –                                   |
| ♦ The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society | 2 890 000                | –                  | 2 890 000           | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Projects relating to cross-cutting themes</b>   | <b>3 290 000</b>         | <b>–</b>           | <b>3 290 000</b>    | <b>–</b>                            |
| HQ - Indirect programme costs   | 209 200                  | –                  | 209 200             | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme V</b>   | <b>14 278 000</b>        | <b>18 786 600</b>  | <b>33 064 600</b>   | <b>35 000 000</b>                   |
| <b>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</b>  | <b>6 820 000</b>         | <b>–</b>           | <b>6 820 000</b>    | <b>4 500 000</b>                    |
| <b>Project relating to cross-cutting theme</b>  | <b>500 000</b>           | <b>–</b>           | <b>500 000</b>      | <b>–</b>                            |
| <b>Total, UNESCO Institute for Statistics</b>   | <b>7 320 000</b>         | <b>–</b>           | <b>7 320 000</b>    | <b>4 500 000</b>                    |
| <b>Total, II.A</b>  | <b>114 550 100</b>       | <b>144 225 900</b> | <b>258 776 000</b>  | <b>306 700 000</b>                  |
| <b>B. Participation Programme</b>   | <b>22 000 000</b>        | <b>–</b>           | <b>22 000 000</b>   | <b>–</b>                            |
| <b>C. Programme Related Services</b>  |                          |                    |                     |                                     |
| 1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa   | 419 600                  | 2 228 100          | 2 647 700           | –                                   |
| 2. Fellowships Programme  | 1 018 600                | 943 800            | 1 962 400           | 3 358 500                           |
| 3. Public Information   | 4 868 000                | 15 486 400         | 20 354 400          | 3 957 300                           |
| <b>Total, II.C</b>  | <b>6 306 200</b>         | <b>18 658 300</b>  | <b>24 964 500</b>   | <b>7 315 800</b>                    |
| <b>TOTAL, PART II</b>   | <b>142 856 300</b>       | <b>162 884 200</b> | <b>305 740 500</b>  | <b>314 015 800</b>                  |

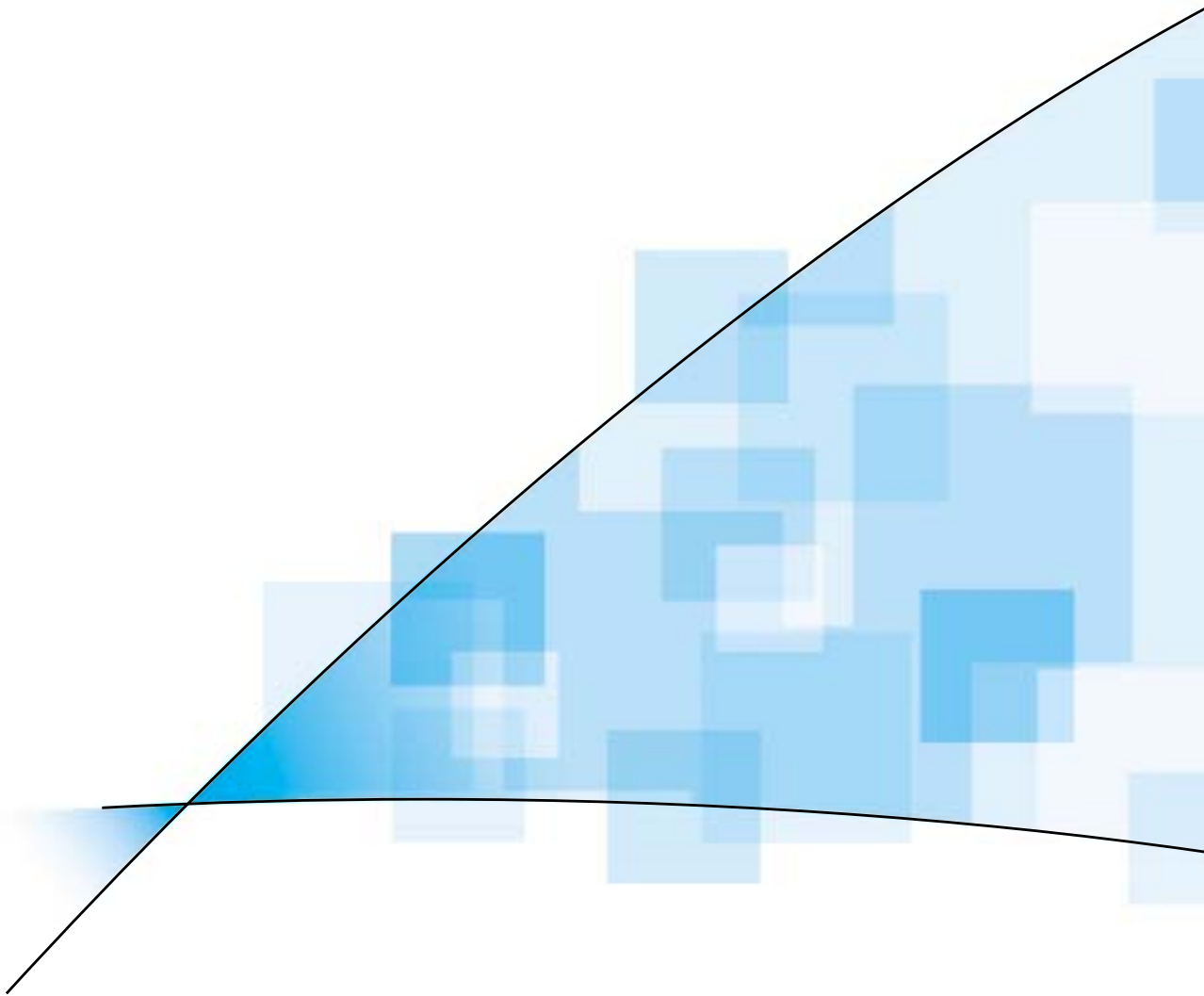
| PART   | Regular budget 2002-2003 |                    |                     | Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003 |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
|  | Programme costs          | Personnel          | Total Appropriation |                                     |
|  | \$                       | \$                 | \$                  | \$                                  |
| <b>PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION</b>   |                          |                    |                     |                                     |
| <b>A. Strategic Planning and Programme Monitoring</b>  | 984 100                  | 5 143 900          | 6 128 000           | –                                   |
| <b>B. Budget Preparation and Monitoring</b>  | 70 000                   | 4 174 900          | 4 244 900           | 834 000                             |
| <b>C. Field Management and Coordination:</b>   |                          |                    |                     |                                     |
| - Headquarters   | 531 600                  | 2 943 000          | 3 474 600           | –                                   |
| - Field: Indirect programme costs / Personnel  | 12 107 100               | 33 372 800         | 45 479 900          | –                                   |
| <b>D. External Relations and Cooperation</b>   | 4 396 500                | 17 612 300         | 22 008 800          | 2 632 000                           |
| <b>E. Human Resources Management</b>   | 10 702 100               | 14 982 700         | 25 684 800          | 294 000                             |
| <b>F. Administration</b>   |                          |                    |                     |                                     |
| 1. Administrative coordination and support   | 99 900                   | 3 240 800          | 3 340 700           | –                                   |
| 2. Accounting and financial control  | 1 259 000                | 6 948 600          | 8 207 600           | 2 337 200                           |
| 3. Information systems and telecommunications  | 9 669 200                | 8 571 800          | 18 241 000          | 2 039 400                           |
| 4. Procurement   | 74 000                   | 2 855 700          | 2 929 700           | 3 190 000                           |
| 5. Conferences, languages and documents  | 3 760 900                | 24 711 900         | 28 472 800          | 2 250 000                           |
| 6. Common services, maintenance and security   | 12 062 100               | 15 431 600         | 27 493 700          | 5 760 700                           |
| <b>Total, III.F</b>  | <b>26 925 100</b>        | <b>61 760 400</b>  | <b>88 685 500</b>   | <b>15 577 300</b>                   |
| <b>G. Renovation of Headquarters premises</b>  | 6 292 500                | –                  | 6 292 500           | 160 000                             |
| <b>TOTAL, PART III</b>   | <b>62 009 000</b>        | <b>139 990 000</b> | <b>201 999 000</b>  | <b>19 497 300</b>                   |
| <b>TOTAL, PARTS I-III</b>  | <b>220 670 000</b>       | <b>319 540 700</b> | <b>540 210 700</b>  | <b>334 194 100</b>                  |
| Reserve for reclassifications  | –                        | 1 500 000          | 1 500 000           | –                                   |
| <b>PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES</b>  | 3 827 450                | 9 863 400          | 13 690 850          | –                                   |
| <b>TOTAL, PARTS I-IV</b>   | <b>224 497 450</b>       | <b>330 904 100</b> | <b>555 401 550</b>  | <b>334 194 100</b>                  |
| <b>LESS: Amount to be absorbed during the execution of the programme and budget within the limits of the approved total budget</b> |                          |                    | (11 034 300)        |                                     |
| <b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION</b>   |                          |                    | <b>544 367 250</b>  |                                     |



United Nations Educational,  
Scientific and Cultural Organization

# SECTION 2

## *Appendices*





# Appendix I Budget summary by principal appropriation line for Parts I to IV of the budget for 2002-2003

| Principal Appropriation Line  | Regular budget | Extrabudgetary*        |            |                |  |                                | Total extrabudgetary | Self-financing funds** | GRAND TOTAL  |
|---|----------------|------------------------|------------|----------------|--|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------|
|   |                | United Nations sources |            | Other sources  |  |                                |                      |                        |              |
|   |                | UNDP                   | Others     | Funds-in-trust | Voluntary contributions and special accounts | Other extrabudgetary resources |                      |                        |              |
|   | \$             | \$                     | \$         | \$             | \$   | \$                             | \$                   | \$                     |              |
| <b>PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION</b>  |                |                        |            |                |  |                                |                      |                        |              |
| <b>A. Governing Bodies</b>  |                |                        |            |                |  |                                |                      |                        |              |
| 1. General Conference   | 6 292 400      | -                      | -          | 164 000        | -  | -                              | 164 000              | 20 000                 | 6 476 400    |
| 2. Executive Board  | 7 839 400      | -                      | -          | -              | -  | -                              | -                    | -                      | 7 839 400    |
| <b>Total, Part I.A</b>  | 14 131 800     | -                      | -          | 164 000        | -  | -                              | 164 000              | 20 000                 | 14 315 800   |
| <b>B. Direction</b>   |                |                        |            |                |  |                                |                      |                        |              |
| 3. Directorate  | 2 282 100      | -                      | -          | -              | -  | -                              | -                    | -                      | 2 282 100    |
| 4. Office of the Director-General   | 6 437 700      | -                      | -          | 117 000        | -  | -                              | 117 000              | -                      | 6 554 700    |
| 5. Internal oversight   | 4 671 600      | -                      | -          | 380 000        | -  | -                              | 380 000              | -                      | 5 051 600    |
| 6. International standards and legal affairs  | 2 795 000      | -                      | -          | -              | -  | -                              | -                    | -                      | 2 795 000    |
| <b>Total, Part I.B</b>  | 16 186 400     | -                      | -          | 497 000        | -  | -                              | 497 000              | -                      | 16 683 400   |
| <b>C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System</b>   | 2 153 000      | -                      | -          | -              | -  | -                              | -                    | -                      | 2 153 000    |
| <b>TOTAL, PART I</b>  | 32 471 200     | -                      | -          | 661 000        | -  | -                              | 661 000              | 20 000                 | 33 152 200   |
| <b>PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME SERVICES</b>  |                |                        |            |                |  |                                |                      |                        |              |
| <b>A. Programmes</b>  |                |                        |            |                |  |                                |                      |                        |              |
| I Education   | 94 091 700     | 23 000 000             | 28 800 000 | 52 500 000     | 16 700 000                                   | 9 000 000                      | 130 000 000          | -                      | 224 091 700  |
| II Natural sciences   | 51 867 600     | 6 000 000              | 7 900 000  | 32 600 000     | 9 000 000                                    | 500 000                        | 56 000 000           | -                      | 107 867 600  |
| III Social and human sciences   | 28 582 200     | 2 500 000              | 3 000 000  | 16 500 000     | 1 500 000                                    | 1 500 000                      | 25 000 000           | -                      | 53 582 200   |
| IV Culture  | 43 849 900     | 4 200 000              | 6 600 000  | 29 700 000     | 11 900 000                                   | 3 800 000                      | 56 200 000           | -                      | 100 049 900  |
| V Communication and information   | 33 064 600     | 4 100 000              | 1 100 000  | 18 000 000     | 9 200 000                                    | 2 600 000                      | 35 000 000           | -                      | 68 064 600   |
| UNESCO Institute for Statistics   | 7 320 000      | 200 000                | -          | 1 800 000      | 1 500 000                                    | 1 000 000                      | 4 500 000            | -                      | 11 820 000   |
| <b>Total, Part II.A</b>   | 258 776 000    | 40 000 000             | 47 400 000 | 151 100 000    | 49 800 000                                   | 18 400 000                     | 306 700 000          | -                      | 565 476 000  |
| <b>B. Participation Programme</b>   | 22 000 000     | -                      | -          | -              | -  | -                              | -                    | -                      | 22 000 000   |
| <b>C. Programme Related Services</b>  |                |                        |            |                |  |                                |                      |                        |              |
| 1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa   | 2 647 700      | -                      | -          | -              | -  | -                              | -                    | -                      | 2 647 700    |
| 2. Fellowships Programme  | 1 962 400      | -                      | -          | 2 758 500      | -  | 600 000                        | 3 358 500            | -                      | 5 320 900    |
| 3. Public Information   | 20 354 400     | -                      | -          | -              | -  | -                              | -                    | 3 957 300              | 24 311 700   |
| <b>Total, Part II.C</b>   | 24 964 500     | -                      | -          | 2 758 500      | -  | 600 000                        | 3 358 500            | 3 957 300              | 32 280 300   |
| <b>TOTAL, PART II</b>   | 305 740 500    | 40 000 000             | 47 400 000 | 153 858 500    | 49 800 000                                   | 19 000 000                     | 310 058 500          | 3 957 300              | 619 756 300  |
| <b>PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION</b>  |                |                        |            |                |  |                                |                      |                        |              |
| <b>A. Strategic planning and programme monitoring</b>   | 6 128 000      | -                      | -          | -              | -  | -                              | -                    | -                      | 6 128 000    |
| <b>B. Budget preparation and monitoring</b>   | 4 244 900      | -                      | 144 000    | 690 000        | -  | -                              | 834 000              | -                      | 5 078 900    |
| <b>C. Field management and coordination</b>   | 48 954 500     | -                      | -          | -              | -  | -                              | -                    | -                      | 48 954 500   |
| <b>D. External relations and cooperation</b>  | 22 008 800     | -                      | -          | 2 632 000      | -  | -                              | 2 632 000            | -                      | 24 640 800   |
| <b>E. Human resources management</b>  | 25 684 800     | -                      | -          | 294 000        | -  | -                              | 294 000              | -                      | 25 978 800   |
| <b>F. Administration</b>  | 88 685 500     | -                      | -          | 2 520 500      | -  | 3 000 000                      | 5 520 500            | 10 056 800             | 104 262 800  |
| <b>G. Renovation of Headquarters premises</b>   | 6 292 500      | -                      | -          | -              | -  | -                              | -                    | 160 000                | 6 452 500    |
| <b>TOTAL, PART III</b>  | 201 999 000    | -                      | 144 000    | 6 136 500      | -  | 3 000 000                      | 9 280 500            | 10 216 800             | 221 496 300  |
| <b>TOTAL, PARTS I - III</b>   | 540 210 700    | 40 000 000             | 47 544 000 | 160 656 000    | 49 800 000                                   | 22 000 000                     | 320 000 000          | 14 194 100             | 874 404 800  |
| Reserve for reclassifications   | 1 500 000      | -                      | -          | -              | -  | -                              | -                    | -                      | 1 500 000    |
| <b>PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES</b>   | 13 690 850     | -                      | -          | -              | -  | -                              | -                    | -                      | 13 690 850   |
| <b>TOTAL, PARTS I - IV</b>  | 555 401 550    | 40 000 000             | 47 544 000 | 160 656 000    | 49 800 000                                   | 22 000 000                     | 320 000 000          | 14 194 100             | 889 595 650  |
| LESS: Amount to be absorbed during the execution of the programme and budget within the limits of the approved total budget | (11 034 300)   |                        |            |                |  |                                |                      |                        | (11 034 300) |
| <b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION</b>  | 544 367 250    |                        |            |                |  |                                |                      |                        | 878 561 350  |

\* Details are provided in Appendix VIII - Summary of extrabudgetary operational projects by source of fund and region

\*\* Details are provided in Appendix VII - Summary of self-financing funds (extrabudgetary)

## Appendix II Regular budget summary by main object-of-expenditure

| Regular budget 2002-2003  |                           |                   |                      |                   |                  |                      |                            |                        |  |                       |  |                     |                          |                   |                    |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Principal Appropriation Line  | Cost of established posts |                   | Temporary assistance | Delegates' travel | Staff travel     | Contractual services | General operating expenses | Supplies and materials | Acquisition of furniture and equipment | Financial allocations | Contracts with NGOs (framework agreements) | Other contributions | Indirect programme costs | Other expenditure | TOTAL              |
|   | Headquarters              | Field             |                      |                   |                  |                      |                            |                        |  |                       |  |                     |                          |                   |                    |
|   | \$                        | \$                | \$                   | \$                | \$               | \$                   | \$                         | \$                     | \$                                     | \$                    | \$   | \$                  | \$                       | \$                | \$                 |
| <b>PART I GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION</b>  |                           |                   |                      |                   |                  |                      |                            |                        |  |                       |  |                     |                          |                   |                    |
| <b>A. Governing Bodies</b>  |                           |                   |                      |                   |                  |                      |                            |                        |  |                       |  |                     |                          |                   |                    |
| 1. General Conference   | 801 200                   | –                 | 4 861 900            | –                 | –                | 550 000              | 79 300                     | –                      | –                                      | –                     | –  | –                   | –                        | –                 | 6 292 400          |
| 2. Executive Board  | 1 307 600                 | –                 | 3 690 100            | 2 181 700         | –                | –                    | 660 000                    | –                      | –                                      | –                     | –  | –                   | –                        | –                 | 7 839 400          |
| <b>Total, Part I.A</b>  | <b>2 108 800</b>          | <b>–</b>          | <b>8 552 000</b>     | <b>2 181 700</b>  | <b>–</b>         | <b>550 000</b>       | <b>739 300</b>             | <b>–</b>               | <b>–</b>                               | <b>–</b>              | <b>–</b>                                   | <b>–</b>            | <b>–</b>                 | <b>–</b>          | <b>14 131 800</b>  |
| <b>B. Direction</b>   |                           |                   |                      |                   |                  |                      |                            |                        |  |                       |  |                     |                          |                   |                    |
| 3. Directorate  | 1 823 600                 | –                 | 45 000               | –                 | 280 000          | 15 000               | 42 000                     | 70 000                 | –                                      | –                     | –  | –                   | –                        | 6 500             | 2 282 100          |
| 4. Office of the Director-General   | 6 038 200                 | –                 | 73 000               | –                 | 220 000          | 44 000               | 37 500                     | 15 000                 | –                                      | –                     | –  | –                   | –                        | 10 000            | 6 437 700          |
| 5. Internal Oversight   | 4 104 000                 | –                 | 55 000               | –                 | 140 000          | 290 000              | 38 000                     | 28 000                 | –                                      | –                     | –  | –                   | –                        | 16 600            | 4 671 600          |
| 6. International Standards and Legal Affairs  | 2 591 900                 | –                 | 22 000               | –                 | 15 000           | 13 000               | 13 000                     | 7 500                  | –                                      | –                     | –  | –                   | –                        | 132 600           | 2 795 000          |
| <b>Total, Part I.B</b>  | <b>14 557 700</b>         | <b>–</b>          | <b>195 000</b>       | <b>–</b>          | <b>655 000</b>   | <b>362 000</b>       | <b>130 500</b>             | <b>120 500</b>         | <b>–</b>                               | <b>–</b>              | <b>–</b>                                   | <b>–</b>            | <b>–</b>                 | <b>165 700</b>    | <b>16 186 400</b>  |
| <b>C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System</b>   |                           |                   |                      |                   |                  |                      |                            |                        |  |                       |  |                     |                          |                   |                    |
| <b>TOTAL, PART I</b>  | <b>16 666 500</b>         | <b>–</b>          | <b>8 747 000</b>     | <b>2 181 700</b>  | <b>655 000</b>   | <b>912 000</b>       | <b>869 800</b>             | <b>120 500</b>         | <b>–</b>                               | <b>–</b>              | <b>–</b>                                   | <b>–</b>            | <b>–</b>                 | <b>2 318 700</b>  | <b>32 471 200</b>  |
| <b>PART II PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES</b>  |                           |                   |                      |                   |                  |                      |                            |                        |  |                       |  |                     |                          |                   |                    |
| <b>A. Programmes</b>  |                           |                   |                      |                   |                  |                      |                            |                        |  |                       |  |                     |                          |                   |                    |
| I Education   | 30 077 700                | 16 631 300        | 1 468 000            | 1 750 000         | 1 320 000        | 14 624 500           | 3 760 000                  | 1 229 000              | 1 245 000                              | 16 091 000            | 1 324 000                                  | 1 221 000           | 636 600                  | 2 713 600         | 94 091 700         |
| II Natural Sciences   | 21 761 000                | 8 276 700         | 1 452 200            | 1 220 100         | 1 196 900        | 7 223 600            | 715 400                    | 310 400                | 478 500                                | 5 007 400             | 790 000                                    | 3 134 500           | 300 900                  | –                 | 51 867 600         |
| III Social and Human Sciences   | 13 316 500                | 3 839 100         | 314 200              | 898 400           | 393 300          | 3 088 500            | 651 300                    | 135 000                | 302 600                                | –                     | 1 795 800                                  | 3 649 300           | 198 200                  | –                 | 28 582 200         |
| IV Culture  | 25 381 700                | 6 155 300         | 580 000              | 800 000           | 675 000          | 4 970 000            | 670 000                    | 150 000                | 80 000                                 | 2 000 000             | 535 000                                    | 1 200 000           | 215 700                  | 437 200           | 43 849 900         |
| V Communication and Information   | 13 503 400                | 5 283 200         | 377 500              | 465 800           | 1 296 100        | 6 579 200            | 448 700                    | 182 900                | 797 400                                | –                     | 1 960 600                                  | 1 960 600           | 209 200                  | –                 | 33 064 600         |
| UNESCO Institute for Statistics   | –                         | –                 | –                    | 100 000           | 25 000           | 325 000              | –                          | 50 000                 | –                                      | 6 820 000             | –  | –                   | –                        | –                 | 7 320 000          |
| <b>Total, Part II.A</b>   | <b>104 040 300</b>        | <b>40 185 600</b> | <b>4 191 900</b>     | <b>5 234 300</b>  | <b>4 906 300</b> | <b>36 810 800</b>    | <b>6 245 400</b>           | <b>2 057 300</b>       | <b>2 903 500</b>                       | <b>29 918 400</b>     | <b>6 405 400</b>                           | <b>11 165 400</b>   | <b>1 560 600</b>         | <b>3 150 800</b>  | <b>258 776 000</b> |
| <b>B. Participation Programme</b>   |                           |                   |                      |                   |                  |                      |                            |                        |  |                       |  |                     |                          |                   |                    |
|   | –                         | –                 | –                    | –                 | –                | –                    | –                          | –                      | –                                      | –                     | –  | –                   | –                        | –                 | 22 000 000         |
| <b>C. Programme related services</b>  |                           |                   |                      |                   |                  |                      |                            |                        |  |                       |  |                     |                          |                   |                    |
| 1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa   | 2 228 100                 | –                 | 125 000              | –                 | 134 600          | 80 000               | 40 000                     | 25 000                 | –                                      | –                     | –  | –                   | –                        | 15 000            | 2 647 700          |
| 2. Fellowships Programme  | 943 800                   | –                 | 2 000                | –                 | 5 000            | 5 000                | 22 000                     | 19 000                 | –                                      | –                     | –  | 951 600             | –                        | 19 000            | 1 962 400          |
| 3. Public Information   | 15 245 800                | 240 600           | 739 100              | 66 900            | 318 300          | 1 864 100            | 484 600                    | 774 400                | 518 300                                | –                     | –  | –                   | –                        | 102 300           | 20 354 400         |
| <b>Total, Part II.C</b>   | <b>18 417 700</b>         | <b>240 600</b>    | <b>866 100</b>       | <b>66 900</b>     | <b>457 900</b>   | <b>1 949 100</b>     | <b>546 600</b>             | <b>818 400</b>         | <b>518 300</b>                         | <b>–</b>              | <b>–</b>                                   | <b>951 600</b>      | <b>–</b>                 | <b>131 300</b>    | <b>24 964 500</b>  |
| <b>TOTAL, PART II</b>   | <b>122 458 000</b>        | <b>40 426 200</b> | <b>5 058 000</b>     | <b>5 301 200</b>  | <b>5 364 200</b> | <b>38 759 900</b>    | <b>6 792 000</b>           | <b>2 875 700</b>       | <b>3 421 800</b>                       | <b>29 918 400</b>     | <b>6 405 400</b>                           | <b>12 117 000</b>   | <b>1 560 600</b>         | <b>25 282 100</b> | <b>305 740 500</b> |
| <b>PART III SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION</b>  |                           |                   |                      |                   |                  |                      |                            |                        |  |                       |  |                     |                          |                   |                    |
| <b>A. Strategic Planning and Programme Monitoring</b>   |                           |                   |                      |                   |                  |                      |                            |                        |  |                       |  |                     |                          |                   |                    |
|   | 5 143 900                 | –                 | 295 000              | –                 | 300 000          | 200 000              | 92 000                     | 55 000                 | –                                      | –                     | –  | –                   | –                        | 42 100            | 6 128 000          |
| <b>B. Budget Preparation and Monitoring</b>   |                           |                   |                      |                   |                  |                      |                            |                        |  |                       |  |                     |                          |                   |                    |
|   | 4 174 900                 | –                 | 15 500               | –                 | 5 300            | 5 000                | 27 700                     | –                      | 16 500                                 | –                     | –  | –                   | –                        | –                 | 4 244 900          |
| <b>C. Field Management and Coordination</b>   |                           |                   |                      |                   |                  |                      |                            |                        |  |                       |  |                     |                          |                   |                    |
|   | 2 943 000                 | 33 372 800        | 25 500               | 120 000           | 48 000           | 180 000              | 38 000                     | 73 100                 | –                                      | –                     | –  | –                   | 12 107 100               | 47 000            | 48 954 500         |
| <b>D. External Relations and Cooperation</b>  |                           |                   |                      |                   |                  |                      |                            |                        |  |                       |  |                     |                          |                   |                    |
|   | 15 347 300                | 2 265 000         | 397 000              | 650 000           | 620 400          | 1 558 600            | 471 400                    | 379 200                | 319 900                                | –                     | –  | –                   | –                        | –                 | 22 008 800         |
| <b>E. Human Resources Management</b>  |                           |                   |                      |                   |                  |                      |                            |                        |  |                       |  |                     |                          |                   |                    |
|   | 14 982 700                | –                 | 1 674 700            | –                 | 101 800          | 8 334 700            | 20 000                     | 201 300                | 47 000                                 | –                     | –  | 158 800             | –                        | 163 800           | 25 684 800         |
| <b>F. Administration</b>  |                           |                   |                      |                   |                  |                      |                            |                        |  |                       |  |                     |                          |                   |                    |
|   | 61 760 400                | –                 | 2 371 600            | –                 | 134 100          | 2 662 600            | 11 098 600                 | 1 538 600              | 2 519 400                              | –                     | –  | 5 500 000           | –                        | 1 100 200         | 88 685 500         |
| <b>G. Renovation of Headquarters Premises</b>   |                           |                   |                      |                   |                  |                      |                            |                        |  |                       |  |                     |                          |                   |                    |
|   | –                         | –                 | –                    | –                 | –                | –                    | –                          | –                      | –                                      | –                     | –  | –                   | –                        | 6 292 500         | 6 292 500          |
| <b>TOTAL, PART III</b>  | <b>104 352 200</b>        | <b>35 637 800</b> | <b>4 779 300</b>     | <b>770 000</b>    | <b>1 209 600</b> | <b>12 940 900</b>    | <b>11 747 700</b>          | <b>2 247 200</b>       | <b>2 902 800</b>                       | <b>–</b>              | <b>–</b>                                   | <b>5 658 800</b>    | <b>12 107 100</b>        | <b>7 645 600</b>  | <b>201 999 000</b> |
| <b>TOTAL, PARTS I-III</b>   | <b>243 476 700</b>        | <b>76 064 000</b> | <b>18 584 300</b>    | <b>8 252 900</b>  | <b>7 228 800</b> | <b>52 612 800</b>    | <b>19 409 500</b>          | <b>5 243 400</b>       | <b>6 324 600</b>                       | <b>29 918 400</b>     | <b>6 405 400</b>                           | <b>17 775 800</b>   | <b>13 667 700</b>        | <b>35 246 400</b> | <b>540 210 700</b> |
| Reserve for reclassifications   | –                         | –                 | –                    | –                 | –                | –                    | –                          | –                      | –                                      | –                     | –  | –                   | –                        | 1 500 000         | 1 500 000          |
| <b>PART IV ANTICIPATED COST INCREASES</b>   |                           |                   |                      |                   |                  |                      |                            |                        |  |                       |  |                     |                          |                   |                    |
|   | –                         | –                 | –                    | –                 | –                | –                    | –                          | –                      | –                                      | –                     | –  | –                   | –                        | 13 690 850        | 13 690 850         |
| <b>TOTAL, PARTS I-IV</b>  | <b>243 476 700</b>        | <b>76 064 000</b> | <b>18 584 300</b>    | <b>8 252 900</b>  | <b>7 228 800</b> | <b>52 612 800</b>    | <b>19 409 500</b>          | <b>5 243 400</b>       | <b>6 324 600</b>                       | <b>29 918 400</b>     | <b>6 405 400</b>                           | <b>17 775 800</b>   | <b>13 667 700</b>        | <b>50 437 250</b> | <b>555 401 550</b> |
| LESS: Amount to be absorbed during the execution of the programme and budget within the limits of the approved budget |                           |                   |                      |                   |                  |                      |                            |                        |  |                       |  |                     |                          |                   | (11 034 300)       |
| <b>TOTAL APPROPRIATION</b>  |                           |                   |                      |                   |                  |                      |                            |                        |  |                       |  |                     |                          |                   | <b>544 367 250</b> |

## Appendix III Recapitulation of the distribution of programme allocations by principal modality of action in Part II.A of the budget

| Regular budget 2002-2003  |                      |                          |                  |   |   |                               |   |                                 |                |                   |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Principal modality of action:   | I                    | II                       | III              | IV  | V   | VI                            | VII   | VIII                            | IX             | Total proposals   |
|   | Studies and research | Conferences and meetings | Publications     | Training courses, seminars and workshops (cat. VII) | Fellowships, study grants and research grants | Financial allocations to NGOs | Other financial allocations and contributions | Technical and advisory services | Other          |                   |
|   | \$                   | \$                       | \$               | \$  | \$  | \$                            | \$  | \$                              | \$             | \$                |
| <b>MAJOR PROGRAMME I - EDUCATION</b>  |                      |                          |                  |   |   |                               |   |                                 |                |                   |
| <b>I.1 Basic education for all: meeting the commitments of the Dakar World Education Forum</b>                                |                      |                          |                  |   |   |                               |   |                                 |                |                   |
| I.1.1 Coordinating the follow-up of the Dakar Framework for Action  | 1 971 100            | 2 792 900                | 928 800          | 1 406 100   | 509 400                                       | 969 500                       | 905 300                                       | 104 900                         | –              | 9 588 000         |
| I.1.2 Strengthening inclusive approaches to education and diversifying delivery systems                                       | 2 565 300            | 2 565 300                | 724 300          | 1 327 800   | 513 100                                       | 1 327 800                     | 724 300                                       | 513 100                         | –              | 10 261 000        |
| <b>I.2 Building knowledge societies through quality education and a renewal of education systems</b>                          |                      |                          |                  |   |   |                               |   |                                 |                |                   |
| I.2.1 Towards a new approach to quality education   | 1 030 000            | 1 120 000                | 480 000          | 545 000   | 240 000                                       | 870 000                       | 345 000                                       | 170 000                         | –              | 4 800 000         |
| I.2.2 Renewal of education systems  | 763 700              | 918 950                  | 468 900          | 415 600   | 243 100                                       | 554 450                       | 569 400                                       | 207 000                         | –              | 4 141 100         |
| <b>Financial allocations to UNESCO education institutes:</b>  |                      |                          |                  |   |   |                               |   |                                 |                |                   |
| UNESCO International Bureau of Education  | –                    | –                        | –                | –   | –   | –                             | 4 591 000                                     | –                               | –              | 4 591 000         |
| UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning   | –                    | –                        | –                | –   | –   | –                             | 5 100 000                                     | –                               | –              | 5 100 000         |
| UNESCO Institute for Education  | –                    | –                        | –                | –   | –   | –                             | 1 900 000                                     | –                               | –              | 1 900 000         |
| UNESCO International Institute for Information Technologies in Education  | –                    | –                        | –                | –   | –   | –                             | 1 100 000                                     | –                               | –              | 1 100 000         |
| UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean  | –                    | –                        | –                | –   | –   | –                             | 2 200 000                                     | –                               | –              | 2 200 000         |
| UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa  | –                    | –                        | –                | –   | –   | –                             | 1 200 000                                     | –                               | –              | 1 200 000         |
| <b>Projects relating to cross-cutting themes</b>  | 369 900              | 256 000                  | 198 600          | 717 500   | 89 800  | 89 500                        | 63 700  | 80 000                          | –              | 1 865 000         |
| <b>Total, Major Programme I</b>   | <b>6 700 000</b>     | <b>7 653 150</b>         | <b>2 800 600</b> | <b>4 412 000</b>                                    | <b>1 595 400</b>                              | <b>3 811 250</b>              | <b>18 698 700</b>                             | <b>1 075 000</b>                | <b>–</b>       | <b>46 746 100</b> |
| <b>MAJOR PROGRAMME II - NATURAL SCIENCES</b>  |                      |                          |                  |   |   |                               |   |                                 |                |                   |
| <b>II.1 Science and technology: capacity-building and management</b>  |                      |                          |                  |   |   |                               |   |                                 |                |                   |
| II.1.1 Follow-up to the World Conference on Science: policy-making and science education                                      | 370 400              | 370 400                  | 277 800          | 277 800   | 92 600  | 185 200                       | 92 600  | 185 200                         | –              | 1 852 000         |
| II.1.2 Science and technology capacity-building   | 100 600              | 166 200                  | 252 600          | 3 100 400   | 590 700                                       | 158 000                       | 100 600                                       | 324 200                         | –              | 4 793 300         |
| <b>II.2 Sciences, environment and sustainable development</b>   |                      |                          |                  |   |   |                               |   |                                 |                |                   |
| II.2.1 Water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges  | 1 510 400            | 1 070 400                | 594 100          | 728 200   | –   | –                             | –   | 524 100                         | –              | 4 427 200         |
| II.2.2 Ecological sciences  | 668 000              | 668 000                  | 200 800          | 534 400   | 106 200                                       | 93 900                        | 200 000                                       | 200 800                         | –              | 2 672 100         |
| II.2.3 Cooperation in earth sciences and natural hazards reduction  | 205 700              | 97 100                   | 57 900           | 482 300   | 71 000  | 57 900                        | 71 000  | 115 900                         | –              | 1 158 800         |
| II.2.4 Towards sustainable living in coastal regions and on small islands   | 185 200              | 114 600                  | 128 200          | 232 900   | –   | 164 900                       | 63 900  | 157 000                         | –              | 1 046 700         |
| II.2.5 UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission  | 420 900              | 432 200                  | 227 600          | 571 000   | 324 400                                       | 444 500                       | 498 900                                       | 324 400                         | –              | 3 243 900         |
| <b>Projects relating to cross-cutting themes</b>  | 318 200              | 210 900                  | 211 000          | 770 600   | 70 800  | 281 200                       | 167 200                                       | 305 100                         | –              | 2 335 000         |
| <b>Total, Major Programme II</b>  | <b>3 779 400</b>     | <b>3 129 800</b>         | <b>1 950 000</b> | <b>6 697 600</b>                                    | <b>1 255 700</b>                              | <b>1 385 600</b>              | <b>1 194 200</b>                              | <b>2 136 700</b>                | <b>–</b>       | <b>21 529 000</b> |
| <b>MAJOR PROGRAMME III - SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES</b>  |                      |                          |                  |   |   |                               |   |                                 |                |                   |
| <b>III.1 Ethics of science and technology</b>   | 267 500              | 842 600                  | 333 800          | 111 300   | –   | 426 300                       | 66 300  | 177 500                         | –              | 2 225 300         |
| <b>III.2 Promotion of human rights, peace and democratic principles</b>   | 528 000              | 778 500                  | 405 000          | 211 200   | –   | 141 800                       | 160 800                                       | 89 800                          | –              | 2 315 100         |
| <b>III.3 Improvement of policies relating to social transformations and promotion of anticipation and prospective studies</b> | 840 200              | 1 018 200                | 787 000          | 603 000   | 141 200                                       | 380 200                       | 128 000                                       | 210 200                         | –              | 4 108 000         |
| <b>Projects relating to cross-cutting themes</b>  | 625 500              | 290 200                  | 333 800          | 870 100   | 27 700  | 167 800                       | 29 000  | 59 000                          | 176 900        | 2 580 000         |
| <b>Total, Major Programme III</b>   | <b>2 261 200</b>     | <b>2 929 500</b>         | <b>1 859 600</b> | <b>1 795 600</b>                                    | <b>168 900</b>                                | <b>1 116 100</b>              | <b>384 100</b>                                | <b>536 500</b>                  | <b>176 900</b> | <b>11 228 400</b> |

| Regular budget 2002-2003   |                      |                          |                   |   |   |                               |   |                                 |                |                    |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Principal modality of action:  | I                    | II                       | III               | IV  | V   | VI                            | VII   | VIII                            | IX             | Total proposals    |
|  | Studies and research | Conferences and meetings | Publications      | Training courses, seminars and workshops (cat. VII) | Fellowships, study grants and research grants | Financial allocations to NGOs | Other financial allocations and contributions | Technical and advisory services | Other          |                    |
|  | \$                   | \$                       | \$                | \$  | \$  | \$                            | \$  | \$                              | \$             | \$                 |
| <b>MAJOR PROGRAMME IV - CULTURE</b>  |                      |                          |                   |   |   |                               |   |                                 |                |                    |
| <b>IV.1 Reinforcing normative action in the field of culture</b>   |                      |                          |                   |   |   |                               |   |                                 |                |                    |
| IV.1.1 Promotion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage                   | 106 900              | 855 100                  | 106 900           | –   | –   | –                             | –   | –                               | –              | <b>1 068 900</b>   |
| IV.1.2 Meeting new demands in the area of standard-setting   | 184 100              | 442 600                  | 318 400           | 255 300   | –   | 150 700                       | 33 500  | 50 300                          | –              | <b>1 434 900</b>   |
| <b>IV.2 Protecting cultural diversity and promoting cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue</b>              |                      |                          |                   |   |   |                               |   |                                 |                |                    |
| IV.2.1 Safeguarding and revitalization of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage                            | 114 200              | 301 300                  | 551 400           | 583 200   | –   | 336 000                       | 592 900                                       | 374 700                         | –              | <b>2 853 700</b>   |
| IV.2.2 Promotion of cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue  | 324 700              | 537 900                  | 821 900           | 223 200   | –   | 308 500                       | 294 300                                       | 377 600                         | –              | <b>2 888 100</b>   |
| <b>IV.3 Strengthening links between culture and development</b>  | 354 400              | 177 100                  | 319 800           | 536 700   | –   | 501 800                       | 278 100                                       | 253 700                         | –              | <b>2 421 600</b>   |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes  | 238 500              | 202 100                  | 217 200           | 404 600   | –   | 44 500                        | 192 300                                       | 130 800                         | –              | <b>1 430 000</b>   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme IV</b>   | <b>1 322 800</b>     | <b>2 516 100</b>         | <b>2 335 600</b>  | <b>2 003 000</b>                                    | <b>–</b>                                      | <b>1 341 500</b>              | <b>1 391 100</b>                              | <b>1 187 100</b>                | <b>–</b>       | <b>12 097 200</b>  |
| <b>MAJOR PROGRAMME V - COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION</b>   |                      |                          |                   |   |   |                               |   |                                 |                |                    |
| <b>V.1 Promoting equitable access to information and knowledge, especially in the public domain</b>                |                      |                          |                   |   |   |                               |   |                                 |                |                    |
| V.1.1 Formulating principles, policies and strategies to widen access to information and knowledge                 | 137 800              | 806 500                  | 274 700           | –   | –   | 57 600                        | 608 800                                       | 111 900                         | –              | <b>1 997 300</b>   |
| V.1.2 Development of infrastructure and building capabilities for increased participation in the knowledge society | 598 700              | 794 900                  | 389 500           | 860 600   | 72 400  | 165 200                       | 751 500                                       | 371 200                         | –              | <b>4 004 000</b>   |
| <b>V.2 Promoting freedom of expression and strengthening communication capacities</b>                              |                      |                          |                   |   |   |                               |   |                                 |                |                    |
| V.2.1 Freedom of expression, democracy and peace   | 148 200              | 475 400                  | 177 200           | 28 400  | –   | 335 100                       | 65 700  | 404 200                         | –              | <b>1 634 200</b>   |
| V.2.2 Strengthening communication capacities   | 188 700              | 706 200                  | 224 200           | 460 400   | 125 200                                       | 561 600                       | 503 400                                       | 373 600                         | –              | <b>3 143 300</b>   |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes  | 355 000              | 442 500                  | 779 300           | 434 500   | –   | 100 000                       | 705 000                                       | 400 000                         | 73 700         | <b>3 290 000</b>   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme V</b>  | <b>1 428 400</b>     | <b>3 225 500</b>         | <b>1 844 900</b>  | <b>1 783 900</b>                                    | <b>197 600</b>                                | <b>1 219 500</b>              | <b>2 634 400</b>                              | <b>1 660 900</b>                | <b>73 700</b>  | <b>14 068 800</b>  |
| <b>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</b>   | –                    | –                        | –                 | –   | –   | –                             | 6 820 000                                     | –                               | –              | <b>6 820 000</b>   |
| Project relating to cross-cutting theme  | 50 000               | 100 000                  | 50 000            | 200 000   | –   | –                             | –   | 100 000                         | –              | <b>500 000</b>     |
| <b>Total, UIS</b>  | <b>50 000</b>        | <b>100 000</b>           | <b>50 000</b>     | <b>200 000</b>                                      | <b>–</b>                                      | <b>–</b>                      | <b>6 820 000</b>                              | <b>100 000</b>                  | <b>–</b>       | <b>7 320 000</b>   |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>   | <b>15 541 800</b>    | <b>19 554 050</b>        | <b>10 840 700</b> | <b>16 892 100</b>                                   | <b>3 217 600</b>                              | <b>8 873 950</b>              | <b>31 122 500</b>                             | <b>6 696 200</b>                | <b>250 600</b> | <b>112 989 500</b> |

## Appendix IV Summary of established posts by sector and unit for 2002-2003

The following table shows the total staff costs of the Organization under the regular and extrabudgetary programmes, with a breakdown of posts in each category by administrative unit. The staff costs for each programme sector are distributed in document 31 C/5 Approved among the Major Programmes to be implemented by that sector.

| Sector/Unit   | Source of funds                | DG                 | DDG | ADG | Director | Profes-<br>sional | General<br>Service | Total |            |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----|-----|----------|-------------------|--------------------|-------|------------|
|   |                                |                    |     |     |          |                   |                    | Posts | Costs      |
|   |                                |                    |     |     |          |                   |                    |       |            |
| PART I  |                                |                    |     |     |          |                   |                    |       |            |
| GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION  |                                |                    |     |     |          |                   |                    |       |            |
| <b>A. Governing Bodies</b>  |                                | REGULAR PROGRAMME: |     |     |          |                   |                    |       |            |
|   | Headquarters                   | -                  | -   | -   | 2        | 3                 | 5                  | 10    | 2 108 800  |
|   | Field                          | -                  | -   | -   | -        | -                 | -                  | -     | -          |
|   | <b>Total Regular Programme</b> | -                  | -   | -   | 2        | 3                 | 5                  | 10    | 2 108 800  |
|   | EXTRABUDGETARY                 | -                  | -   | -   | -        | -                 | 1                  | 1     | 84 000     |
| <b>B. Direction</b><br><i>(including: Directorate, Office of the Director-General,<br/>Internal Oversight, International Standards and<br/>Legal Affairs)</i> |                                | REGULAR PROGRAMME: |     |     |          |                   |                    |       |            |
|   | Headquarters                   | 1                  | 1   | 1   | 5        | 34                | 30                 | 72    | 14 557 700 |
|   | Field                          | -                  | -   | -   | -        | -                 | -                  | -     | -          |
|   | <b>Total Regular Programme</b> | 1                  | 1   | 1   | 5        | 34                | 30                 | 72    | 14 557 700 |
|   | EXTRABUDGETARY                 | -                  | -   | -   | -        | 2                 | 1                  | 3     | 497 000    |
| PART II   |                                |                    |     |     |          |                   |                    |       |            |
| PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES   |                                |                    |     |     |          |                   |                    |       |            |
| <b>A. Programmes</b>  |                                | REGULAR PROGRAMME: |     |     |          |                   |                    |       |            |
| Education Sector (ED)   |                                | REGULAR PROGRAMME: |     |     |          |                   |                    |       |            |
|   | Headquarters                   | -                  | -   | 1   | 6        | 77                | 76                 | 160   | 30 077 700 |
|   | Field                          | -                  | -   | -   | 1        | 64                | 22                 | 87    | 16 631 300 |
|   | <b>Total Regular Programme</b> | -                  | -   | 1   | 7        | 141               | 98                 | 247   | 46 709 000 |
|   | EXTRABUDGETARY                 | -                  | -   | -   | -        | 10                | 1                  | 11    | 1 980 000  |
| Natural Sciences Sector (SC)  |                                | REGULAR PROGRAMME: |     |     |          |                   |                    |       |            |
|   | Headquarters                   | -                  | -   | 2   | 6        | 47                | 64                 | 119   | 21 761 000 |
|   | Field                          | -                  | -   | -   | -        | 33                | 7                  | 40    | 8 276 700  |
|   | <b>Total Regular Programme</b> | -                  | -   | 2   | 6        | 80                | 71                 | 159   | 30 037 700 |
|   | EXTRABUDGETARY                 | -                  | -   | -   | -        | 4                 | 2                  | 6     | 1 008 000  |
| Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS)  |                                | REGULAR PROGRAMME: |     |     |          |                   |                    |       |            |
|   | Headquarters                   | -                  | -   | 1   | 4        | 33                | 31                 | 69    | 13 316 500 |
|   | Field                          | -                  | -   | -   | -        | 16                | 3                  | 19    | 3 839 100  |
|   | <b>Total Regular Programme</b> | -                  | -   | 1   | 4        | 49                | 34                 | 88    | 17 155 600 |
|   | EXTRABUDGETARY                 | -                  | -   | -   | -        | 3                 | -                  | 3     | 504 000    |
| Culture Sector (CLT)  |                                | REGULAR PROGRAMME: |     |     |          |                   |                    |       |            |
|   | Headquarters                   | -                  | -   | 1   | 7        | 70                | 57                 | 135   | 25 381 700 |
|   | Field                          | -                  | -   | -   | -        | 25                | 7                  | 32    | 6 155 300  |
|   | <b>Total Regular Programme</b> | -                  | -   | 1   | 7        | 95                | 64                 | 167   | 31 537 000 |
|   | EXTRABUDGETARY                 | -                  | -   | -   | -        | 7                 | 2                  | 9     | 1 351 000  |
| Communication and Information Sector (CI)   |                                | REGULAR PROGRAMME: |     |     |          |                   |                    |       |            |
|   | Headquarters                   | -                  | -   | 1   | 3        | 35                | 31                 | 70    | 13 503 400 |
|   | Field                          | -                  | -   | -   | -        | 19                | 11                 | 30    | 5 283 200  |
|   | <b>Total Regular Programme</b> | -                  | -   | 1   | 3        | 54                | 42                 | 100   | 18 786 600 |
|   | EXTRABUDGETARY                 | -                  | -   | -   | -        | 1                 | 1                  | 2     | 285 000    |
| <b>C. Programme Related Services</b>  |                                | REGULAR PROGRAMME: |     |     |          |                   |                    |       |            |
| Coordination of action to benefit Africa (AFR)  |                                | REGULAR PROGRAMME: |     |     |          |                   |                    |       |            |
|   | Headquarters                   | -                  | -   | 1   | -        | 5                 | 6                  | 12    | 2 228 100  |
|   | Field                          | -                  | -   | -   | -        | -                 | -                  | -     | -          |
|   | <b>Total Regular Programme</b> | -                  | -   | 1   | -        | 5                 | 6                  | 12    | 2 228 100  |
|   | EXTRABUDGETARY                 | -                  | -   | -   | -        | -                 | -                  | -     | -          |
| Fellowships Programme (FEL)   |                                | REGULAR PROGRAMME: |     |     |          |                   |                    |       |            |
|   | Headquarters                   | -                  | -   | -   | -        | 1                 | 6                  | 7     | 943 800    |
|   | Field                          | -                  | -   | -   | -        | -                 | -                  | -     | -          |
|   | <b>Total Regular Programme</b> | -                  | -   | -   | -        | 1                 | 6                  | 7     | 943 800    |
|   | EXTRABUDGETARY                 | -                  | -   | -   | -        | 1                 | -                  | 1     | 140 000    |

| Sector/Unit   | Source of funds                | DG | DDG | ADG | Director | Profes-<br>sional | General<br>Service | Total |             |
|---|--------------------------------|----|-----|-----|----------|-------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------|
|   |                                |    |     |     |          |                   |                    | Posts | Costs       |
| Public Information (BPI)                                  | REGULAR PROGRAMME:             |    |     |     |          |                   |                    |       |             |
|   | Headquarters                   | -  | -   | -   | 2        | 35                | 56                 | 93    | 15 245 800  |
|   | Field                          | -  | -   | -   | -        | 1                 | -                  | 1     | 240 600     |
|   | <b>Total Regular Programme</b> | -  | -   | -   | 2        | 36                | 56                 | 94    | 15 486 400  |
|   | EXTRABUDGETARY                 | -  | -   | -   | -        | 2                 | 6                  | 8     | 898 400     |
| <b>PART III</b>   |                                |    |     |     |          |                   |                    |       |             |
| <b>SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION</b> |                                |    |     |     |          |                   |                    |       |             |
| A. Strategic planning and programme monitoring (BSP)      | REGULAR PROGRAMME:             |    |     |     |          |                   |                    |       |             |
|   | Headquarters                   | -  | -   | -   | 3        | 12                | 9                  | 24    | 5 143 900   |
|   | Field                          | -  | -   | -   | -        | -                 | -                  | -     | -           |
|   | <b>Total Regular Programme</b> | -  | -   | -   | 3        | 12                | 9                  | 24    | 5 143 900   |
|   | EXTRABUDGETARY                 | -  | -   | -   | -        | -                 | -                  | -     | -           |
| B. Budget preparation and monitoring (BB)                 | REGULAR PROGRAMME:             |    |     |     |          |                   |                    |       |             |
|   | Headquarters                   | -  | -   | -   | 2        | 12                | 7                  | 21    | 4 174 900   |
|   | Field                          | -  | -   | -   | -        | -                 | -                  | -     | -           |
|   | <b>Total Regular Programme</b> | -  | -   | -   | 2        | 12                | 7                  | 21    | 4 174 900   |
|   | EXTRABUDGETARY                 | -  | -   | -   | -        | 2                 | 6                  | 8     | 834 000     |
| C. Field management and coordination (BFC)                | REGULAR PROGRAMME:             |    |     |     |          |                   |                    |       |             |
|   | Headquarters                   | -  | -   | -   | 1        | 8                 | 7                  | 16    | 2 943 000   |
|   | Field                          | -  | -   | -   | 37       | 48                | 260                | 345   | 33 372 800  |
|   | <b>Total Regular Programme</b> | -  | -   | -   | 38       | 56                | 267                | 361   | 36 315 800  |
|   | EXTRABUDGETARY                 | -  | -   | -   | -        | -                 | -                  | -     | -           |
| D. External Relations and Cooperation (ERC)               | REGULAR PROGRAMME:             |    |     |     |          |                   |                    |       |             |
|   | Headquarters                   | -  | -   | 1   | 4        | 39                | 40                 | 84    | 15 347 300  |
|   | Field                          | -  | -   | -   | -        | 5                 | 7                  | 12    | 2 265 000   |
|   | <b>Total Regular Programme</b> | -  | -   | 1   | 4        | 44                | 47                 | 96    | 17 612 300  |
|   | EXTRABUDGETARY                 | -  | -   | -   | 2        | 10                | 3                  | 15    | 2 632 000   |
| E. Human Resources Management (HRM)                       | REGULAR PROGRAMME:             |    |     |     |          |                   |                    |       |             |
|   | Headquarters                   | -  | -   | -   | 2        | 25                | 71                 | 98    | 14 982 700  |
|   | Field                          | -  | -   | -   | -        | -                 | -                  | -     | -           |
|   | <b>Total Regular Programme</b> | -  | -   | -   | 2        | 25                | 71                 | 98    | 14 982 700  |
|   | EXTRABUDGETARY                 | -  | -   | -   | -        | 1                 | 1                  | 2     | 294 000     |
| F. Administration (ADM)                                   | REGULAR PROGRAMME:             |    |     |     |          |                   |                    |       |             |
|   | Headquarters                   | -  | -   | 1   | 6        | 95                | 325                | 427   | 61 760 400  |
|   | Field                          | -  | -   | -   | -        | -                 | -                  | -     | -           |
|   | <b>Total Regular Programme</b> | -  | -   | 1   | 6        | 95                | 325                | 427   | 61 760 400  |
|   | EXTRABUDGETARY                 | -  | -   | -   | -        | 14                | 51                 | 65    | 6 898 400   |
| <b>TOTAL, PARTS I - III</b>                               | REGULAR PROGRAMME:             |    |     |     |          |                   |                    |       |             |
|   | Headquarters                   | 1  | 1   | 10  | 53       | 531               | 821                | 1 417 | 243 476 700 |
|   | Field                          | -  | -   | -   | 38       | 211               | 317                | 566   | 76 064 000  |
| Reserve for reclassifications                             | <b>Total Regular Programme</b> | 1  | 1   | 10  | 91       | 742               | 1 138              | 1 983 | 321 040 700 |
|   | EXTRABUDGETARY                 | -  | -   | -   | 2        | 57                | 75                 | 134   | 17 405 800  |

## Appendix V Summary of established posts by grade for 2002-2003

| Sector/Unit   | Posts in the Professional category and above |          |           |           |           |            |            |            |            |            | Posts in General Service category | Field posts (local recruitment) | TOTAL        |
|---|--|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
|   | DG   | DDG      | ADG       | D-2       | D-1       | P-5        | P-4        | P-3        | P-1/P-2    | Total      |                                   |                                 |              |
| <b>PART I - GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION</b>  |  |          |           |           |           |            |            |            |            |            |                                   |                                 |              |
| <b>A. Governing Bodies</b>  |  |          |           |           |           |            |            |            |            |            |                                   |                                 |              |
| General Conference  | -  | -        | -         | 1         | -         | -          | 1          | 1          | -          | 3          | -                                 | -                               | 3            |
| Executive Board   | -  | -        | -         | 1         | -         | 1          | -          | -          | -          | 2          | 5                                 | -                               | 7            |
| <b>B. Direction</b><br><i>(including: Directorate, Office of the Director-General, Internal Oversight, International Standards and Legal Affairs)</i> | 1  | 1        | 1         | 2         | 3         | 11         | 9          | 5          | 9          | 42         | 30                                | -                               | 72           |
| <b>TOTAL, PART I</b>  | <b>1</b>                                     | <b>1</b> | <b>1</b>  | <b>4</b>  | <b>3</b>  | <b>12</b>  | <b>10</b>  | <b>6</b>   | <b>9</b>   | <b>47</b>  | <b>35</b>                         | <b>-</b>                        | <b>82</b>    |
| <b>PART II - PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES</b>  |  |          |           |           |           |            |            |            |            |            |                                   |                                 |              |
| <b>A. Programmes</b>  |  |          |           |           |           |            |            |            |            |            |                                   |                                 |              |
| Education Sector (ED)   | -  | -        | 1         | 1         | 6         | 34         | 37         | 52         | 18         | 149        | 76                                | 22                              | 247          |
| Natural Sciences Sector (SC)  | -  | -        | 2         | 1         | 5         | 23         | 28         | 17         | 12         | 88         | 64                                | 7                               | 159          |
| Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS)  | -  | -        | 1         | 1         | 3         | 15         | 11         | 11         | 12         | 54         | 31                                | 3                               | 88           |
| Culture Sector (CLT)  | -  | -        | 1         | 2         | 5         | 22         | 20         | 28         | 25         | 103        | 57                                | 7                               | 167          |
| Communication and Information Sector (CI)   | -  | -        | 1         | 1         | 2         | 15         | 17         | 16         | 6          | 58         | 31                                | 11                              | 100          |
| <b>C. Programme Related Services</b>  |  |          |           |           |           |            |            |            |            |            |                                   |                                 |              |
| Coordination of action to benefit Africa (AFR)  | -  | -        | 1         | -         | -         | 1          | 2          | 1          | 1          | 6          | 6                                 | -                               | 12           |
| Fellowships Programme (FEL)   | -  | -        | -         | -         | -         | 1          | -          | -          | -          | 1          | 6                                 | -                               | 7            |
| Public Information (BPI)  | -  | -        | -         | 1         | 1         | 4          | 8          | 12         | 12         | 38         | 56                                | -                               | 94           |
| <b>TOTAL, PART II</b>   | <b>-</b>                                     | <b>-</b> | <b>7</b>  | <b>7</b>  | <b>22</b> | <b>115</b> | <b>123</b> | <b>137</b> | <b>86</b>  | <b>497</b> | <b>327</b>                        | <b>50</b>                       | <b>874</b>   |
| <b>PART III - SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION</b>  |  |          |           |           |           |            |            |            |            |            |                                   |                                 |              |
| <b>A. Strategic planning and programme monitoring (BSP)</b>   | -  | -        | -         | 1         | 2         | 5          | 4          | 3          | 0          | 15         | 9                                 | -                               | 24           |
| <b>B. Budget preparation and monitoring (BB)</b>  | -  | -        | -         | 1         | 1         | 2          | 3          | 3          | 4          | 14         | 7                                 | -                               | 21           |
| <b>C. Field management and coordination (BFC)</b>   | -  | -        | -         | 9         | 29        | 21         | 5          | 10         | 20         | 94         | 7                                 | 260                             | 361          |
| <b>D. External Relations and Cooperation (ERC)</b>  | -  | -        | 1         | 1         | 3         | 11         | 10         | 8          | 15         | 49         | 40                                | 7                               | 96           |
| <b>E. Human Resources Management (HRM)</b>  | -  | -        | -         | 1         | 1         | 5          | 7          | 9          | 4          | 27         | 71                                | -                               | 98           |
| <b>F. Administration (ADM)</b>  | -  | -        | 1         | -         | 6         | 15         | 35         | 30         | 15         | 102        | 325                               | -                               | 427          |
| <b>TOTAL, PART III</b>  | <b>-</b>                                     | <b>-</b> | <b>2</b>  | <b>13</b> | <b>42</b> | <b>59</b>  | <b>64</b>  | <b>63</b>  | <b>58</b>  | <b>301</b> | <b>459</b>                        | <b>267</b>                      | <b>1 027</b> |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL, PARTS I - III</b>   | <b>1</b>                                     | <b>1</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>24</b> | <b>67</b> | <b>186</b> | <b>197</b> | <b>206</b> | <b>153</b> | <b>845</b> | <b>821</b>                        | <b>317</b>                      | <b>1 983</b> |

## Appendix VI Overall summary of decentralization by region

### Regular programme and extrabudgetary resources

Pending the completion of the reform measures in respect of decentralization, regular programme and extrabudgetary resources are indicated by region and, within each region, by Major Programme/Programme/Subprogramme and by Sector/Unit.

Once the reform measures have been finalized, the distribution of resources will be refined to indicate funds and personnel attributed to each unit. A list of decentralized units by region is included at the end of this Appendix.

| Regular budget – 2002-2003   |                 |            |            |            |                   |                   |                   |                    | Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003 |
|--|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Region/Major Programme/Sector/Unit   | Number of posts |            |            |            | Costs             |                   |                   | TOTAL              |                                     |
|  | D               | P          | Local      | Total      | Personnel         | Indirect          | Programme         |                    |                                     |
|  |                 |            |            |            | \$                | \$                | \$                | \$                 |                                     |
| <b>AFRICA</b>  |                 |            |            |            |                   |                   |                   |                    |                                     |
| I Education  | –               | 21         | 7          | 28         | 5 150 900         | –                 | 6 940 950         | 12 091 850         | 7 800 000                           |
| II Natural Sciences  | –               | 9          | 4          | 13         | 2 282 400         | –                 | 1 719 550         | 4 001 950          | 1 000 000                           |
| III Social and Human Sciences  | –               | 3          | 1          | 4          | 850 100           | –                 | 1 021 400         | 1 871 500          | 500 000                             |
| IV Culture   | –               | 7          | 1          | 8          | 1 594 100         | –                 | 1 171 550         | 2 765 650          | 400 000                             |
| V Communication and Information  | –               | 5          | 4          | 9          | 1 363 100         | –                 | 1 580 700         | 2 943 800          | 4 600 000                           |
| UNESCO Institute for Statistics -<br>Project relating to cross-cutting theme | –               | –          | –          | –          | –                 | –                 | 100 000           | 100 000            | –                                   |
| Bureau of Field Coordination   | 10              | 16         | 61         | 87         | 8 440 200         | 4 139 800         | –                 | 12 580 000         | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Africa</b>   | <b>10</b>       | <b>61</b>  | <b>78</b>  | <b>149</b> | <b>19 680 800</b> | <b>4 139 800</b>  | <b>12 534 150</b> | <b>36 354 750</b>  | <b>14 300 000</b>                   |
| <b>ARAB STATES</b>   |                 |            |            |            |                   |                   |                   |                    |                                     |
| I Education  | 1               | 10         | 2          | 13         | 2 876 400         | –                 | 2 273 500         | 5 149 900          | 2 400 000                           |
| II Natural Sciences  | –               | 5          | –          | 5          | 1 086 400         | –                 | 997 000           | 2 083 400          | 1 600 000                           |
| III Social and Human Sciences  | –               | 2          | 1          | 3          | 470 500           | –                 | 869 400           | 1 339 900          | –                                   |
| IV Culture   | –               | 3          | –          | 3          | 685 800           | –                 | 670 800           | 1 356 600          | 500 000                             |
| V Communication and Information  | –               | 2          | 3          | 5          | 661 100           | –                 | 869 000           | 1 530 100          | 1 700 000                           |
| Bureau of Field Coordination   | 4               | 5          | 43         | 52         | 4 475 100         | 1 187 300         | –                 | 5 662 400          | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Arab States</b>  | <b>5</b>        | <b>27</b>  | <b>49</b>  | <b>81</b>  | <b>10 255 300</b> | <b>1 187 300</b>  | <b>5 679 700</b>  | <b>17 122 300</b>  | <b>6 200 000</b>                    |
| <b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>  |                 |            |            |            |                   |                   |                   |                    |                                     |
| I Education  | –               | 18         | 6          | 24         | 4 348 300         | –                 | 5 998 500         | 10 346 800         | 10 700 000                          |
| II Natural Sciences  | –               | 9          | 2          | 11         | 2 319 200         | –                 | 2 068 500         | 4 387 700          | 1 200 000                           |
| III Social and Human Sciences  | –               | 6          | 1          | 7          | 1 434 900         | –                 | 1 158 500         | 2 593 400          | –                                   |
| IV Culture   | –               | 8          | 1          | 9          | 1 815 500         | –                 | 1 258 500         | 3 074 000          | 2 100 000                           |
| V Communication and Information  | –               | 5          | 3          | 8          | 1 433 500         | –                 | 1 753 800         | 3 187 300          | 900 000                             |
| UNESCO Institute for Statistics -<br>Project relating to cross-cutting theme | –               | –          | –          | –          | –                 | –                 | 50 000            | 50 000             | –                                   |
| Bureau of Field Coordination   | 8               | 12         | 75         | 95         | 7 996 300         | 2 980 000         | –                 | 10 976 300         | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Asia and the Pacific</b>   | <b>8</b>        | <b>58</b>  | <b>88</b>  | <b>154</b> | <b>19 347 700</b> | <b>2 980 000</b>  | <b>12 287 800</b> | <b>34 615 500</b>  | <b>14 900 000</b>                   |
| <b>EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA</b>  |                 |            |            |            |                   |                   |                   |                    |                                     |
| I Education  | –               | 5          | 1          | 6          | 1 217 000         | –                 | 1 057 500         | 2 274 500          | 3 000 000                           |
| II Natural Sciences  | –               | 4          | –          | 4          | 844 900           | –                 | 1 388 600         | 2 233 500          | 2 000 000                           |
| III Social and Human Sciences  | –               | –          | –          | 0          | –                 | –                 | 261 500           | 261 500            | 400 000                             |
| IV Culture   | –               | 1          | 2          | 3          | 454 200           | –                 | 432 400           | 886 600            | –                                   |
| V Communication and Information  | –               | 1          | –          | 1          | 234 700           | –                 | 378 000           | 612 700            | –                                   |
| Bureau of Public Information   | –               | 1          | –          | 1          | 240 600           | –                 | 70 000            | 310 600            | –                                   |
| Sector for External Relations and Cooperation                                | –               | 5          | 7          | 12         | 2 265 000         | –                 | 255 800           | 2 520 800          | –                                   |
| Bureau of Field Coordination   | 6               | 5          | 22         | 33         | 3 568 700         | 627 000           | –                 | 4 195 700          | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Europe and North America</b>                                       | <b>6</b>        | <b>22</b>  | <b>32</b>  | <b>60</b>  | <b>8 825 100</b>  | <b>627 000</b>    | <b>3 843 800</b>  | <b>13 295 900</b>  | <b>5 400 000</b>                    |
| <b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>                                       |                 |            |            |            |                   |                   |                   |                    |                                     |
| I Education  | –               | 10         | 6          | 16         | 3 038 600         | –                 | 2 791 950         | 5 830 550          | 38 700 000                          |
| II Natural Sciences  | –               | 6          | 1          | 7          | 1 743 800         | –                 | 1 681 250         | 3 425 050          | 9 000 000                           |
| III Social and Human Sciences  | –               | 5          | –          | 5          | 1 083 500         | –                 | 770 500           | 1 854 000          | 76 000 000                          |
| IV Culture   | –               | 6          | 3          | 9          | 1 605 700         | –                 | 1 295 250         | 2 900 950          | 3 000 000                           |
| V Communication and Information  | –               | 6          | 1          | 7          | 1 590 900         | –                 | 1 318 000         | 2 908 900          | 4 000 000                           |
| Bureau of Field Coordination   | 8               | 11         | 59         | 78         | 8 892 600         | 3 173 000         | –                 | 12 065 600         | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Latin America and the Caribbean</b>                                | <b>8</b>        | <b>44</b>  | <b>70</b>  | <b>122</b> | <b>17 955 100</b> | <b>3 173 000</b>  | <b>7 856 950</b>  | <b>28 985 050</b>  | <b>130 700 000</b>                  |
| <b>TOTAL, DECENTRALIZATION</b>   | <b>37</b>       | <b>212</b> | <b>317</b> | <b>566</b> | <b>76 064 000</b> | <b>12 107 100</b> | <b>42 202 400</b> | <b>130 373 500</b> | <b>171 500 000</b>                  |



## Appendix VI Summary of decentralization by region

### Regular programme and extrabudgetary resources

## AFRICA

| Regular budget – 2002-2003                     |                 |           |           |            |                   |                  |                   | TOTAL             | Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003 |
|--|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Major Programme/Programme/Subprogramme/Unit    | Number of posts |           |           |            | Costs             |                  |                   |                   |                                     |
|  | D               | P         | Local     | Total      | Personnel         | Indirect         | Programme         |                   |                                     |
|  |                 |           |           |            | \$                | \$               | \$                | \$                |                                     |
| <b>I EDUCATION</b>                             | –               | 21        | 7         | 28         | 5 150 900         | –                | –                 | 5 150 900         | –                                   |
| I.1 I.1.1                                      | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 2 240 000         | 2 240 000         | 1 800 000                           |
| I.1 I.1.2                                      | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 2 595 000         | 2 595 000         | 2 100 000                           |
| I.2 I.2.1                                      | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 850 000           | 850 000           | 2 000 000                           |
| I.2 I.2.2                                      | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 452 950           | 452 950           | 1 900 000                           |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes      | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 803 000           | 803 000           | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme I</b>                | –               | <b>21</b> | <b>7</b>  | <b>28</b>  | <b>5 150 900</b>  | –                | <b>6 940 950</b>  | <b>12 091 850</b> | <b>7 800 000</b>                    |
| <b>II NATURAL SCIENCES</b>                     | –               | 9         | 4         | 13         | 2 282 400         | –                | –                 | 2 282 400         | –                                   |
| II.1 II.1.1                                    | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 40 000            | 40 000            | 130 000                             |
| II.1 II.1.2                                    | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 358 800           | 358 800           | 375 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.1                                    | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 433 300           | 433 300           | 100 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.2                                    | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 370 700           | 370 700           | –                                   |
| II.2 II.2.3                                    | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 106 000           | 106 000           | 195 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.4                                    | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 82 000            | 82 000            | 200 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.5                                    | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | –                 | –                 | –                                   |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes      | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 328 750           | 328 750           | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme II</b>               | –               | <b>9</b>  | <b>4</b>  | <b>13</b>  | <b>2 282 400</b>  | –                | <b>1 719 550</b>  | <b>4 001 950</b>  | <b>1 000 000</b>                    |
| <b>III SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES</b>           | –               | 3         | 1         | 4          | 850 100           | –                | –                 | 850 100           | –                                   |
| III.1  | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 57 800            | 57 800            | –                                   |
| III.2  | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 208 300           | 208 300           | 250 000                             |
| III.3  | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 228 800           | 228 800           | 250 000                             |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes      | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 526 500           | 526 500           | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme III</b>              | –               | <b>3</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>4</b>   | <b>850 100</b>    | –                | <b>1 021 400</b>  | <b>1 871 500</b>  | <b>500 000</b>                      |
| <b>IV CULTURE</b>                              | –               | 7         | 1         | 8          | 1 594 100         | –                | –                 | 1 594 100         | –                                   |
| IV.1 IV.1.1                                    | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | –                 | –                 | 200 000                             |
| IV.1 IV.1.2                                    | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 45 000            | 45 000            | –                                   |
| IV.2 IV.2.1                                    | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 315 000           | 315 000           | 100 000                             |
| IV.2 IV.2.2                                    | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 294 400           | 294 400           | 100 000                             |
| IV.3 IV.3.1                                    | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 290 600           | 290 600           | –                                   |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes      | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 226 550           | 226 550           | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme IV</b>               | –               | <b>7</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>8</b>   | <b>1 594 100</b>  | –                | <b>1 171 550</b>  | <b>2 765 650</b>  | <b>400 000</b>                      |
| <b>V COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION</b>         | –               | 5         | 4         | 9          | 1 363 100         | –                | –                 | 1 363 100         | –                                   |
| V.1 V.1.1                                      | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 162 500           | 162 500           | 450 000                             |
| V.1 V.1.2                                      | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 487 500           | 487 500           | 900 000                             |
| V.2 V.2.1                                      | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 235 000           | 235 000           | 1 500 000                           |
| V.2 V.2.2                                      | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 492 500           | 492 500           | 1 750 000                           |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes      | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 203 200           | 203 200           | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme V</b>                | –               | <b>5</b>  | <b>4</b>  | <b>9</b>   | <b>1 363 100</b>  | –                | <b>1 580 700</b>  | <b>2 943 800</b>  | <b>4 600 000</b>                    |
| <b>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</b>         | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | –                 | –                 | –                                   |
| <b>Project relating to cross-cutting theme</b> | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 100 000           | 100 000           | –                                   |
| <b>Bureau of Field Coordination</b>            | 10              | 16        | 61        | 87         | 8 440 200         | 4 139 800        | –                 | 12 580 000        | –                                   |
| <b>TOTAL, AFRICA</b>                           | <b>10</b>       | <b>61</b> | <b>78</b> | <b>149</b> | <b>19 680 800</b> | <b>4 139 800</b> | <b>12 534 150</b> | <b>36 354 750</b> | <b>14 300 000</b>                   |

## Appendix VI Summary of decentralization by region

### Regular programme and extrabudgetary resources

### ARAB STATES

| Major Programme/Programme/Subprogramme/Unit | Regular budget – 2002-2003 |           |           |           |                   |                  |                  | TOTAL             | Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003 |
|---|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
|   | Number of posts            |           |           |           | Costs             |                  |                  |                   |                                     |
|   | D                          | P         | Local     | Total     | Personnel         | Indirect         | Programme        |                   |                                     |
|   |                            |           |           |           | \$                | \$               | \$               | \$                |                                     |
| <b>I EDUCATION</b>                          | 1                          | 10        | 2         | 13        | 2 876 400         | –                | –                | 2 876 400         | –                                   |
| I.1 I.1.1                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 875 000          | 875 000           | 400 000                             |
| I.1 I.1.2                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 816 000          | 816 000           | 800 000                             |
| I.2 I.2.1                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 305 000          | 305 000           | 700 000                             |
| I.2 I.2.2                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 250 000          | 250 000           | 500 000                             |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes   | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 27 500           | 27 500            | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme I</b>             | <b>1</b>                   | <b>10</b> | <b>2</b>  | <b>13</b> | <b>2 876 400</b>  | <b>–</b>         | <b>2 273 500</b> | <b>5 149 900</b>  | <b>2 400 000</b>                    |
| <b>II NATURAL SCIENCES</b>                  | –                          | 5         | –         | 5         | 1 086 400         | –                | –                | 1 086 400         | –                                   |
| II.1 II.1.1                                 | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 45 000           | 45 000            | 200 000                             |
| II.1 II.1.2                                 | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 125 000          | 125 000           | 400 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.1                                 | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 341 000          | 341 000           | 200 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.2                                 | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 214 500          | 214 500           | 100 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.3                                 | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 84 000           | 84 000            | 200 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.4                                 | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 62 000           | 62 000            | 100 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.5                                 | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | –                | –                 | 400 000                             |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes   | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 125 500          | 125 500           | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme II</b>            | <b>–</b>                   | <b>5</b>  | <b>–</b>  | <b>5</b>  | <b>1 086 400</b>  | <b>–</b>         | <b>997 000</b>   | <b>2 083 400</b>  | <b>1 600 000</b>                    |
| <b>III SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES</b>        | –                          | 2         | 1         | 3         | 470 500           | –                | –                | 470 500           | –                                   |
| III.1                                       | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 275 900          | 275 900           | –                                   |
| III.2                                       | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 104 200          | 104 200           | –                                   |
| III.3                                       | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 179 300          | 179 300           | –                                   |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes   | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 310 000          | 310 000           | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme III</b>           | <b>–</b>                   | <b>2</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>3</b>  | <b>470 500</b>    | <b>–</b>         | <b>869 400</b>   | <b>1 339 900</b>  | <b>–</b>                            |
| <b>IV CULTURE</b>                           | –                          | 3         | –         | 3         | 685 800           | –                | –                | 685 800           | –                                   |
| IV.1 IV.1.1                                 | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | –                | –                 | –                                   |
| IV.1 IV.1.2                                 | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 40 000           | 40 000            | 200 000                             |
| IV.2 IV.2.1                                 | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 220 000          | 220 000           | 100 000                             |
| IV.2 IV.2.2                                 | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 129 700          | 129 700           | 100 000                             |
| IV.3 IV.3.1                                 | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 181 600          | 181 600           | 100 000                             |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes   | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 99 500           | 99 500            | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme IV</b>            | <b>–</b>                   | <b>3</b>  | <b>–</b>  | <b>3</b>  | <b>685 800</b>    | <b>–</b>         | <b>670 800</b>   | <b>1 356 600</b>  | <b>500 000</b>                      |
| <b>V COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION</b>      | –                          | 2         | 3         | 5         | 661 100           | –                | –                | 661 100           | –                                   |
| V.1 V.1.1                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 130 000          | 130 000           | 150 000                             |
| V.1 V.1.2                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 317 000          | 317 000           | 200 000                             |
| V.2 V.2.1                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 30 000           | 30 000            | 500 000                             |
| V.2 V.2.2                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 233 000          | 233 000           | 850 000                             |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes   | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 159 000          | 159 000           | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme V</b>             | <b>–</b>                   | <b>2</b>  | <b>3</b>  | <b>5</b>  | <b>661 100</b>    | <b>–</b>         | <b>869 000</b>   | <b>1 530 100</b>  | <b>1 700 000</b>                    |
| <b>Bureau of Field Coordination</b>         | <b>4</b>                   | <b>5</b>  | <b>43</b> | <b>52</b> | <b>4 475 100</b>  | <b>1 187 300</b> | <b>–</b>         | <b>5 662 400</b>  | <b>–</b>                            |
| <b>TOTAL, ARAB STATES</b>                   | <b>5</b>                   | <b>27</b> | <b>49</b> | <b>81</b> | <b>10 255 300</b> | <b>1 187 300</b> | <b>5 679 700</b> | <b>17 122 300</b> | <b>6 200 000</b>                    |

## Appendix VI Summary of decentralization by region

### Regular programme and extrabudgetary resources

### ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

| Regular budget – 2002-2003                     |                 |           |           |            |                   |                  |                   |                   | Extra-budgetary resources<br>2002-2003 |
|--|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| Major Programme/Programme/Subprogramme/Unit    | Number of posts |           |           |            | Costs             |                  |                   | TOTAL             |  |
|  | D               | P         | Local     | Total      | Personnel         | Indirect         | Programme         |                   |  |
|  |                 |           |           |            | \$                | \$               | \$                | \$                |  |
| <b>I EDUCATION</b>                             | –               | 18        | 6         | 24         | 4 348 300         | –                | –                 | 4 348 300         | –                                      |
| I.1 I.1.1                                      | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 1 700 000         | 1 700 000         | 2 000 000                              |
| I.1 I.1.2                                      | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 2 650 000         | 2 650 000         | 2 500 000                              |
| I.2 I.2.1                                      | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 645 000           | 645 000           | 2 300 000                              |
| I.2 I.2.2                                      | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 355 000           | 355 000           | 3 900 000                              |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes      | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 648 500           | 648 500           | –                                      |
| <b>Total, Major Programme I</b>                | –               | <b>18</b> | <b>6</b>  | <b>24</b>  | <b>4 348 300</b>  | –                | <b>5 998 500</b>  | <b>10 346 800</b> | <b>10 700 000</b>                      |
| <b>II NATURAL SCIENCES</b>                     | –               | 9         | 2         | 11         | 2 319 200         | –                | –                 | 2 319 200         | –                                      |
| II.1 II.1.1                                    | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 70 000            | 70 000            | 200 000                                |
| II.1 II.1.2                                    | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 402 000           | 402 000           | 200 000                                |
| II.2 II.2.1                                    | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 314 900           | 314 900           | 100 000                                |
| II.2 II.2.2                                    | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 393 100           | 393 100           | 100 000                                |
| II.2 II.2.3                                    | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 141 000           | 141 000           | 200 000                                |
| II.2 II.2.4                                    | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 120 000           | 120 000           | 100 000                                |
| II.2 II.2.5                                    | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | –                 | –                 | 300 000                                |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes      | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 627 500           | 627 500           | –                                      |
| <b>Total, Major Programme II</b>               | –               | <b>9</b>  | <b>2</b>  | <b>11</b>  | <b>2 319 200</b>  | –                | <b>2 068 500</b>  | <b>4 387 700</b>  | <b>1 200 000</b>                       |
| <b>III SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES</b>           | –               | 6         | 1         | 7          | 1 434 900         | –                | –                 | 1 434 900         | –                                      |
| III.1  | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 33 300            | 33 300            | –                                      |
| III.2  | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 138 900           | 138 900           | –                                      |
| III.3  | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 497 800           | 497 800           | –                                      |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes      | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 488 500           | 488 500           | –                                      |
| <b>Total, Major Programme III</b>              | –               | <b>6</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>7</b>   | <b>1 434 900</b>  | –                | <b>1 158 500</b>  | <b>2 593 400</b>  | –                                      |
| <b>IV CULTURE</b>                              | –               | 8         | 1         | 9          | 1 815 500         | –                | –                 | 1 815 500         | –                                      |
| IV.1 IV.1.1                                    | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | –                 | –                 | 100 000                                |
| IV.1 IV.1.2                                    | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 45 000            | 45 000            | 500 000                                |
| IV.2 IV.2.1                                    | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 340 000           | 340 000           | 800 000                                |
| IV.2 IV.2.2                                    | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 265 000           | 265 000           | 300 000                                |
| IV.3 IV.3.1                                    | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 266 400           | 266 400           | 400 000                                |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes      | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 342 100           | 342 100           | –                                      |
| <b>Total, Major Programme IV</b>               | –               | <b>8</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>9</b>   | <b>1 815 500</b>  | –                | <b>1 258 500</b>  | <b>3 074 000</b>  | <b>2 100 000</b>                       |
| <b>V COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION</b>         | –               | 5         | 3         | 8          | 1 433 500         | –                | –                 | 1 433 500         | –                                      |
| V.1 V.1.1                                      | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 182 500           | 182 500           | 100 000                                |
| V.1 V.1.2                                      | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 457 500           | 457 500           | 300 000                                |
| V.2 V.2.1                                      | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 90 000            | 90 000            | 200 000                                |
| V.2 V.2.2                                      | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 420 500           | 420 500           | 300 000                                |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes      | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 603 300           | 603 300           | –                                      |
| <b>Total, Major Programme V</b>                | –               | <b>5</b>  | <b>3</b>  | <b>8</b>   | <b>1 433 500</b>  | –                | <b>1 753 800</b>  | <b>3 187 300</b>  | <b>900 000</b>                         |
| <b>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</b>         | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | –                 | –                 | –                                      |
| <b>Project relating to cross-cutting theme</b> | –               | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 50 000            | 50 000            | –                                      |
| <b>Bureau of Field Coordination</b>            | 8               | 12        | 75        | 95         | 7 996 300         | 2 980 000        | –                 | 10 976 300        | –                                      |
| <b>TOTAL, ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>             | <b>8</b>        | <b>58</b> | <b>88</b> | <b>154</b> | <b>19 347 700</b> | <b>2 980 000</b> | <b>12 287 800</b> | <b>34 615 500</b> | <b>14 900 000</b>                      |

## Appendix VI Summary of decentralization by region

### Regular programme and extrabudgetary resources

### EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

| Regular budget – 2002-2003                           |                 |           |           |           |                  |                |                  |                   | Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003 |
|--|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Major Programme/Programme/Subprogramme/Unit          | Number of posts |           |           |           | Costs            |                |                  | TOTAL             |                                     |
|  | D               | P         | Local     | Total     | Personnel        | Indirect       | Programme        |                   |                                     |
|  |                 |           |           |           | \$               | \$             | \$               | \$                |                                     |
| <b>I EDUCATION</b>                                   | –               | 5         | 1         | 6         | 1 217 000        | –              | –                | 1 217 000         | –                                   |
| I.1 I.1.1  | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 120 000          | 120 000           | –                                   |
| I.1 I.1.2  | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 120 000          | 120 000           | –                                   |
| I.2 I.2.1  | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 50 000           | 50 000            | 1 500 000                           |
| I.2 I.2.2  | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 740 000          | 740 000           | 1 500 000                           |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes            | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 27 500           | 27 500            | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme I</b>                      | –               | <b>5</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>6</b>  | <b>1 217 000</b> | –              | <b>1 057 500</b> | <b>2 274 500</b>  | <b>3 000 000</b>                    |
| <b>II NATURAL SCIENCES</b>                           | –               | 4         | –         | 4         | 844 900          | –              | –                | 844 900           | –                                   |
| II.1 II.1.1  | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | –                | –                 | 250 000                             |
| II.1 II.1.2  | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 1 191 100        | 1 191 100         | 650 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.1  | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 63 200           | 63 200            | 100 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.2  | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 44 300           | 44 300            | 200 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.3  | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | –                | –                 | 300 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.4  | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 40 000           | 40 000            | 100 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.5  | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | –                | –                 | 400 000                             |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes            | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 50 000           | 50 000            | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme II</b>                     | –               | <b>4</b>  | –         | <b>4</b>  | <b>844 900</b>   | –              | <b>1 388 600</b> | <b>2 233 500</b>  | <b>2 000 000</b>                    |
| <b>III SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES</b>                 | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | –                | –                 | –                                   |
| III.1  | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 17 000           | 17 000            | –                                   |
| III.2  | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 69 500           | 69 500            | 200 000                             |
| III.3  | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 47 500           | 47 500            | 200 000                             |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes            | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 127 500          | 127 500           | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme III</b>                    | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | <b>261 500</b>   | <b>261 500</b>    | <b>400 000</b>                      |
| <b>IV CULTURE</b>                                    | –               | 1         | 2         | 3         | 454 200          | –              | –                | 454 200           | –                                   |
| IV.1 IV.1.1  | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | –                | –                 | –                                   |
| IV.1 IV.1.2  | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 35 000           | 35 000            | –                                   |
| IV.2 IV.2.1  | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 181 000          | 181 000           | –                                   |
| IV.2 IV.2.2  | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 90 500           | 90 500            | –                                   |
| IV.3 IV.3.1  | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 125 900          | 125 900           | –                                   |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes            | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | –                | –                 | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme IV</b>                     | –               | <b>1</b>  | <b>2</b>  | <b>3</b>  | <b>454 200</b>   | –              | <b>432 400</b>   | <b>886 600</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>V COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION</b>               | –               | 1         | –         | 1         | 234 700          | –              | –                | 234 700           | –                                   |
| V.1 V.1.1  | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 20 000           | 20 000            | –                                   |
| V.1 V.1.2  | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 50 000           | 50 000            | –                                   |
| V.2 V.2.1  | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 65 000           | 65 000            | –                                   |
| V.2 V.2.2  | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 123 000          | 123 000           | –                                   |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes            | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 120 000          | 120 000           | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme V</b>                      | –               | <b>1</b>  | –         | <b>1</b>  | <b>234 700</b>   | –              | <b>378 000</b>   | <b>612 700</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>Bureau of Public Information</b>                  | –               | <b>1</b>  | –         | <b>1</b>  | <b>240 600</b>   | –              | <b>70 000</b>    | <b>310 600</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>Sector for External Relations and Cooperation</b> | –               | <b>5</b>  | <b>7</b>  | <b>12</b> | <b>2 265 000</b> | –              | <b>255 800</b>   | <b>2 520 800</b>  | –                                   |
| <b>Bureau of Field Coordination</b>                  | <b>6</b>        | <b>5</b>  | <b>22</b> | <b>33</b> | <b>3 568 700</b> | <b>627 000</b> | –                | <b>4 195 700</b>  | –                                   |
| <b>TOTAL, EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA</b>               | <b>6</b>        | <b>22</b> | <b>32</b> | <b>60</b> | <b>8 825 100</b> | <b>627 000</b> | <b>3 843 800</b> | <b>13 295 900</b> | <b>5 400 000</b>                    |

## Appendix VI Summary of decentralization by region

### Regular programme and extrabudgetary resources

### LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

| Major Programme/Programme/Subprogramme/Unit   | Regular budget – 2002-2003 |           |           |            |                   |                  |                  | TOTAL             | Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003 |
|---|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
|   | Number of posts            |           |           |            | Costs             |                  |                  |                   |                                     |
|   | D                          | P         | Local     | Total      | Personnel         | Indirect         | Programme        |                   |                                     |
|   |                            |           |           |            | \$                | \$               | \$               | \$                |                                     |
| <b>I EDUCATION</b>                            | –                          | 10        | 6         | 16         | 3 038 600         | –                | –                | <b>3 038 600</b>  | –                                   |
| I.1 I.1.1                                     | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 1 173 600        | <b>1 173 600</b>  | 7 500 000                           |
| I.1 I.1.2                                     | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 1 052 100        | <b>1 052 100</b>  | 12 200 000                          |
| I.2 I.2.1                                     | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 265 000          | <b>265 000</b>    | 10 000 000                          |
| I.2 I.2.2                                     | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 260 000          | <b>260 000</b>    | 9 000 000                           |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes     | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 41 250           | <b>41 250</b>     | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme I</b>               | –                          | <b>10</b> | <b>6</b>  | <b>16</b>  | <b>3 038 600</b>  | –                | <b>2 791 950</b> | <b>5 830 550</b>  | <b>38 700 000</b>                   |
| <b>II NATURAL SCIENCES</b>                    | –                          | 6         | 1         | 7          | 1 743 800         | –                | –                | <b>1 743 800</b>  | –                                   |
| II.1 II.1.1                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 40 000           | <b>40 000</b>     | 1 000 000                           |
| II.1 II.1.2                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 227 500          | <b>227 500</b>    | 2 000 000                           |
| II.2 II.2.1                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 313 600          | <b>313 600</b>    | 500 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.2                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 261 400          | <b>261 400</b>    | 4 000 000                           |
| II.2 II.2.3                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 74 000           | <b>74 000</b>     | 500 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.4                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 68 000           | <b>68 000</b>     | –                                   |
| II.2 II.2.5                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | –                | –                 | 1 000 000                           |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes     | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 696 750          | <b>696 750</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme II</b>              | –                          | <b>6</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>7</b>   | <b>1 743 800</b>  | –                | <b>1 681 250</b> | <b>3 425 050</b>  | <b>9 000 000</b>                    |
| <b>III SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES</b>          | –                          | 5         | –         | 5          | 1 083 500         | –                | –                | <b>1 083 500</b>  | –                                   |
| III.1   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 84 600           | <b>84 600</b>     | 5 000 000                           |
| III.2   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 173 700          | <b>173 700</b>    | 50 000 000                          |
| III.3   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 290 700          | <b>290 700</b>    | 21 000 000                          |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes     | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 221 500          | <b>221 500</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme III</b>             | –                          | <b>5</b>  | –         | <b>5</b>   | <b>1 083 500</b>  | –                | <b>770 500</b>   | <b>1 854 000</b>  | <b>76 000 000</b>                   |
| <b>IV CULTURE</b>                             | –                          | 6         | 3         | 9          | 1 605 700         | –                | –                | <b>1 605 700</b>  | –                                   |
| IV.1 IV.1.1                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | –                | –                 | 100 000                             |
| IV.1 IV.1.2                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 45 000           | <b>45 000</b>     | 500 000                             |
| IV.2 IV.2.1                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 210 000          | <b>210 000</b>    | 1 800 000                           |
| IV.2 IV.2.2                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 344 700          | <b>344 700</b>    | 400 000                             |
| IV.3 IV.3.1                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 242 200          | <b>242 200</b>    | 200 000                             |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes     | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 453 350          | <b>453 350</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme IV</b>              | –                          | <b>6</b>  | <b>3</b>  | <b>9</b>   | <b>1 605 700</b>  | –                | <b>1 295 250</b> | <b>2 900 950</b>  | <b>3 000 000</b>                    |
| <b>V COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION</b>        | –                          | 6         | 1         | 7          | 1 590 900         | –                | –                | <b>1 590 900</b>  | –                                   |
| V.1 V.1.1                                     | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 211 000          | <b>211 000</b>    | 500 000                             |
| V.1 V.1.2                                     | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 513 000          | <b>513 000</b>    | 1 000 000                           |
| V.2 V.2.1                                     | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 70 000           | <b>70 000</b>     | 1 500 000                           |
| V.2 V.2.2                                     | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 384 500          | <b>384 500</b>    | 1 000 000                           |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes     | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 139 500          | <b>139 500</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme V</b>               | –                          | <b>6</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>7</b>   | <b>1 590 900</b>  | –                | <b>1 318 000</b> | <b>2 908 900</b>  | <b>4 000 000</b>                    |
| <b>Bureau of Field Coordination</b>           | <b>8</b>                   | <b>11</b> | <b>59</b> | <b>78</b>  | <b>8 892 600</b>  | <b>3 173 000</b> | –                | <b>12 065 600</b> | –                                   |
| <b>TOTAL, LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b> | <b>8</b>                   | <b>44</b> | <b>70</b> | <b>122</b> | <b>17 955 100</b> | <b>3 173 000</b> | <b>7 856 950</b> | <b>28 985 050</b> | <b>130 700 000</b>                  |

**Appendix VI** Summary of decentralization by region  
 Decentralized units  
 excluding Institutes and Centres enjoying functional autonomy

**Africa**

**Cluster and/or Regional Offices**

Accra  
 Addis Ababa  
 Bamako  
 Dakar  
 Dar es Salaam  
 Harare  
 Libreville  
 Nairobi  
 Windhoek  
 Yaoundé

**National Offices**

Abuja  
 Brazzaville  
 Bujumbura  
 Conakry  
 Kigali  
 Kinshasa  
 Maputo  
 Ouagadougou

**Arab States**

**Cluster and/or Regional Offices**

Beirut  
 Cairo  
 Doha  
 Rabat

**National Offices**

Amman  
 Ramallah

**Asia and the Pacific**

**Cluster and/or Regional Offices**

Almaty  
 Apia  
 Bangkok  
 Beijing  
 Jakarta  
 New Delhi  
 Tehran

**National Offices**

Dhaka  
 Hanoi  
 Islamabad  
 Kathmandu  
 Phnom Penh  
 Tashkent

**Latin America and the Caribbean**

**Cluster and/or Regional Offices**

Havana  
 Kingston  
 Montevideo  
 Quito  
 San José  
 Santiago

**National Offices**

Brasilia  
 Guatemala  
 Port au Prince  
 La Paz  
 Lima  
 Mexico  
 Santo Domingo

**Europe and North America**

**Cluster and/or Regional Offices**

Moscow  
 Venice

**National Office**

Sarajevo

Bonn (UNEVOC)

Bucharest (CEPES)

**Liaison Offices with the United Nations System**

Geneva  
 New York

## Appendix VII Summary of self-financing funds (extrabudgetary)

This summary contains the essential administrative and budget data concerning extrabudgetary resources - self-financing funds, which appear under the Parts and Chapters of the Programme and Budget for 2002-2003 to which they relate.

### (a) Funds-in-Trust Overhead Costs Account (FITOCA) and Special Account for UNFPA Support Costs

| Income  |                          | Expenditure                                  |                  |                          |
|---|--------------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------|
|   | Total<br>\$              |  | \$               | Total<br>\$              |
| <b>A. Funds-in-Trust Overhead Costs Account (FITOCA)</b><br>is funded by the support costs deducted from trust funds in order to defray UNESCO's costs in connection with the administrative and technical backstopping of projects | 18 359 000               | I. Personnel costs<br>Established posts (73) | 11 859 000       |                          |
|   |                          | II. Other costs                              | <u>6 500 000</u> | 18 359 000               |
| <b>B. UNFPA Support Costs Account</b> is funded by the reimbursement of support costs for the execution by UNESCO of projects funded by UNFPA   | 450 000                  | I. Personnel costs<br>Established posts (3)  | 230 000          |                          |
|   |                          | II. Other costs                              | <u>220 000</u>   | 450 000                  |
| <b>Grand total</b>  | <b><u>18 809 000</u></b> | <b>Grand total</b>                           |                  | <b><u>18 809 000</u></b> |

(b) Headquarters Utilization Fund

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| Income  |                  |                  | Expenditure  |           |                  |
|---|------------------|------------------|--|-----------|------------------|
|   | \$               | Total \$         |  | \$        | Total \$         |
| <b>A. Rental charges paid by Permanent Delegations</b>  |                  |                  | <b>A. Building maintenance</b>   |           |                  |
| (1) Charges   | 3 171 300        |                  | (1) Expenses relating to maintenance, equipment and material, including security, complement Part III.F, Chapter 6 of document 31 C/5 (Common services, maintenance and security)                              | 700 000   |                  |
| (2) Rental charges: Contribution of Permanent Delegations to the cost of renovation of the Headquarters buildings occupied by them, in accordance with 144 EX/Decision 6.9 of the Executive Board |                  |                  | (2) Personnel costs (8 established posts)  | 755 900   |                  |
|   |                  |                  | (3) Supernumeraries  | 87 100    |                  |
|   |                  |                  | <b>Total, A</b>  |           | 1 543 000        |
| <b>Total, A</b>   | <u>570 800</u>   | 3 742 100        | <b>B. Renovation and conservation</b>  |           |                  |
|   |                  |                  | (1) Allocation to Part III.G of the budget (Renovation of Headquarters premises) of the amounts contributed by Permanent Delegations for the renovation of the premises occupied by them (144 EX/Decision 6.9) | 160 000   |                  |
|   |                  |                  | (2) Renovation of premises (Fifth Building)  | 300 000   |                  |
|   |                  |                  | (3) Renovation plan for premises, other buildings  | 530 000   |                  |
|   |                  |                  | <b>Total, B</b>  |           | 990 000          |
| <b>B. Various rental charges</b>  |                  |                  | <b>C. Safety and security of Headquarters buildings</b>  |           |                  |
| (1) Travel agencies   | 222 000          |                  | (1) Personnel costs (18 established posts)   | 1 278 000 |                  |
| (2) Bank  | 423 000          |                  | (2) Supernumeraries  | 371 700   |                  |
| (3) Newspaper stands  | 25 000           |                  | <b>Total, C</b>  |           | 1 649 700        |
| <b>Total, B</b>   | <u>670 000</u>   |                  | <b>D. Cultural events</b>  |           |                  |
|   |                  |                  | (1) Equipment and material   | 240 400   |                  |
| <b>C. Rental of meeting rooms, premises and equipment</b>   |                  |                  | (2) Personnel costs (2 established posts)  | 205 900   |                  |
| (1) Conferences   | 870 000          |                  | <b>Total, D</b>  |           | 446 300          |
| (2) Exhibitions, cultural events  | 250 000          |                  | <b>E. Administrative costs</b>   |           |                  |
| (3) Audiovisual equipment   | 160 000          |                  | (1) Personnel costs (7 established posts)  | 575 700   |                  |
| <b>Total, C</b>   | <u>1 280 000</u> |                  | (2) Temporary assistance   | 150 000   |                  |
|   |                  |                  | <b>Total, E</b>  |           | 725 700          |
| <b>D. Charges paid for rental of garage places</b>  |                  | 1 036 700        | <b>F. Meeting rooms and other official premises</b>  |           |                  |
| <b>E. Miscellaneous income</b>  |                  | 91 600           | (1) Costs relating to the refitting, renting and servicing of meeting rooms and other official premises  | 784 000   |                  |
|   |                  |                  | (2) Personnel costs (2 established posts)  | 205 900   |                  |
|   |                  |                  | (3) Temporary assistance   | 20 000    |                  |
|   |                  |                  | <b>Total, F</b>  |           | 1 009 900        |
|   |                  |                  | <b>G. (1) Technical equipment and material for conferences</b>   | 260 000   |                  |
|   |                  |                  | (2) Personnel costs (2 established posts)  | 170 500   |                  |
|   |                  |                  | (3) Temporary assistance   | 25 300    |                  |
|   |                  |                  | <b>Total, G</b>  |           | 455 800          |
| <b>Grand total</b>  |                  | <u>6 820 400</u> | <b>Grand total</b>   |           | <u>6 820 400</u> |



(c) Public Information, Liaison and Relations Fund

| Income  |           |                  | Expenditure  |           |                  |
|---|-----------|------------------|--|-----------|------------------|
|   | \$        | Total \$         |  | \$        | Total \$         |
| <b>A. UNESCO Coupons Programme</b>            |           |                  | <b>A. UNESCO Coupons Programme</b>                 |           |                  |
| (1) Commissions                               | 250 000   |                  | I. Personnel costs                                 |           |                  |
| (2) Interest                                  | 1 200 000 |                  | (1) Established posts (10)                         | 1 041 900 |                  |
| <b>Total, A</b>                               |           | 1 450 000        | (2) Temporary assistance                           | 50 000    |                  |
|   |           |                  | <b>Total, I</b>                                    |           | 1 091 900        |
|   |           |                  | II. Administrative costs                           |           |                  |
|   |           |                  | (1) Printing (brochures, coupons, circulars, etc.) | 65 000    |                  |
|   |           |                  | (2) Equipment, supplies                            | 65 000    |                  |
|   |           |                  | (3) Grant contracts to distributors                | 80 000    |                  |
|   |           |                  | (4) Travel and missions                            | 35 000    |                  |
|   |           |                  | (5) IT Development                                 | 100 000   |                  |
|   |           |                  | (6) Miscellaneous                                  | 10 100    |                  |
|   |           |                  | (7) Hospitality                                    | 3 000     |                  |
|   |           |                  | <b>Total, II</b>                                   |           | 358 100          |
|   |           |                  | <b>Total, A</b>                                    |           | 1 450 000        |
| <b>B. Philatelic and Numismatic Programme</b> |           |                  | <b>B. Philatelic and Numismatic Programme</b>      |           |                  |
| Revenue from sales                            |           | 220 000          | I. Personnel costs                                 |           |                  |
|   |           |                  | (1) Established post (1)                           | 78 000    |                  |
|   |           |                  | (2) Temporary assistance                           | 2 000     |                  |
|   |           |                  | <b>Total, I</b>                                    |           | 80 000           |
|   |           |                  | II. Administrative costs                           |           |                  |
|   |           |                  | Cost of goods sold                                 |           | 140 000          |
|   |           |                  | <b>Total, B</b>                                    |           | 220 000          |
| <b>Grand total</b>                            |           | <b>1 670 000</b> | <b>Grand total</b>                                 |           | <b>1 670 000</b> |

## (d) Publications and Auditory and Visual Material Fund

| Income  |                  |                |                  | Expenditure                           |                  |                |                  |
|---|------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Item  | Publications     | VIM            | Total            | Item                                  | Publications     | VIM            | Total            |
|   | \$               | \$             | \$               |                                       | \$               | \$             | \$               |
| A. Sales (including subscriptions and promotions) | 2 390 500        | 160 000        | 2 550 500        | I. Personnel costs                    |                  |                |                  |
|   |                  |                |                  | (1) Established posts (5)             | 507 500          | –              | 507 500          |
|   |                  |                |                  | (2) Temporary assistance and overtime | 120 000          | –              | 120 000          |
| B. Royalties                                      | 600 000          | –              | 600 000          | II. Production costs                  | 1 453 000        | 160 000        | 1 613 000        |
| C. Ancillary products                             | –                | –              | –                | III. Royalties                        | 150 000          | –              | 150 000          |
|   |                  |                |                  | IV. Commissions                       | 140 000          | –              | 140 000          |
|   |                  |                |                  | V. Freight/Postage                    | 320 000          | –              | 320 000          |
|   |                  |                |                  | VI. Supplies/Equipment                | 100 000          | –              | 100 000          |
|   |                  |                |                  | VII. Promotion and distribution       | 200 000          | –              | 200 000          |
|   |                  |                |                  | VIII. Miscellaneous                   | –                | –              | –                |
| <b>Grand total</b>                                | <b>2 990 500</b> | <b>160 000</b> | <b>3 150 500</b> | <b>Grand total</b>                    | <b>2 990 500</b> | <b>160 000</b> | <b>3 150 500</b> |

## (e) Special Account for Interpretation Services

| Income  |  |                    | Expenditure   |  |                    |
|---|--|--------------------|---|--|--------------------|
|   |  | Total \$           |   |  | Total \$           |
| A. Invoices to:   |  |                    | I. Personnel costs                                    |  |                    |
| (1) UNESCO sectors (regular programme and extrabudgetary funds) |  | 1 300 000          | (1) Established posts (2)                             |  | 312 500            |
| (2) Non-UNESCO users (Delegations, NGOs, etc.)                  |  | 950 000            | (2) Temporary assistance (supernumerary interpreters) |  | 1 937 500          |
|   |  |                    | <b>Grand total</b>                                    |  | <b>2 250 000</b>   |
|   |  | <b>Grand total</b> |   |  | <b>Grand total</b> |
|   |  | <b>2 250 000</b>   |   |  | <b>2 250 000</b>   |

## (f) UNESCO Microform Fund

| Income  |                | Expenditure  |                |                         |
|---|----------------|--|----------------|-------------------------|
|   | Total<br>\$    |  | \$             | Total<br>\$             |
| A. Contributions of the sectors<br>microfilming and online access to UNESCO<br>documents and publications | 148 500        | I. Personnel costs                                   |                |                         |
| B. Special work for the UNESCO Archives   | 10 000         | Established post (1)                                 | 185 000        |                         |
| C. Sales of microfiches   | 60 000         |  |                | <b>Total, I</b> 185 000 |
|   |                | II. Administrative costs                             |                |                         |
|   |                | A. Microfilming of UNESCO documents and publications | 29 500         |                         |
|   |                | B. Maintenance and purchase of equipment             | 4 000          |                         |
|   |                |  |                | <b>Total, II</b> 33 500 |
| <b>Grand total</b>  | <b>218 500</b> | <b>Grand total</b>                                   | <b>218 500</b> |                         |

## (g) UNESCO Staff Savings and Loan Services

| Income                          |                   | Expenditure  |                   |                  |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------|------------------|
|                                 | Total<br>\$       |  |                   | Total<br>\$      |
| A. Interest on loans to members | 3 590 600         | I. Personnel costs:  |                   |                  |
| B. Bank and investment interest | 34 634 700        | Established posts (10)   |                   | 1 299 400        |
|                                 |                   | II. Administrative expenses                                    |                   | 211 000          |
|                                 |                   | III. Loan insurance  |                   | 231 300          |
|                                 |                   | IV. Depreciation of equipment                                  |                   | 26 000           |
|                                 |                   | V. Computer expenses   |                   | 277 900          |
|                                 |                   | VI. Other costs  |                   | 33 600           |
|                                 |                   | <b>Total, I - VI</b>   |                   | <b>2 079 200</b> |
|                                 |                   | VII. Contribution to the costs of fees of the External Auditor |                   | 20 000           |
|                                 |                   | VIII. Contribution to subscriptions to banking services        |                   | 5 600            |
|                                 |                   | <b>Total, Expenditure</b>                                      |                   | <b>2 104 800</b> |
|                                 |                   | Interest paid to members                                       |                   | 31 534 500       |
|                                 |                   | Transfer to personalized reserves                              |                   | 4 586 000        |
| <b>Grand total</b>              | <b>38 225 300</b> | <b>Grand total</b>   | <b>38 225 300</b> |                  |

## Appendix VIII Summary of extrabudgetary operational projects by source of fund and region

| Part           | Region   | 2002-2003         |                   |                   |  |                                | Total             |
|----------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------|
|                |  | UN sources        |                   | Other sources     |  |                                |                   |
|                |  | UNDP              | Others            | Funds-in-trust    | Voluntary contributions and special accounts | Other extrabudgetary resources |                   |
|                |  | \$                | \$                | \$                | \$   | \$                             | \$                |
| <b>PART I</b>  | <b>GENERAL POLICY AND DIRECTION</b>                                      |                   |                   |                   |  |                                |                   |
| <b>A.</b>      | <b>Governing Bodies</b>  |                   |                   |                   |  |                                |                   |
| 1.             | General Conference   | -                 | -                 | 164 000           | -  | -                              | 164 000           |
| 2.             | Executive Board  | -                 | -                 | -                 | -  | -                              | -                 |
|                | <b>Total, I.A</b>  | -                 | -                 | <b>164 000</b>    | -  | -                              | <b>164 000</b>    |
| <b>B.</b>      | <b>Direction</b>   |                   |                   |                   |  |                                |                   |
| 3.             | Directorate  | -                 | -                 | -                 | -  | -                              | -                 |
| 4.             | Office of the Director-General   | -                 | -                 | 117 000           | -  | -                              | 117 000           |
| 5.             | Internal Oversight   | -                 | -                 | 380 000           | -  | -                              | 380 000           |
| 6.             | International Standards and Legal Affairs                                | -                 | -                 | -                 | -  | -                              | -                 |
|                | <b>Total, I.B</b>  | -                 | -                 | <b>497 000</b>    | -  | -                              | <b>497 000</b>    |
| <b>C.</b>      | <b>Participation to the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System</b> |                   |                   |                   |  |                                |                   |
|                | <b>Total, PART I - Interregional</b>                                     | -                 | -                 | <b>661 000</b>    | -  | -                              | <b>661 000</b>    |
| <b>PART II</b> | <b>PROGRAMMES AND PROGRAMME RELATED SERVICES</b>                         |                   |                   |                   |  |                                |                   |
| <b>A.</b>      | <b>Programmes</b>  |                   |                   |                   |  |                                |                   |
| <b>I</b>       | <b>EDUCATION</b>   |                   |                   |                   |  |                                |                   |
| <b>I.1</b>     |  |                   |                   |                   |  |                                |                   |
| <b>I.1.1</b>   | Africa   | 1 000 000         | 1 000 000         | 1 500 000         | 500 000                                      | 1 000 000                      | 5 000 000         |
|                | Arab States  | 1 000 000         | 500 000           | 500 000           | 500 000                                      | 800 000                        | 3 300 000         |
|                | Asia and the Pacific   | 500 000           | 500 000           | 1 000 000         | 500 000                                      | 1 000 000                      | 3 500 000         |
|                | Europe and North America   | 500 000           | 300 000           | 1 000 000         | 200 000                                      | 500 000                        | 2 500 000         |
|                | Latin America and the Caribbean  | 1 000 000         | 500 000           | 3 000 000         | 1 000 000                                    | 1 000 000                      | 6 500 000         |
|                | Interregional  | 2 000 000         | 700 000           | 1 000 000         | 500 000                                      | 1 000 000                      | 5 200 000         |
|                | <i>Total, I.1.1</i>  | <b>6 000 000</b>  | <b>3 500 000</b>  | <b>8 000 000</b>  | <b>3 200 000</b>                             | <b>5 300 000</b>               | <b>26 000 000</b> |
| <b>I.1.2</b>   | Africa   | 2 500 000         | 800 000           | 2 000 000         | 1 800 000                                    | 200 000                        | 7 300 000         |
|                | Arab States  | 1 000 000         | 300 000           | 1 500 000         | 200 000                                      | 100 000                        | 3 100 000         |
|                | Asia and the Pacific   | 1 500 000         | 500 000           | 1 500 000         | 500 000                                      | 100 000                        | 4 100 000         |
|                | Europe and North America   | 500 000           | 500 000           | 1 000 000         | -  | -                              | 2 000 000         |
|                | Latin America and the Caribbean  | 2 000 000         | 400 000           | 4 500 000         | 1 300 000                                    | 200 000                        | 8 400 000         |
|                | Interregional  | 2 000 000         | 500 000           | 2 500 000         | 1 000 000                                    | 100 000                        | 6 100 000         |
|                | <i>Total, I.1.2</i>  | <b>9 500 000</b>  | <b>3 000 000</b>  | <b>13 000 000</b> | <b>4 800 000</b>                             | <b>700 000</b>                 | <b>31 000 000</b> |
|                | <b>Total, I.1</b>  | <b>15 500 000</b> | <b>6 500 000</b>  | <b>21 000 000</b> | <b>8 000 000</b>                             | <b>6 000 000</b>               | <b>57 000 000</b> |
| <b>I.2</b>     |  |                   |                   |                   |  |                                |                   |
| <b>I.2.1</b>   | Africa   | 600 000           | 4 500 000         | 2 000 000         | 500 000                                      | 200 000                        | 7 800 000         |
|                | Arab States  | 300 000           | 1 000 000         | 500 000           | 500 000                                      | -                              | 2 300 000         |
|                | Asia and the Pacific   | 200 000           | 2 000 000         | 1 000 000         | 500 000                                      | 200 000                        | 3 900 000         |
|                | Europe and North America   | 300 000           | 900 000           | 500 000           | 200 000                                      | -                              | 1 900 000         |
|                | Latin America and the Caribbean  | 600 000           | 1 500 000         | 2 000 000         | 1 000 000                                    | 200 000                        | 5 300 000         |
|                | Interregional  | 500 000           | 4 900 000         | 1 500 000         | 800 000                                      | -                              | 7 700 000         |
|                | <i>Total, I.2.1</i>  | <b>2 500 000</b>  | <b>14 800 000</b> | <b>7 500 000</b>  | <b>3 500 000</b>                             | <b>600 000</b>                 | <b>28 900 000</b> |
| <b>I.2.2</b>   | Africa   | 1 000 000         | 500 000           | 1 500 000         | 800 000                                      | 100 000                        | 3 900 000         |
|                | Arab States  | 500 000           | 500 000           | 300 000           | 200 000                                      | -                              | 1 500 000         |
|                | Asia and the Pacific   | 500 000           | 1 500 000         | 1 200 000         | 800 000                                      | 100 000                        | 4 100 000         |
|                | Europe and North America   | 500 000           | 500 000           | 500 000           | -  | -                              | 1 500 000         |
|                | Latin America and the Caribbean  | 1 000 000         | 3 500 000         | 5 000 000         | 1 200 000                                    | 100 000                        | 10 800 000        |
|                | Interregional  | 1 500 000         | 1 000 000         | 1 500 000         | 1 000 000                                    | 100 000                        | 5 100 000         |
|                | <i>Total, I.2.2</i>  | <b>5 000 000</b>  | <b>7 500 000</b>  | <b>10 000 000</b> | <b>4 000 000</b>                             | <b>400 000</b>                 | <b>26 900 000</b> |
|                | <b>Total, I.2</b>  | <b>7 500 000</b>  | <b>22 300 000</b> | <b>17 500 000</b> | <b>7 500 000</b>                             | <b>1 000 000</b>               | <b>55 800 000</b> |

| Part                               | Region                                    | 2002-2003         |                   |                   |  |                                | Total              |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------|
|                                    |   | UN sources        |                   | Other sources     |  |                                |                    |
|                                    |   | UNDP              | Others            | Funds-in-trust    | Voluntary contributions and special accounts | Other extrabudgetary resources |                    |
|                                    |   | \$                | \$                | \$                | \$   | \$                             | \$                 |
| <b>UNESCO education institutes</b> |   |                   |                   |                   |  |                                |                    |
| <b>IBE</b>                         | <b>Interregional</b>                      | –                 | –                 | 2 500 000         | –  | 500 000                        | 3 000 000          |
| <b>IIEP</b>                        | Africa                                    | –                 | –                 | 1 000 000         | –  | –                              | 1 000 000          |
|                                    | Arab States                               | –                 | –                 | 500 000           | –  | –                              | 500 000            |
|                                    | Asia and the Pacific                      | –                 | –                 | 500 000           | –  | –                              | 500 000            |
|                                    | Europe and North America                  | –                 | –                 | –                 | –  | –                              | –                  |
|                                    | Latin America and the Caribbean           | –                 | –                 | 500 000           | –  | –                              | 500 000            |
|                                    | Interregional                             | –                 | –                 | 1 000 000         | 700 000                                      | 500 000                        | 2 200 000          |
|                                    | <b>Total, IIEP</b>                        | –                 | –                 | 3 500 000         | 700 000                                      | 500 000                        | 4 700 000          |
| <b>UIE</b>                         | <b>Interregional</b>                      | –                 | –                 | 3 500 000         | –  | –                              | 3 500 000          |
| <b>IITE</b>                        | <b>Interregional</b>                      | –                 | –                 | 2 000 000         | –  | 500 000                        | 2 500 000          |
| <b>IESALC</b>                      | <b>Interregional</b>                      | –                 | –                 | 500 000           | –  | –                              | 500 000            |
| <b>IICBA</b>                       | <b>Interregional</b>                      | –                 | –                 | 2 000 000         | 500 000                                      | 500 000                        | 3 000 000          |
|                                    | <b>Total, UNESCO education institutes</b> | –                 | –                 | 14 000 000        | 1 200 000                                    | 2 000 000                      | 17 200 000         |
|                                    | <b>Total, Major Programme I</b>           | <b>23 000 000</b> | <b>28 800 000</b> | <b>52 500 000</b> | <b>16 700 000</b>                            | <b>9 000 000</b>               | <b>130 000 000</b> |
| <b>II NATURAL SCIENCES</b>         |   |                   |                   |                   |  |                                |                    |
| <b>II.1</b>                        |   |                   |                   |                   |  |                                |                    |
| <b>II.1.1</b>                      | Africa                                    | 700 000           | –                 | 200 000           | –  | –                              | 900 000            |
|                                    | Arab States                               | 500 000           | –                 | 1 500 000         | –  | –                              | 2 000 000          |
|                                    | Asia and the Pacific                      | 500 000           | –                 | 2 000 000         | –  | –                              | 2 500 000          |
|                                    | Europe and North America                  | 100 000           | –                 | 100 000           | –  | –                              | 200 000            |
|                                    | Latin America and the Caribbean           | 600 000           | –                 | 200 000           | –  | –                              | 800 000            |
|                                    | Interregional                             | 400 000           | 500 000           | 300 000           | 200 000                                      | –                              | 1 400 000          |
|                                    | <i>Total, II.1.1</i>                      | 2 800 000         | 500 000           | 4 300 000         | 200 000                                      | –                              | 7 800 000          |
| <b>II.1.2</b>                      | Africa                                    | 500 000           | 800 000           | 1 300 000         | 500 000                                      | –                              | 3 100 000          |
|                                    | Arab States                               | 300 000           | 500 000           | 800 000           | 500 000                                      | –                              | 2 100 000          |
|                                    | Asia and the Pacific                      | 300 000           | 500 000           | 1 000 000         | 500 000                                      | –                              | 2 300 000          |
|                                    | Europe and North America                  | –                 | 500 000           | 300 000           | 200 000                                      | –                              | 1 000 000          |
|                                    | Latin America and the Caribbean           | 200 000           | 800 000           | 1 500 000         | 500 000                                      | –                              | 3 000 000          |
|                                    | Interregional                             | 200 000           | 800 000           | 5 500 000         | 2 500 000                                    | –                              | 9 000 000          |
|                                    | <i>Total, II.1.2</i>                      | 1 500 000         | 3 900 000         | 10 400 000        | 4 700 000                                    | –                              | 20 500 000         |
|                                    | <b>Total, II.1</b>                        | <b>4 300 000</b>  | <b>4 400 000</b>  | <b>14 700 000</b> | <b>4 900 000</b>                             | <b>–</b>                       | <b>28 300 000</b>  |
| <b>II.2</b>                        |   |                   |                   |                   |  |                                |                    |
| <b>II.2.1</b>                      | Africa                                    | –                 | 200 000           | 500 000           | –  | –                              | 700 000            |
|                                    | Arab States                               | –                 | 200 000           | 500 000           | –  | –                              | 700 000            |
|                                    | Asia and the Pacific                      | –                 | 200 000           | 500 000           | –  | –                              | 700 000            |
|                                    | Europe and North America                  | –                 | –                 | 500 000           | –  | –                              | 500 000            |
|                                    | Latin America and the Caribbean           | –                 | 200 000           | 500 000           | –  | –                              | 700 000            |
|                                    | Interregional                             | –                 | 300 000           | 600 000           | 1 800 000                                    | –                              | 2 700 000          |
|                                    | <i>Total, II.2.1</i>                      | –                 | 1 100 000         | 3 100 000         | 1 800 000                                    | –                              | 6 000 000          |
| <b>II.2.2</b>                      | Africa                                    | 100 000           | –                 | 200 000           | –  | –                              | 300 000            |
|                                    | Arab States                               | –                 | –                 | 500 000           | –  | –                              | 500 000            |
|                                    | Asia and the Pacific                      | 300 000           | –                 | 500 000           | –  | –                              | 800 000            |
|                                    | Europe and North America                  | –                 | –                 | 200 000           | –  | –                              | 200 000            |
|                                    | Latin America and the Caribbean           | 300 000           | 100 000           | 300 000           | –  | –                              | 700 000            |
|                                    | Interregional                             | 100 000           | –                 | 500 000           | –  | –                              | 600 000            |
|                                    | <i>Total, II.2.2</i>                      | 800 000           | 100 000           | 2 200 000         | –  | –                              | 3 100 000          |

| Part       | Region                            | 2002-2003        |                  |                   |  |                                | Total             |
|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------|
|            |                                   | UN sources       |                  | Other sources     |  |                                |                   |
|            |                                   | UNDP             | Others           | Funds-in-trust    | Voluntary contributions and special accounts | Other extrabudgetary resources |                   |
|            |                                   | \$               | \$               | \$                | \$   | \$                             | \$                |
| II.2.3     | Africa                            | -                | -                | 500 000           | -  | -                              | 500 000           |
|            | Arab States                       | 500 000          | -                | 3 000 000         | -  | -                              | 3 500 000         |
|            | Asia and the Pacific              | -                | -                | 500 000           | -  | -                              | 500 000           |
|            | Europe and North America          | -                | -                | 100 000           | -  | -                              | 100 000           |
|            | Latin America and the Caribbean   | 200 000          | -                | 500 000           | -  | -                              | 700 000           |
|            | Interregional                     | 200 000          | -                | 2 500 000         | 1 500 000                                    | 500 000                        | 4 700 000         |
|            | <i>Total, II.2.3</i>              |                  | 900 000          | -                 | 7 100 000                                    | 1 500 000                      | 500 000           |
| II.2.4     | Africa                            | -                | -                | 100 000           | -  | -                              | 100 000           |
|            | Arab States                       | -                | -                | 100 000           | -  | -                              | 100 000           |
|            | Asia and the Pacific              | -                | -                | 200 000           | -  | -                              | 200 000           |
|            | Europe and North America          | -                | -                | 100 000           | -  | -                              | 100 000           |
|            | Latin America and the Caribbean   | -                | -                | 300 000           | -  | -                              | 300 000           |
|            | Interregional                     | -                | 500 000          | 500 000           | 300 000                                      | -                              | 1 300 000         |
|            | <i>Total, II.2.4</i>              |                  | -                | 500 000           | 1 300 000                                    | 300 000                        | -                 |
| II.2.5     | Africa                            | -                | 200 000          | -                 | -  | -                              | 200 000           |
|            | Arab States                       | -                | -                | -                 | -  | -                              | -                 |
|            | Asia and the Pacific              | -                | 300 000          | 3 700 000         | -  | -                              | 4 000 000         |
|            | Europe and North America          | -                | 500 000          | -                 | -  | -                              | 500 000           |
|            | Latin America and the Caribbean   | -                | 300 000          | -                 | -  | -                              | 300 000           |
|            | Interregional                     | -                | 500 000          | 500 000           | 500 000                                      | -                              | 1 500 000         |
|            | <i>Total, II.2.5</i>              |                  | -                | 1 800 000         | 4 200 000                                    | 500 000                        | -                 |
|            | <b>Total, II.2</b>                | 1 700 000        | 3 500 000        | 17 900 000        | 4 100 000                                    | 500 000                        | 27 700 000        |
|            | <b>Total, Major Programme II</b>  | <b>6 000 000</b> | <b>7 900 000</b> | <b>32 600 000</b> | <b>9 000 000</b>                             | <b>500 000</b>                 | <b>56 000 000</b> |
| <b>III</b> | <b>SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES</b>  |                  |                  |                   |  |                                |                   |
| III.1      | Africa                            | -                | -                | -                 | -  | -                              | -                 |
|            | Arab States                       | -                | -                | -                 | -  | -                              | -                 |
|            | Asia and the Pacific              | -                | -                | -                 | -  | -                              | -                 |
|            | Europe and North America          | -                | -                | -                 | -  | -                              | -                 |
|            | Latin America and the Caribbean   | -                | -                | -                 | -  | -                              | -                 |
|            | Interregional                     | -                | -                | 300 000           | -  | -                              | 300 000           |
|            | <i>Total, III.1</i>               |                  | -                | -                 | 300 000                                      | -                              | -                 |
| III.2      | Africa                            | 300 000          | 300 000          | 1 000 000         | 200 000                                      | 1 000 000                      | 2 800 000         |
|            | Arab States                       | 100 000          | 100 000          | 500 000           | 200 000                                      | -                              | 900 000           |
|            | Asia and the Pacific              | 200 000          | 300 000          | 1 000 000         | 300 000                                      | -                              | 1 800 000         |
|            | Europe and North America          | -                | 500 000          | 500 000           | -  | -                              | 1 000 000         |
|            | Latin America and the Caribbean   | 300 000          | 300 000          | 4 500 000         | 500 000                                      | 500 000                        | 6 100 000         |
|            | Interregional                     | 1 600 000        | 1 500 000        | 1 000 000         | 300 000                                      | -                              | 4 400 000         |
|            | <i>Total, III.2</i>               | 2 500 000        | 3 000 000        | 8 500 000         | 1 500 000                                    | 1 500 000                      | 17 000 000        |
| III.3      | Africa                            | -                | -                | 500 000           | -  | -                              | 500 000           |
|            | Arab States                       | -                | -                | 200 000           | -  | -                              | 200 000           |
|            | Asia and the Pacific              | -                | -                | 300 000           | -  | -                              | 300 000           |
|            | Europe and North America          | -                | -                | -                 | -  | -                              | -                 |
|            | Latin America and the Caribbean   | -                | -                | 1 500 000         | -  | -                              | 1 500 000         |
|            | Interregional                     | -                | -                | 5 200 000         | -  | -                              | 5 200 000         |
|            | <i>Total, III.3</i>               |                  | -                | -                 | 7 700 000                                    | -                              | -                 |
|            | <b>Total, Major Programme III</b> | <b>2 500 000</b> | <b>3 000 000</b> | <b>16 500 000</b> | <b>1 500 000</b>                             | <b>1 500 000</b>               | <b>25 000 000</b> |

| Part          | Region                               | 2002-2003        |                  |                   |  |                                | Total             |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------|
|               |                                      | UN sources       |                  | Other sources     |  |                                |                   |
|               |                                      | UNDP             | Others           | Funds-in-trust    | Voluntary contributions and special accounts | Other extrabudgetary resources |                   |
|               |                                      | \$               | \$               | \$                | \$   | \$                             | \$                |
| <b>IV</b>     | <b>CULTURE</b>                       |                  |                  |                   |  |                                |                   |
| <b>IV.1</b>   |                                      |                  |                  |                   |  |                                |                   |
| <b>IV.1.1</b> | Africa                               | -                | 2 300 000        | 600 000           | -  | -                              | 2 900 000         |
|               | Arab States                          | -                | -                | 200 000           | -  | -                              | 200 000           |
|               | Asia and the Pacific                 | -                | 300 000          | 200 000           | -  | -                              | 500 000           |
|               | Europe and North America             | -                | -                | -                 | -  | -                              | -                 |
|               | Latin America and the Caribbean      | -                | 1 000 000        | 200 000           | -  | -                              | 1 200 000         |
|               | Interregional                        | 300 000          | 3 000 000        | 400 000           | 9 000 000                                    | 1 500 000                      | 14 200 000        |
|               | <i>Total, IV.1.1</i>                 | 300 000          | 6 600 000        | 1 600 000         | 9 000 000                                    | 1 500 000                      | 19 000 000        |
| <b>IV.1.2</b> | Africa                               | -                | -                | 500 000           | 100 000                                      | -                              | 600 000           |
|               | Arab States                          | -                | -                | -                 | -  | -                              | -                 |
|               | Asia and the Pacific                 | -                | -                | -                 | -  | -                              | -                 |
|               | Europe and North America             | -                | -                | -                 | -  | -                              | -                 |
|               | Latin America and the Caribbean      | -                | -                | -                 | -  | -                              | -                 |
|               | Interregional                        | -                | -                | -                 | -  | -                              | -                 |
|               | <i>Total, IV.1.2</i>                 | -                | -                | 500 000           | 100 000                                      | -                              | 600 000           |
|               | <b>Total, IV.1</b>                   | 300 000          | 6 600 000        | 2 100 000         | 9 100 000                                    | 1 500 000                      | 19 600 000        |
| <b>IV.2</b>   |                                      |                  |                  |                   |  |                                |                   |
| <b>IV.2.1</b> | Africa                               | 500 000          | -                | 1 000 000         | 200 000                                      | 100 000                        | 1 800 000         |
|               | Arab States                          | 500 000          | -                | 5 600 000         | 200 000                                      | 200 000                        | 6 500 000         |
|               | Asia and the Pacific                 | 500 000          | -                | 10 200 000        | 800 000                                      | 500 000                        | 12 000 000        |
|               | Europe and North America             | 500 000          | -                | 400 000           | 200 000                                      | 200 000                        | 1 300 000         |
|               | Latin America and the Caribbean      | 500 000          | -                | 1 000 000         | 500 000                                      | 100 000                        | 2 100 000         |
|               | Interregional                        | 1 400 000        | -                | 2 800 000         | 700 000                                      | 500 000                        | 5 400 000         |
|               | <i>Total, IV.2.1</i>                 | 3 900 000        | -                | 21 000 000        | 2 600 000                                    | 1 600 000                      | 29 100 000        |
| <b>IV.2.2</b> | Africa                               | -                | -                | 1 000 000         | -  | -                              | 1 000 000         |
|               | Arab States                          | -                | -                | 500 000           | -  | -                              | 500 000           |
|               | Asia and the Pacific                 | -                | -                | 500 000           | -  | -                              | 500 000           |
|               | Europe and North America             | -                | -                | -                 | -  | -                              | -                 |
|               | Latin America and the Caribbean      | -                | -                | 500 000           | -  | -                              | 500 000           |
|               | Interregional                        | -                | -                | 1 000 000         | -  | -                              | 1 000 000         |
|               | <i>Total IV.2.2</i>                  | -                | -                | 3 500 000         | -  | -                              | 3 500 000         |
|               | <b>Total, IV.2</b>                   | 3 900 000        | -                | 24 500 000        | 2 600 000                                    | 1 600 000                      | 32 600 000        |
| <b>IV.3</b>   |                                      |                  |                  |                   |  |                                |                   |
|               | Africa                               | -                | -                | 300 000           | -  | -                              | 300 000           |
|               | Arab States                          | -                | -                | 200 000           | -  | -                              | 200 000           |
|               | Asia and the Pacific                 | -                | -                | 200 000           | -  | -                              | 200 000           |
|               | Europe and North America             | -                | -                | 200 000           | -  | -                              | 200 000           |
|               | Latin America and the Caribbean      | -                | -                | 200 000           | -  | -                              | 200 000           |
|               | Interregional                        | -                | -                | 2 000 000         | 200 000                                      | 700 000                        | 2 900 000         |
|               | <b>Total, IV.3</b>                   | -                | -                | 3 100 000         | 200 000                                      | 700 000                        | 4 000 000         |
|               | <b>Total, Major Programme IV</b>     | <b>4 200 000</b> | <b>6 600 000</b> | <b>29 700 000</b> | <b>11 900 000</b>                            | <b>3 800 000</b>               | <b>56 200 000</b> |
| <b>V</b>      | <b>COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION</b> |                  |                  |                   |  |                                |                   |
| <b>V.1</b>    |                                      |                  |                  |                   |  |                                |                   |
| <b>V.1.1</b>  | Africa                               | -                | 200 000          | 500 000           | 500 000                                      | 100 000                        | 1 300 000         |
|               | Arab States                          | -                | 100 000          | 500 000           | 300 000                                      | 100 000                        | 1 000 000         |
|               | Asia and the Pacific                 | -                | 100 000          | 500 000           | 200 000                                      | 100 000                        | 900 000           |
|               | Europe and North America             | -                | 100 000          | 200 000           | 200 000                                      | 300 000                        | 800 000           |
|               | Latin America and the Caribbean      | -                | 100 000          | 500 000           | 500 000                                      | 100 000                        | 1 200 000         |
|               | Interregional                        | 300 000          | 300 000          | 800 000           | 500 000                                      | 100 000                        | 2 000 000         |
|               | <i>Total, V.1.1</i>                  | 300 000          | 900 000          | 3 000 000         | 2 200 000                                    | 800 000                        | 7 200 000         |

| Part                                   | Region                                      | 2002-2003         |                   |                    |  |                                | Total              |
|--|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------|
|  |   | UN sources        |                   | Other sources      |  |                                |                    |
|  |   | UNDP              | Others            | Funds-in-trust     | Voluntary contributions and special accounts | Other extrabudgetary resources |                    |
|  |   | \$                | \$                | \$                 | \$   | \$                             | \$                 |
| V.1.2                                  | Africa                                      | 200 000           | –                 | 400 000            | 300 000                                      | –                              | 900 000            |
|  | Arab States                                 | 100 000           | –                 | 100 000            | 100 000                                      | –                              | 300 000            |
|  | Asia and the Pacific                        | 100 000           | –                 | 200 000            | 100 000                                      | –                              | 400 000            |
|  | Europe and North America                    | 100 000           | –                 | 100 000            | 100 000                                      | –                              | 300 000            |
|  | Latin America and the Caribbean             | 100 000           | –                 | 200 000            | 200 000                                      | –                              | 500 000            |
|  | Interregional                               | 200 000           | 200 000           | 100 000            | 200 000                                      | –                              | 700 000            |
|  | <i>Total, V.1.2</i>                         | 800 000           | 200 000           | 1 100 000          | 1 000 000                                    | –                              | 3 100 000          |
|  | <b>Total, V.1</b>                           | 1 100 000         | 1 100 000         | 4 100 000          | 3 200 000                                    | 800 000                        | 10 300 000         |
| V.2                                    |   |                   |                   |                    |  |                                |                    |
| V.2.1                                  | Africa                                      | 500 000           | –                 | 1 800 000          | 500 000                                      | 200 000                        | 3 000 000          |
|  | Arab States                                 | 200 000           | –                 | 800 000            | 500 000                                      | 300 000                        | 1 800 000          |
|  | Asia and the Pacific                        | 200 000           | –                 | 500 000            | 300 000                                      | 200 000                        | 1 200 000          |
|  | Europe and North America                    | 100 000           | –                 | 300 000            | 500 000                                      | 100 000                        | 1 000 000          |
|  | Latin America and the Caribbean             | 200 000           | –                 | 500 000            | 300 000                                      | 200 000                        | 1 200 000          |
|  | Interregional                               | 500 000           | –                 | 1 000 000          | 2 000 000                                    | 500 000                        | 4 000 000          |
|  | <i>Total, V.2.1</i>                         | 1 700 000         | –                 | 4 900 000          | 4 100 000                                    | 1 500 000                      | 12 200 000         |
| V.2.2                                  | Africa                                      | –                 | –                 | 2 000 000          | 500 000                                      | –                              | 2 500 000          |
|  | Arab States                                 | –                 | –                 | 1 200 000          | 100 000                                      | –                              | 1 300 000          |
|  | Asia and the Pacific                        | –                 | –                 | 1 300 000          | 100 000                                      | –                              | 1 400 000          |
|  | Europe and North America                    | –                 | –                 | 1 300 000          | 100 000                                      | –                              | 1 400 000          |
|  | Latin America and the Caribbean             | –                 | –                 | 1 700 000          | 500 000                                      | –                              | 2 200 000          |
|  | Interregional                               | 1 300 000         | –                 | 1 500 000          | 600 000                                      | 300 000                        | 3 700 000          |
|  | <i>Total, V.2.2</i>                         | 1 300 000         | –                 | 9 000 000          | 1 900 000                                    | 300 000                        | 12 500 000         |
|  | <b>Total, V.2</b>                           | 3 000 000         | –                 | 13 900 000         | 6 000 000                                    | 1 800 000                      | 24 700 000         |
|  | <b>Total, Major Programme V</b>             | <b>4 100 000</b>  | <b>1 100 000</b>  | <b>18 000 000</b>  | <b>9 200 000</b>                             | <b>2 600 000</b>               | <b>35 000 000</b>  |
| <b>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</b> |   |                   |                   |                    |  |                                |                    |
|  | Africa                                      | –                 | –                 | 500 000            | 200 000                                      | –                              | 700 000            |
|  | Arab States                                 | –                 | –                 | 200 000            | 200 000                                      | –                              | 400 000            |
|  | Asia and the Pacific                        | –                 | –                 | 200 000            | 200 000                                      | –                              | 400 000            |
|  | Europe and North America                    | –                 | –                 | 100 000            | 200 000                                      | –                              | 300 000            |
|  | Latin America and the Caribbean             | –                 | –                 | 300 000            | 200 000                                      | –                              | 500 000            |
|  | Interregional                               | 200 000           | –                 | 500 000            | 500 000                                      | 1 000 000                      | 2 200 000          |
|  | <b>Total, UIS</b>                           | <b>200 000</b>    | <b>–</b>          | <b>1 800 000</b>   | <b>1 500 000</b>                             | <b>1 000 000</b>               | <b>4 500 000</b>   |
|  | <b>Total, I.I.A</b>                         | <b>40 000 000</b> | <b>47 400 000</b> | <b>151 100 000</b> | <b>49 800 000</b>                            | <b>18 400 000</b>              | <b>306 700 000</b> |
| <b>B.</b>                              | <b>Participation Programme</b>              | –                 | –                 | –                  | –  | –                              | –                  |
| <b>C.</b>                              | <b>Programme Related Services</b>           |                   |                   |                    |  |                                |                    |
|  | 1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa | –                 | –                 | –                  | –  | –                              | –                  |
|  | 2. Fellowships Programme                    | –                 | –                 | 2 758 500          | –  | 600 000                        | 3 358 500          |
|  | 3. Public information                       | –                 | –                 | –                  | –  | –                              | –                  |
|  | <b>Total, I.I.C - Interregional</b>         | –                 | –                 | 2 758 500          | –  | 600 000                        | 3 358 500          |
|  | <b>Total, PART II</b>                       | <b>40 000 000</b> | <b>47 400 000</b> | <b>153 858 500</b> | <b>49 800 000</b>                            | <b>19 000 000</b>              | <b>310 058 500</b> |



| Part            | Region  | 2002-2003         |                   |                    |  |                                | Total              |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------|
|                 |   | UN sources        |                   | Other sources      |  |                                |                    |
|                 |   | UNDP              | Others            | Funds-in-trust     | Voluntary contributions and special accounts | Other extrabudgetary resources |                    |
|                 |   | \$                | \$                | \$                 | \$   | \$                             | \$                 |
| <b>PART III</b> | <b>SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMME EXECUTION AND ADMINISTRATION</b> |                   |                   |                    |  |                                |                    |
| A.              | Strategic planning and programme monitoring               | -                 | -                 | -                  | -  | -                              | -                  |
| B.              | Budget preparation and monitoring                         | -                 | 144 000           | 690 000            | -  | -                              | 834 000            |
| C.              | Field management and coordination                         | -                 | -                 | -                  | -  | -                              | -                  |
| D.              | External relations and cooperation                        | -                 | -                 | 2 632 000          | -  | -                              | 2 632 000          |
| E.              | Human resources management                                | -                 | -                 | 294 000            | -  | -                              | 294 000            |
| F.              | <b>Administration</b>                                     |                   |                   |                    |  |                                |                    |
|                 | Administrative coordination and support                   | -                 | -                 | -                  | -  | -                              | -                  |
|                 | Accounting and financial control                          | -                 | -                 | 613 500            | -  | -                              | 613 500            |
|                 | Information systems and telecommunications                | -                 | -                 | 1 717 000          | -  | -                              | 1 717 000          |
|                 | Procurement   | -                 | -                 | 190 000            | -  | 3 000 000                      | 3 190 000          |
|                 | Conferences, languages and documents                      | -                 | -                 | -                  | -  | -                              | -                  |
|                 | Common services, maintenance and security                 | -                 | -                 | -                  | -  | -                              | -                  |
|                 | <b>Total, IILF</b>  | -                 | -                 | <b>2 520 500</b>   | -  | <b>3 000 000</b>               | <b>5 520 500</b>   |
| G.              | Renovation of Headquarters premises                       | -                 | -                 | -                  | -  | -                              | -                  |
|                 | <b>Total, PART III - Interregional</b>                    | -                 | <b>144 000</b>    | <b>6 136 500</b>   | -  | <b>3 000 000</b>               | <b>9 280 500</b>   |
|                 | <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>  | <b>40 000 000</b> | <b>47 544 000</b> | <b>160 656 000</b> | <b>49 800 000</b>                            | <b>22 000 000</b>              | <b>320 000 000</b> |

## SUMMARY BY REGION

|                                 |                   |                   |                    |                   |                   |                    |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Africa                          | 7 900 000         | 10 800 000        | 20 900 000         | 6 600 000         | 2 900 000         | 49 100 000         |
| Arab States                     | 5 000 000         | 3 200 000         | 19 700 000         | 3 500 000         | 1 500 000         | 32 900 000         |
| Asia and the Pacific            | 4 800 000         | 6 200 000         | 28 700 000         | 4 800 000         | 2 200 000         | 46 700 000         |
| Europe and North America        | 2 600 000         | 3 800 000         | 7 400 000          | 1 900 000         | 1 100 000         | 16 800 000         |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 7 000 000         | 8 700 000         | 29 400 000         | 7 700 000         | 2 400 000         | 55 200 000         |
| Interregional                   | 12 700 000        | 14 844 000        | 54 556 000         | 25 300 000        | 11 900 000        | 119 300 000        |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>              | <b>40 000 000</b> | <b>47 544 000</b> | <b>160 656 000</b> | <b>49 800 000</b> | <b>22 000 000</b> | <b>320 000 000</b> |

## Appendix IX Evaluation Plan for 2002-2003

The proposals below reflect the growing concern of the governing bodies of the Organization for greater accountability for results. Consequently, evaluations included in the Plan will focus on identifying main programme results expressed in terms of their impact on clearly identified target groups or processes; and on major strengths, including “comparative advantage” and “added value” and/or shortcomings together with the underlying reasons. This approach will enable lessons to be learned for the benefit of future programmes and for corrective actions for programmes still in progress. Some of the evaluations will draw upon the outcome of audits. Risk assessment will be taken on an experimental and selective basis.

For the first time, the Plan includes a thematic evaluation of activities financed from both the regular programme and extrabudgetary sources.

| Theme, key issues and problems addressed  | Period covered | Responsible Unit | Estimated cost                                    | Report's submission   |
|---|----------------|------------------|---|---|
| <b>I. EDUCATION</b>   |                |                  |   |   |
| <p><b><i>Evaluation of the inclusion of children from various marginalized groups within formal education programmes</i></b></p> <p>The proposed evaluation will focus on the efficiency and effectiveness of UNESCO's activities aimed at promoting inclusive education (follow-up to the Salamanca Statement and Framework of Action, 1994). The key issues are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ impact, results, difficulties within UNESCO's activities at different levels of implementation, with particular focus on sustainability;</li> <li>◆ effectiveness of partnerships, particularly in the framework of EFA;</li> <li>◆ risk assessment.</li> </ul> <p>Impact assessment will examine in depth materials produced by UNESCO and disseminated in support of inclusive education.</p>   | 1995-present   | ED/BAS/CEE       | \$50,000 extra-budgetary resources will be sought | Spring 2003   |
| <p><b><i>Evaluation of UNESCO action in support of the E-9 (high-population countries) initiative in education</i></b></p> <p>The proposed evaluation will examine UNESCO's action to support the E-9 initiative of high-population countries aimed at the realization of EFA (Education for All).</p> <p>This group of countries launched the process based on commitments and relevant policy statements made at major international meetings such as the “Education for All Summit of Nine High-Population Countries”, New Delhi, 1993, and the subsequent ministerial review meetings. The proposed evaluation will be focused on the assessment of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ the relevance of UNESCO's action to the identified needs of the E-9 countries, its integration in strategic and planning documents; clarity of objectives and expected results;</li> <li>◆ the relationship between UNESCO's official commitment to support the E-9 initiative and actual investment of its resources;</li> <li>◆ results produced, with particular reference to country data, meetings, studies and publications, and country-specific activities;</li> <li>◆ added value and comparative advantage of UNESCO's action;</li> <li>◆ effectiveness of inter-agency cooperation;</li> <li>◆ effectiveness of decentralization;</li> <li>◆ risk assessment.</li> </ul> | 1994-present   | ED/BAS           | \$50,000  | Spring 2002   |
| <b>II. NATURAL SCIENCES</b>   |                |                  |   |   |
| <p><b><i>Hydrology and water resource development in a vulnerable environment</i></b></p> <p>The comprehensive evaluation of the Fifth Phase of the IHP (1996-2001) will examine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ clarity of the IHP-V design and its objectives, their attainability, adequacy of resources;</li> <li>◆ major results obtained under the regular programme and extrabudgetary financing, their relevance to Member States' needs, their users and beneficiaries;</li> <li>◆ efficiency of the implementation of the IHP-V Plan;</li> <li>◆ efficiency of the governing and coordination mechanisms;</li> <li>◆ decentralization, partnership;</li> <li>◆ publication programme;</li> <li>◆ risk assessment.</li> </ul> <p>Among the substantive issues, the evaluation will focus, in particular on the assessment of impact on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ hydrological science and water resource practice at various levels;</li> <li>◆ capacity-building.</li> </ul>  |                | SC/HYD           | \$60,000  | June 2002, on the occasion of the 15th session of the IHP Council |

| Theme, key issues and problems addressed   | Period covered | Responsible Unit                             | Estimated cost | Report's submission |
|--|----------------|--|----------------|---------------------|
| <p><b><i>Evaluation of the International Geosciences Programme (IGCP)</i></b></p> <p>IGCP was the subject of an evaluation in 1997. Its results were used in the redesign of the Programme's activities. There is a need to plan for another evaluation six years after the first with a view to aligning the Programme with the next Medium-Term Strategy of UNESCO. The evaluation will cover both the regular programme and extrabudgetary financed activities and address the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ relevance to Member States' needs and priorities;</li> <li>◆ clarity and coherence of the Programme design and objectives, their attainability and adequacy of resources;</li> <li>◆ major results with emphasis on multidisciplinary and intersectoral approaches to the design and implementation of the related activities; users and beneficiaries, linkage with the follow-up of the World Conference on Science, Budapest, 1999;</li> <li>◆ added value, comparative advantage, partnership;</li> <li>◆ impact on the promotion of basic and applied research in earth sciences at national, regional and international levels;</li> <li>◆ impact on capacity-building, education and training;</li> <li>◆ the advocacy role with regard to Member States' and impact on their policies and strategies;</li> <li>◆ risk assessment.</li> </ul>  | 1997-2002      | SC/GEO                                       | \$40,000       | June 2003           |
| <p><b>III. SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES</b></p> <p><b><i>Final evaluation of the MOST Programme</i></b></p> <p>The purpose of this evaluation, planned when the MOST Programme was set up, is to assess the functioning of the MOST Programme in terms of its original objectives as well as those attributed to it since 1994. The evaluation will cover the policy research networks, the pilot projects, extrabudgetary projects, the MOST Clearing House and the capacity-building activities carried out.</p> <p>It will, in particular, seek to assess:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ the results of the implementation of the MOST strategies;</li> <li>◆ the organizational and structural conditions of the Programme;</li> <li>◆ the impact of capacity-building activities; and</li> <li>◆ the relevance of MOST as an international social science programme.</li> </ul> <p>Finally, it will provide specific recommendations regarding the possibility of a prolongation of the Programme for the period beyond 2002.</p> <p><b><i>Evaluation of the Intersectoral project "Urban development and freshwater resources: small historical coastal cities"</i></b></p> <p>This project has been in operation since 1997. It has involved SC/CSI, SC/HYD, IOC and CLT/CH. It is also linked with a MOST-related research project launched with the International Union of Architects on "Intermediates Cities and the world urbanization".</p> <p>The evaluation aims to measure the impact of the project on urban development in the pilot cities, Essaouira, Mahdia, Omissalj and Saida, as well as the effectiveness of interdisciplinary work carried out. It will also assess the role of regional offices (Rabat, Venice, Beirut and Tunis) in creating operational activities and in dealing with the follow-up of the recommendations of the international seminars, organized in the pilot cities, for the sustainability and replicability in a given region.</p> <p>In its recommendations, the evaluation will consider how to deal with requests from other Member States and how UNESCO could strategically respond to their expectations and manage the related risks.</p> | 1994-2002      | SHS/SRP                                      | \$70,000       | October 2002        |
|  | 1997-2002      | SHS/SRP<br>SC/CSI<br>SC/HYD<br>CLT/CH<br>IOC | \$40,000       | October 2002        |
| <p><b>IV. CULTURE</b></p> <p><b><i>Evaluation of UNESCO's action in the preservation of cultural heritage damaged by conflict</i></b></p> <p>For a number of years UNESCO has maintained its role as a scientific and technical coordinator in complex operations aimed at preserving either threatened heritage or the one that has been damaged by conflicts. The acquired experience has clearly revealed the central role cultural heritage plays in terms of identity. The renovation and preservation of cultural heritage by the concerned populations permits them to rebuild a cultural history and envisage a common future.</p> <p>On the basis of activities carried out during three biennia on three sites, the evaluation will deal with the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ stated objectives, efficiency, effectiveness and significance of UNESCO's intervention;</li> <li>◆ the impact of consensus-building between national authorities, intergovernmental bodies and donor community;</li> </ul>  | 1996-2001      | CLT/CH                                       | \$30,000       | March 2003          |

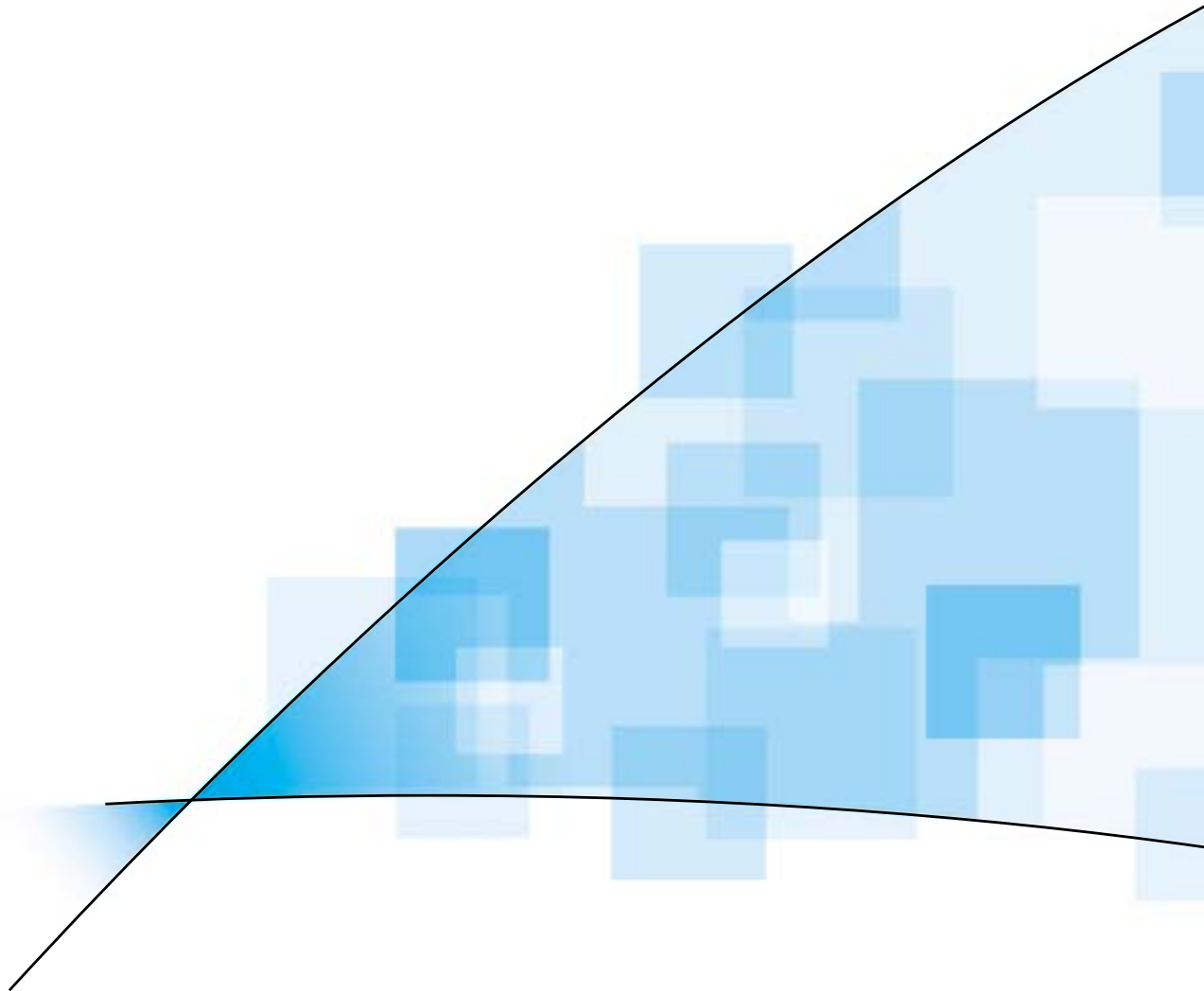
| Theme, key issues and problems addressed   | Period covered | Responsible Unit | Estimated cost                                    | Report's submission |
|--|----------------|------------------|---|---------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ UNESCO's comparative advantage in dealing with politically sensitive questions related to the protection of cultural heritage;</li> <li>◆ the impact on the preservation of sites;</li> <li>◆ the impact on international public opinion;</li> <li>◆ the applicability and transferability of lessons learned to similar situations elsewhere.</li> </ul>   |                |                  |   |                     |
| <p><b>V. COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION</b></p> <p><b><i>Evaluation of the "Webworld" Internet portals</i></b></p> <p>Six thematic portals have been, or are on the point of being, set up by the Communication and Information Sector and this modality of action is taking on strategic importance for the whole Organization through, <i>inter alia</i>, the transverse projects. It is therefore urgent to draw lessons from these initial experiments and to establish, through a joint approach, a permanent evaluation mechanism for these thematic portals.</p> <p>The evaluation will examine existing portals on the basis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ their relevance to target audiences;</li> <li>◆ the effectiveness of the methodology used for their establishment and management (technical, editorial, operational and promotional aspects);</li> <li>◆ the effects in terms of usefulness and satisfaction among the user communities.</li> </ul> <p><i>The evaluation will also take into consideration the "web" policies of other agencies of the United Nations system, together with projects such as the "Development Gateway" of the World Bank and other initiatives aimed at developing "electronic governance".</i></p> <p>The substantive results of this evaluation will be submitted as a UNESCO contribution to the World Summit on the Information Society, scheduled for 2003.</p> <p><b><i>Evaluation of UNESCO's partnerships aimed at strengthening communication capacities</i></b></p> <p>The proposed evaluation will focus on UNESCO's strategy to strengthen communication capacities through partnerships with its specialized networks, the International Network of UNESCO Chairs and Associates in Communications (ORBICOM) and NGOs such as the Asian Media Information and Communication Centre (AMIC) and the International Association for Media and Communication Research (IAMCR).</p> <p>The evaluation will assess the quality and the impact of training, research and publication activities implemented by partners with UNESCO's support in order to determine the effectiveness of this approach for capacity-building.</p> <p>Issues related to partnership agreements and frameworks of action will be tackled in order to assess the efficiency and the risks of the current organizational design.</p> | As from 2000   | CI/INF           | \$60,000  | Spring 2003         |
|  | 1996-2001      | CI/COM           | \$49,000  | Autumn 2003         |
| <p><b>VI. THEMATIC EVALUATIONS</b></p> <p><b><i>Evaluation of UNESCO's action to combat HIV/AIDS</i></b></p> <p>UNESCO's involvement in HIV/AIDS-related activities started in the 1980s. Significant resources both from the regular programme as well as from extrabudgetary sources were mobilized for their implementation. With the launching, in 1996, of UNAIDS – a joint and co-sponsored programme bringing together seven agencies of the United Nations system and the World Bank, UNESCO's action became broader in scope – through the involvement of all its programme sectors – while focusing on specific core objectives of the UNAIDS programme.</p> <p>Rapid expansion of these activities was not accompanied by a parallel evaluation process. The proposed evaluation aims to launch a process of systematic evaluations that will extend over several successive biennia. The process will include activities financed from both regular programme and extrabudgetary sources and address UNESCO action at national, regional and world levels. It will differ in its design from the ongoing UNAIDS external evaluation, which will focus on systemic issues of inter-agency action.</p> <p>The evaluation will deal with the following main issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ mandate, strategies and objectives of UNESCO's action and their relevance to local needs;</li> <li>◆ main results, their impact, sustainability and added value to the principal beneficiaries and users;</li> <li>◆ effectiveness of external and internal coordination and partnership; functional decentralization;</li> <li>◆ risk assessment.</li> </ul> <p>The evaluation will be carried out by external experts.</p>   | 1987 present   | IOS              | \$70,000 extra-budgetary financing will be sought | End 2002            |



United Nations Educational,  
Scientific and Cultural Organization

# SECTION 3

## *Technical Details*



# PART I

## General Policy and Direction

| T00001-T00002  | Regular Budget    |                   |                                  | Extra-budgetary Resources<br>2002-2003 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--|
|  | Personnel         | Activities*       | Total Appropriation<br>2002-2003 |  |
|  | \$                | \$                | \$                               | \$                                     |
| <b>A. Governing bodies</b>   |                   |                   |                                  |  |
| 1. General Conference  |                   |                   |                                  |  |
| External audit fees  | -                 | 550 000           | 550 000                          | 100 000                                |
| Interpretation, translation and documentation services   | -                 | 4 861 900         | 4 861 900                        | -                                      |
| Other costs relating to the functioning of the Conference  | -                 | 79 300            | 79 300                           | -                                      |
| Personnel (established posts)  | 801 200           | -                 | 801 200                          | 84 000                                 |
| Total, General Conference  | 801 200           | 5 491 200         | 6 292 400                        | 184 000                                |
| 2. Executive Board   |                   |                   |                                  |  |
| Travel by Members of the Board   | -                 | 2 181 700         | 2 181 700                        | -                                      |
| Language and documentation services  | -                 | 3 690 100         | 3 690 100                        | -                                      |
| Other costs relating to the functioning of the Board   | -                 | 660 000           | 660 000                          | -                                      |
| Personnel (established posts)  | 1 307 600         | -                 | 1 307 600                        | -                                      |
| Total, Executive Board   | 1 307 600         | 6 531 800         | 7 839 400                        | -                                      |
| <b>Total, I.A</b>  | <b>2 108 800</b>  | <b>12 023 000</b> | <b>14 131 800</b>                | <b>184 000</b>                         |
| <b>B. Direction</b>  |                   |                   |                                  |  |
| 3. Directorate   | 1 823 600         | 458 500           | 2 282 100                        | -                                      |
| 4. Office of the Director-General  | 6 038 200         | 399 500           | 6 437 700                        | 117 000                                |
| 5. Internal Oversight  | 4 104 000         | 567 600           | 4 671 600                        | 380 000                                |
| 6. International Standards and Legal Affairs   | 2 591 900         | 203 100           | 2 795 000                        | -                                      |
| <b>Total, I.B</b>  | <b>14 557 700</b> | <b>1 628 700</b>  | <b>16 186 400</b>                | <b>497 000</b>                         |
| <b>C. Participation in the Joint Machinery of the United Nations System</b>  |                   |                   |                                  |  |
| 1. International Civil Service Commission (ICSC)   | -                 | 566 500           | 566 500                          | -                                      |
| 2. Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ)   | -                 | 70 000            | 70 000                           | -                                      |
| 3. Information Systems Co-ordination Committee (ISCC)  | -                 | 61 900            | 61 900                           | -                                      |
| 4. United Nations Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)  | -                 | 324 600           | 324 600                          | -                                      |
| 5. Consultative Committee on Programme and Operating Questions (CCPOQ)   | -                 | 37 000            | 37 000                           | -                                      |
| 6. Jointly financed activities relating to United Nations security measures<br>(coordination, evacuation and training) | -                 | 67 800            | 67 800                           | -                                      |
| 7. Security requirements of staff members in the field   | -                 | 970 100           | 970 100                          | -                                      |
| 8. Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization (ILO Tribunal)                                     | -                 | 38 100            | 38 100                           | -                                      |
| 9. ACC Sub-committee on Nutrition (SCN)  | -                 | 17 000            | 17 000                           | -                                      |
| <b>Total, I.C</b>  | -                 | <b>2 153 000</b>  | <b>2 153 000</b>                 | -                                      |
| <b>Total, PART I</b>   | <b>16 666 500</b> | <b>15 804 700</b> | <b>32 471 200</b>                | <b>681 000</b>                         |

\* Please see Appendix II for further details

*PART II*

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**Programmes and Programme Related  
Services**

## MAJOR PROGRAMME I

# Education

### *Programme I.1 - Basic education for all: meeting the commitments of the Dakar World Education Forum*

#### *I.1.1 Coordinating the follow-up of the Dakar Framework for Action* (paragraphs 0111-01114)

- T100 *Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters:* Dakar Follow-up Unit (ED/EO/DFU), Division of Basic Education (ED/BAS), Division for Educational Policies and Strategies (ED/EPS).
- T101 *Main meetings:* Working Group on Education for All; High-Level Group on Education for All; other meetings, particularly on the Global Initiative, as well as international consultation meetings with bilateral and multilateral development partners and NGOs; PROMEDLAC VIII; MINEDAF VIII. Several regional and subregional meetings and training seminars on the preparation and implementation of national EFA action plans will take place such as regional and subregional forums, as well as regional and subregional consultation meetings with bilateral and multilateral development partners and with civil society.
- T102 *Main publications:* Analytical Education Sector report; monitoring report on education for all; reports of the Working Group on High-Level Group Meetings; EFA electronic information bulletin; thematic papers and reports. Special emphasis will be placed on publishing EFA-related policy papers, thematic documents and technical guidelines. Contribution to EFA electronic information bulletin, thematic papers and reports. Special emphasis will be placed on publishing EFA-related policy papers, thematic documents and technical guidelines at the national and regional levels. Best practices and experiences in preparing and implementing EFA Action Plans will be widely disseminated by means of traditional publications and NICTs.
- T103 *Main partners include:* Regional and subregional EFA forums, main EFA partners (UNDP, UNICEF, World Bank, UNFPA, WFP, ILO, UNRWA and UNAIDS. Member organizations of the Collective Consultation of NGOs on Education for All), regional development banks, bilateral donor countries and development agencies (DANIDA, DFID, FINNIDA, France, Germany, Italy, JICA, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Netherlands, NORAD, SIDA, USAID, CIDA) and other development partners (ADEA, ALECSO, Commonwealth Secretariat, CONFEMEN, European Union, ISESCO, OAS, OAU, OECD (Development Assistance Committee)).

#### *I.1.2 Strengthening inclusive approaches to education and diversifying delivery systems* (paragraphs 0112-01122)

- T104 *Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters:* Division of Basic Education (ED/BAS).
- T105 *Main meetings:* Regional, subregional and national training workshops; youth forums; experts meeting on ministerial auspices and financing in early childhood care and education; regional consultation



meetings on family support policy; regional networking meetings and workshops; regional training workshops; inter-agency meeting on sustainable book development; regional meeting on educational local governance in the Arab States.

T106 *Main publications:* Teacher-training packages; basic learning materials; guidebooks for educational counselling; training material; booklets on innovative experiences; website; newsletters on guidance and counselling; publications on ministerial auspices and financing in early childhood; early childhood indicators development; family support policy; parent education; sourcebooks/publications; action-research monographs; training materials; advocacy materials; multimedia materials; toolkit on local governance.

T107 *Main partners include:*

Early childhood education

UNICEF; OECD; World Bank; USAID; Consultative Group on Early Childhood Care and Education; Family Unit in the United Nations, Asociacion Mundial de Educadores Infantiles; Fédération Internationale des CEMEA; Living Values Educational Programme; Organisation Mondiale pour l'Éducation Pré-scolaire (OMEP), Child Care Information Exchange, ADEA Working Group on Early Childhood, UNESCO Early Childhood Regional Cooperating Centres: Centro Internacional de Educación y Desarrollo Humano (Colombia) for Latin America; Caribbean Child Development Centre (University of the West Indies, Jamaica) for the Caribbean; National Institute of Family and Children (Hungary) for Eastern Europe; Mother Child Education Foundation (Turkey) for Central Asia; Community of Learners Foundation (Philippines) for South-East Asia; Arab Resource Collective (Lebanon) for the Arab region.

Inclusive education

Finland; DANIDA; Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Norway, Sweden, UNICEF, Enabling Education Network (EENET), Canterbury Christ Church University College (United Kingdom), ILO, WHO, International Working Group on Disability and Development (IWGDD), Centre for Studies on Inclusive Education (CSIE) (United Kingdom).

Primary education

DANIDA (basic learning materials, girls' and women's education), Italy (girls' education), ISESCO (girls' and women's education), UNDP, ILO, UNICEF, UNFPA, Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE), Soros Foundation (basic learning materials), CILSS, World Bank, WFP, ADEA, ILD/EI, SIDA, USAID, International Reading Association, African Development Bank, European Union, United Nations Development Group.

Literacy and non-formal education

Coopération française (ICTs and literacy); Grameen Bank (microfinance and EFA); UNDP; UNICEF; UNFPA; USAID; DANIDA (community learning centres); Aga Khan Foundation (girls' and women's education); European Union (education on drugs and HIV/AIDS); Italy (ICTs and literacy); IBE, UIS (development of NFE indicators) and UIE.

T108 *Other partners:* Action Aid (EFA evaluation, community learning, youth), Collective Consultation of NGOs on Literacy and Education for All, CCSVI (youth), Education International (EFA evaluation), ENDA International (youth), International Council on Adult Education (EFA evaluation), International Community Education Association (EFA evaluation, community learning), Summer Institute of Linguistics (EFA evaluation, community learning), World Education (EFA evaluation, NGO capacity-building); ATD Fourth World; INRULED (China); ILI (United States); OECD (evaluation-monitoring of NFE and development of indicators for NFE).

## *Programme I.2 -*    **Building knowledge societies through quality education and a renewal of education systems**

### *I.2.1*        *Towards a new approach to quality education* (paragraphs 0121-01215)

- T109    *Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters:* Division for the Promotion of Quality Education (ED/PEQ), Division of Secondary, Technical and Vocational Education (ED/STV), Division of Higher Education (HED).
- T110    *Main meetings:* Meeting on history teaching in collaboration with the Council of Europe and Georg Eckert Institute; meetings of experts on human rights education, linguistic pluralism and multilingual education; technical meetings on indigenous and linguistic education; International Conference on “Teacher Training for World Heritage in Young Hands”; ASPnet Fiftieth Anniversary International Conference, 2003, New Zealand; 10 ASPnet subregional training courses for national coordinators; press conference and painting exhibition on World Ozone Day; interregional meeting for establishing a Mediterranean Observatory on children’s rights; expert group meeting in the context of Rio+10; training courses, seminars, workshops and technical meetings on science and technology education, preventive education and sport; CIGEPS meetings; partnerships meeting on specific related physical education and sport issues; regional training/writing workshops in the Caribbean, Europe, Central Asia, the Arab region and Central America; international training seminar on scientific, technical and vocational education for girls; national training workshops on STE and TVE in 12 Member States; training courses, seminars, workshops and technical meetings on HIV/AIDS preventive education.
- T111    *Main publications:* English and Spanish editions of the kit on non-violence education; civics education manual in Africa; source book on values and quality education in Asia and the Pacific (APNIEVE); several publications on human rights education, culture of peace and values education and multilingualism in education; second version of the World Language Report; ASPnet best practices to improve a culture of peace climate at school; booklet and poster series on ASPnet “School Action to Prevent and Eliminate Racism”; educational resource booklet and CD-ROM “World Heritage Sites: Touchstones of Civilization”; ASPnet multimedia educational kit “Breaking the Silence” teaching about the transatlantic slave trade; ASPnet educational resource kit “Teaching about the past in the Indian Ocean, building a better future”; ASPnet newsletter, calendars, promotional materials, etc.; teachers manual on physical education and sport; training kit on sustainable consumption education (web-based); interactive website on ESD and sustainable consumption; teacher training packages, primary school learning materials and booklets on innovative experiences, including multilingual and multicultural experiences on artistic and ludic activities; new edition of *Un amour de planète* (UNESCO, 1995); multimedia teacher education programme: Teaching and Learning for a Sustainable Future ([www.unesco.org/education/tlsf](http://www.unesco.org/education/tlsf)); International Standards for Physical Education and Sport for Schoolchildren; Global Standards for Professional Preparation of Physical Educators; Global Vision for School Physical Education; a world database of existing physical education and sport institutions, universities, training and research centres, specialized physical education and sport institutions; physical education and sport policy guidelines; teacher and schoolchildren anti-doping resources; meetings final reports and follow-up; Proceedings of the FIMS 2000 Congress; *Innovations in Science Technology Education*, Vol. VIII; Manual on Policy Guidelines for the Improvement of STE; resource kit on STE; Manual on Best Practices in STE; Manual on the Use of Indigenous Technologies in Technology Education; Resource Package on Bio-Literacy; Manual on Low-Cost Equipment; Global Survey on the State of STE Schools; publication of *Connect* in seven languages; Best practices on AIDS in education; meetings final report and follow-up; publication on existing clearing houses, portals and mechanisms for evaluating educational software and courseware.

T112 *Main partners include:* UNICEF, UNDP, WHO, UNHCR, UNFPA, FAO, ILO, UNEP, UNAIDS, United Nations (Department of Public Information), World Bank, European Union, Council of Europe, Organization of American States (OAS), Organization of African Unity (OAU), DANIDA, Commonwealth Secretariat (COMSEC), Arab Bureau of Education for the Gulf States (ABEGS), South East Asian Ministries of Education Organization (SEAMEO), PECO Committee, ACEIU (Asia-Pacific Center of Education for International Understanding), International Academy for Education and Democracy (Denmark), the proposed Institute of Quality Education for Central and East European Countries, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), New Zealand Official Development Agency (NZODA), German Consortium “Aktion Saubere Landschaft” (ASL). At the field level, the national governments and NGOs will be the main partners complemented by the education, scientific and communication communities and the private sector.

T113 *Other partners:*

Sports and physical education

OIEC; World Foundation for AIDS Research and Prevention; Educational International; FAPE; Higher Education; UNESCO NGO Liaison Committee; Conference of NGOs (CONGO-ECOSOC); ICSSPE; CSSA; CONFEJES; ICHPER-SD; IOC; Consejo Ibero Americano de Deporte; Consejo del Istmo Centroamericano de Deporte y Recreación (CODICADER); Union Arabe des Sports; World Federation of Sporting Goods Industry (WFSGI); Fédération internationale de la médecine du sport (FIMS); AGFIS; IBU; FISU.

Sustainable development, population and environment education

Cooperation with international financial institutions and the private sector. Associated with the inter-agency partnership will be the governments, NGOs, the education and communication communities, the scientific community, business and industry and others.

Science and technology education and ICTs

International Council on Distance Education; Commonwealth of Learning; Education International; International Council of Science Unions (ICSU); Commonwealth Secretariat Association for Science; Technology and Mathematics Education (CASTME); World Council of Associations for Technology Education (WOCATE); International Council of Associations for Science Education (ICASE); Gender and Science and Technology (GASAT); Punjab State Council for Science and Technology (PSCST); Centre for Environmental Education (CEE).

Languages

Universities; Education International; CIVITAS; Georg Eckert Institute; APNIEVE; European Platform for Conflict Prevention and Transformation; UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations; African Academy of Languages; Centre International de Phonétique Appliquée; World Federation of Modern Language Associations; International Council for Adult Education; Asian-South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education; European Bureau for Lesser Used Languages. Waldorf-Steiner Education International; Montessori International; Open Society Institute (Soros Foundation); Peace Child International; Life Link.

Teacher education

Education International; World Conference of Teachers; International Baccalaureate Organization.

Higher education

International Association of Universities; CRE-COPERNICUS; University Leaders for a Sustainable Future.

Observatoire Mediterranean project

The Ministry of Education (Morocco) and the Association U Marinu (France); Prince Albert Foundation (Monaco); Association “Demain la mer” (France); Rotary International (Switzerland); Association Wande (Burkina Faso); Soroptimiste (France); Observatoire pour les Droits de l’Enfant (Morocco).

### I.2.2 *Renewal of education systems* (paragraphs 0122-01225)

- T114 *Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters:* Division of Secondary, Technical and Vocational Education (ED/STV); Division of Higher Education (ED/HED), Division of Educational Policies and Strategies (ED/EPS).
- T115 *Main meetings:* Second session of the Inter-Agency Consultative Group on Secondary Education Reform and Youth Policy within the Framework of the Consortium led by UNESCO; subregional workshops to launch the modular teaching-learning packages on entrepreneurship, ICTs, and environmental awareness in TVET (one in Africa, one in the Arab region, one in the Pacific); subregional training seminars on Scientific, Technical and Vocational Education for Girls and Women; regional seminars on renewal of national TVET policy for the twenty-first century; meetings of the six Intergovernmental Committees of International Conventions on the Recognition of Studies and Diplomas; Expert Meeting on Quality Assurance and Accreditation (June 2002); Eighth UNESCO/NGO Collective Consultation; meeting of the WCHE International Follow-up Committee; meeting of the Research Management Forum; meeting of higher education partners and meeting on women in higher education; World Forum of UNESCO Chairs and UNITWIN Networks (cat. IV, September 2002, Paris, UNESCO, 500 participants, E/F/S); Eighth session of the Joint ILO-UNESCO Committee of Experts on the Application of the Recommendations concerning Teaching Personnel; conferences and meetings, expert and technical workshops, seminars focusing on increase in the quality and quantity of teacher trainers worldwide.
- T116 *Main publications:* Final report of the second session of the Inter-Agency Consultative Group on Secondary Education Reform and Youth Policy; guidelines on the expanding role of teachers and other actors at the secondary level: case studies on current national secondary education reform; Environmental issues in technical and vocational education curriculum; Current trends and issues in TVET policy reform: a reference book for TVET policy-makers; Scientific, technical and vocational education for girls and women: Best practices in selected countries, in collaboration with ED/STV/STE; CD-ROM “Selected UNESCO documents/publications in TVET”; *Study Abroad*, 32nd edition; *World Directory of National Accreditation Agencies*; *International Directory of National Information Centres on Academic Recognition and Mobility*; Compendium of good practices (two issues); Evaluation report WCHE+5; Report of the eighth UNESCO/NGO Collective Consultation. Reports of the WCHE Working Groups. Reports of the Higher Education E-Forum debates; Student Guide to the WCHE Declaration and Framework for Action. Report of the Research Management Forum; UNITWIN Directory (2003, 500 pp., E/F/S); UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme – 10 Years of Solidarity Action (2003, 250 pp., E/F/S); Case Studies on Distance Learning in Teacher Education; Analytic report on global teacher shortage; Report of the Eighth Session of the ILO/UNESCO CEART; Report (Phase I) on the World Situation with regard to Academic Freedom and Institutional Autonomy; *International Guidelines for the Teaching of Poetry at the Secondary School Level*; guidelines for the de-stereotyping of social studies teaching-learning materials; seven brochures on ICTs in teacher education; *A Teacher’s Handbook on ICTs in General Education*; *ICTs in Education – a Curriculum for Teacher Development*; *Open Distance Learning: Prospects and Policy Considerations*; *ICTs for Secondary Education*. Monographs; position paper; educational materials; Sharing know-how on anti-doping issues; draft International Convention on anti-doping; draft International Charter of Physical Education and Sport (amendment).

T117 *Main partners include:*

General secondary education

United Nations agencies and more specifically UNICEF, the World Bank and UNDP, the European Council, OECD, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Commonwealth of Learning and several bilateral donors will be consulted and/or associated to UNESCO programme actions, in particular ICSSPE, IOC, Council of Europe and concerned stakeholders dealing with anti-doping policies at the regional and international levels; Education International, International Baccalaureate Organization; ICSC; parents and student associations, etc.

Technical and vocational education

Cooperation with ILO and training will be further enhanced through an expanded programme of joint activities of the UNESCO-ILO Working Group. The Government of Germany will continue to assist the activities of the International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education in Bonn (Germany). The Adelaide Institute of TAFE (AIT), the Australian National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER) and the Korean Research Institute for Vocational Education and Training (KRIVET) will assist UNESCO in strengthening regional cooperation in Asia and the Pacific, as Regional Centres of Excellence. UNESCO will continue to work in close collaboration with the Commonwealth of Learning in promoting the modular teaching-learning package on entrepreneurship in developing countries. Other partners are the International Association for Educational and Vocational Guidance (IAEVG) and the International Association for Counselling (IAC).

The higher education programme is conceived as a cooperative effort involving both governments and the community of higher education, the latter being organized in a great variety of groups, networks and organizations. As UNESCO's major instrument of communication and cooperation, the Collective Consultation of NGOs working in the field of higher education will continue to receive strong support. Cooperation with the International Association of Universities (IAU) will also be continued in particular through new partnerships. Joint programmes with UNU will be pursued and UNESCO Chairs and UNITWIN Networks will focus on UNESCO's strategic objectives and receive strong support. Greater autonomy has been given to regional cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean through the conversion of CRESALC into an International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (IESALC), and UNITWIN Networks (e.g. UNAMAZ, CRE-Colombus). Cooperation in the support of teachers and teacher education will be expanded with ILO and the major international teachers associations in the framework of the Recommendations on the Status of Teaching Personnel, ACCT, UNICEF, ADEA, and working groups of EFA and WCHE.

◆ **Projects relating to cross-cutting themes**

• ***Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty***

*Project: Scientific, technical and vocational education for girls: schools as community catalysts for the empowerment of girls and poverty reduction*

T118 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Division of Secondary, Technical and Vocational Education (ED/STV).

T119 *Other units involved:* Education Sector (ED/DFU), Natural Sciences Sector (SC/BES), UNESCO Nairobi, UNESCO Kathmandu, UNESCO Bangkok, UNESCO International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training in Bonn.

T120 *Main meetings:* Regional/national training workshops; interregional evaluation workshop.

T121 *Main publications:* Scientific, technical and vocational education for girls; final report of the pilot projects and policy guidelines.

T122 *Main partners:* National Commissions for UNESCO; education planners/managers; school managers; teachers; researchers/education specialists; relevant institutions; NGOs or volunteer groups working in the field; partners in the UNEVOC Network in Africa and Asia; ILO; UNIDO; UNCSTD.

*Project: Breaking the poverty cycle of women: empowering adolescent girls to become agents of social transformation in South Asia*

T123 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Division of Basic Education (ED/BAS).

T124 *Other units involved:* Natural Sciences Sector (SC/AP, SC/ECO), Communication and Information Sector (CI/COM, CI/INF), Bureau of Strategic Planning (BSP/WYS).

T125 *Main meetings:* Meetings and workshops will be organized with all stakeholders in order to exchange experiences and draw guidelines for national policies in this domain.

T126 *Main partners:* This project will be implemented in partnership with local NGOs and associations (in particular, women, youth, scientists associations), universities, museums and cultural and scientific centres (such as “Cité des Sciences et de l’Industrie”, the “Palais de la Découverte”...). The collaboration of relevant organizations of the United Nations system (UNICEF, ILO, UNFPA, UNEP) and other IGOs, such as the European Union will also be requested. The private sector will be associated to the project. Extrabudgetary resources will also be requested from bilateral sources of funding.

- ***The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society***

*Project: The application of remote sensing for integrated management of ecosystems and water resources in Africa*

T127 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Division of Higher Education (ED/HED).

T128 *Other units involved:* Natural Sciences Sector (SC/ECO, SC/HYD, SC/IOC), Culture Sector (CLT/WHC), Communication and Information Sector, Social and Human Sciences Sector.

T129 *Main meetings:* Launching meeting; training workshops and seminars; meetings with local communities and public awareness including sensitization campaigns.

T130 *Main publications:* Report of activities, proceedings of workshops and seminars, guidelines, posters and final report of the project; CD-ROM and video production; development of websites.

T131 *Main partners:* UNESCO Chairs and Network in Africa; UNU; UNSIA; FAO; World Bank; UNDP/GEF; UNEP; WMO; ECA; United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space (COPUOS); African Association for Satellite and Communication Systems (RASCOM); ECOWAS; SADC; COMESA; World Space Foundation; International Centre for Communication in Sciences (UK); Brazil Space Agency; Indian Space Agency; NASA; European Space Agency; ICESA; ENDA; CEDA; local, national, regional and international mass media such as Africa No. 1; LC2/ECOWAS; RFI; BBC; US-Channel 1; AUF.

*Project: Developing open learning communities for gender equity with the support of ICTs*

T132 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Division of Basic Education (ED/BAS).

- T133 *Other units involved:* Education Sector (ED/EPS), Culture Sector (CLT/CPL), Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS/HRS), Communication and Information Sector (CI/INF), UNESCO Windhoek, UNESCO Maputo, UNESCO Bamako.
- T134 *Main meetings:* Subregional validation and planning meeting on ICT applications in support of community development and gender equity; subregional evaluation meeting on transforming multimedia centres into gender-sensitive learning communities.
- T135 *Main publications:* ICT application packages on selected gender-sensitive content areas to reinforce local development, lifelong learning; reference paper, including lessons learnt and recommendations, on transforming learning facilities and multimedia centres into open learning communities prepared and disseminated.
- T136 *Main partners:* UNDP; Association for Progressive Communications; Commonwealth of Learning; collective consultation of NGOs on Education for All; Association for Educational Development; national and local NGOs; International Development Research Centre (IDRC); management teams of existing UNESCO supported learning facilities and multimedia centres; local communities; local authorities; ministries of education; culture; youth and for the promotion of women; specialized national institutes in areas of applied ICTs and lifelong learning.
- Project: Higher education, open and distance learning knowledge base for decision-makers*
- T137 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Division of Higher Education (ED/HED).
- T138 *Other units involved:* UNESCO regional offices.
- T139 *Main meetings:* First expert meeting (spring 2002). Second expert meeting (summer 2003).
- T140 *Main publications:* Policy issues regarding higher education open and distance learning: guidelines for decision-makers.
- T141 *Main partners:* United Nations University; World Bank; Council of Europe; European Union; Associations of Commonwealth Universities; Ministries of Education; National and Regional University Associations; Regional Networks for Academic Recognition and Mobility; Higher Education Institutions; National Accreditation Bodies; International Network of Quality Assurance Agencies; Free Software Foundation (FSF); Korean Institute for Industry and Technology Information (KINITI); International Association of Universities (IAU); International Centre for Distance Learning (ICDL); International Council for Distance Education (ICDE); Network of UNESCO Chairs (including ORBICOM); NUFFIC (Netherlands).
- Project: ICT-based training in basic education for social development*
- T142 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Division of Basic Education (ED/BAS).
- T143 *Other units involved:* Social and Human Sciences Sector, Communication and Information Sector.
- T144 *Main meetings:* Expert group meeting/seminars on core content development for training module.
- T145 *Main publications:* Training modules and learning materials on basic education for family, women, youth and minorities.
- T146 *Main partners:* UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNFPA; Asian Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU, Tokyo); governments, local communities.

## **MAJOR PROGRAMME II**

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### **Natural sciences**

#### *Programme II.1*     **Science and technology: capacity-building and management**

##### *II.1.1*     *Follow-up to the World Conference on Science: policy-making and science education* (paragraphs 0211-02110)

- T200     *Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters:* Executive Office (SC/EO), Division of Science Analysis and Policies (SC/AP), Division of Basic and Engineering Sciences (SC/BES)
- T201     *Main meetings:* Government/University/Industry Partnership Legislating for Science: Parliamentary Committees on Science; regional consultations for World Conference on Science follow-up.
- T202     *Main publications:* Debt relief for science; Recent trends in science and technology policies; Directory of S&T policy-making body; brochures on Science Sector activities.
- T203     *Main partners include:* UNESCO National Commissions in all Member States; major scientific institutions and networks at international, regional and national levels, Université Interdisciplinaire de Paris (UIP), EOLSS.
- T204     *Main NGO partners:* International Social Science Council (ISSC); Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS); World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO); International Union of Technical Associations and Organizations (UITA); American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS).
- T205     *Main IGOs and United Nations partners:* UNDP; World Bank; UNIDO; OECD; UNU; FAO; WHO; World Meteorological Organization (WMO); International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); UNIFEM; ESCWA; IADB; Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO); Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO).
- T206     *NGOs under cooperative framework agreements:* International Council for Science (ICSU).

##### *II.1.2*     *Science and technology capacity-building* (paragraphs 0212-02124)

- T207     *Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters:* Division of Basic and Engineering Sciences (SC/BES)
- T208     *Main meetings:* Water Chemistry 2003; consultative meetings with executive committees of non-governmental bodies and IGOs; International Workshop on Engineering and Poverty Reduction; Seminar on Engineering Codes of Ethics; technical workshops and seminars on renewable energy technology.



- T209 *Main publications:* Advanced teaching and learning packages on the new methodology in the different disciplines, including the practical labour work; technical reports; tool kits on engineering education; various educational and training and information materials on renewable energies.
- T210 *Main partners include:* International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (JINR), Sozopol International Centre for Training of Young Scientists, International Centre for Pure and Applied Mathematics (ICPAM), International Institute for Molecular and Cell Biology, Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), World Health Organization (WHO), Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), UNEP, FAO, UNU, European Union, Organization of American States (OAS), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) countries, and ACCT. UNDP, UNIDO, World Bank, GEF, E-7 Network of expertise for global environment, United Nations Secretariat.
- T211 *NGOs under cooperative framework agreements:* International Council for Engineering and Technology (ICET).
- T212 *Main NGO partners:* African Association for Biological Nitrogen Fixation (AABNF); American Society for Microbiology (ASM); International Brain Research Organization (IBRO); International Cell and Research Organization (ICRO); International Organization for Biotechnology and Bioengineering (IOBB); International Union of Microbiological Societies (IUMS); International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC); International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (IUPAP); World Federation of Culture Collections (WFCC); World Foundation for AIDS Research and Prevention; WFEO; UATI; International Solar Energy Society.
- T213 *Main IGO and United Nations partners:* Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO); FAO; International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB); Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO); and United Nations specialized agencies, in particular FAO; IAEA; UNCED; UNDP; UNEP; UNU; UNIDO; WHO and WIPO; OECD; European Commission; SOPAC; ASEAN; APEC; OAU; OLADE.

## **Programme II.2 Sciences, environment and sustainable development**

### *II.2.1 Water interactions: systems at risk and social challenges* (paragraphs 0221-02213)

- T214 *Division/Unit mainly responsible at Headquarters:* Division of Water Sciences (SC/HYD), Division of Ecological Sciences (SC/ECO).
- T215 *Main meetings:* 15th session of the IHP Intergovernmental Council; 31st and 32nd sessions of the IHP Bureau; sixth Kovacs Colloquium; International Conference on Integrated Water Resources Management in Arid Zones (Kuwait); Pan-African Water Conference; Third World Water Forum, Kyoto; two regional meetings on rehabilitation of fragile ecosystems; two regional meetings on ecosystems with differing water constraints (e.g. Amazonian basin, GCC countries).
- T216 *Main publications:* World Water Development Report; Policy guidelines on managing ecosystems with differing water constraints.
- T217 *Main partners include:* National Committees (or Focal Points) for IHP in 160 countries, and:
- T218 *NGOs under cooperative framework agreements:* Water Centre for the Humid Tropics of Latin America and the Caribbean (CATHALAC), World Water Council (WWC), International Research and Training

Centre on Erosion and Sedimentation (IRTCES), International Research and Training Centre on Urban Drainage (IRTCUD) and Regional Humid Tropics Centre for Southeast Asia and the Pacific (HTC Kuala Lumpur).

- T219 *Main NGO partners:* International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS); International Association of Hydrogeologists (IAH); International Association of Hydraulic Engineering and Research (IAHR); International Water Resources Association (IWRA); International Water Association (IWA).
- T220 *Main IGO and United Nations partners:* United Nations/Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA); World Meteorological Organization (WMO); International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); United Nations University; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Arab Centre for Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands (ACSAD); Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO); Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS); Organization of American States (OAS).

## II.2.2 *Ecological sciences* (paragraphs 0222-02222)

- T221 *Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters:* Division of Ecological Sciences (SC/ECO)
- T222 *Main meetings:* XVIIth session of the MAB International Coordinating Council and two MAB Bureau meetings/conference calls; two consultations Advisory Committee for Biosphere Reserves; ten consultations/workshops of regional networks; workshops/events on biosphere reserves at 2002 World Heritage Conference and 2003 World Parks Congress; two training workshops on NCITs; regional meeting on traditional knowledge to combat desertification (with UNCCD); MAB event during 2002 International Year of Mountains.
- T223 *Main publications:* Biosphere reserve bulletin in e-mail and hard copy versions; guidelines on ecosystem approach, biosphere reserves in coastal areas, islands, and transboundary situations, water management in biosphere reserves; two environmental educational packages on desertification; policy guidelines on integrating TEK/IK with modern science; four issues of the South-South cooperation working documents; guidelines for coastal zone management with special emphasis to mangroves; CD-ROM on the International Year of Mountains.
- T224 *Main partners include:* MAB National Committees in over 130 countries: UNESCO National Commissions (especially as focal point in countries without formal MAB National Committees), universities in all continents, research centres (e.g. M.S. Swaminathan Research Centre, Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, Smithsonian Institution), Secretariats of Conventions on Biological Diversity, Desertification, Wetlands (Ramsar), Migratory Species.
- T225 *Main NGO partners:* Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS); World Conservation Union (IUCN); Conservation International (CI); UNAMAZ; M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF); Equipe Cousteau; World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF); INSULA; ICSU and its unions and committees (IUBS, SCOPE, IGBP); African Resources Trust; AAAS.

The Biosphere Reserves Integrated Monitoring (BRIM) Programme will be implemented as a contribution to the Global Terrestrial Observing System (GTOS), and in partnership with the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS).

Activities will furthermore be coordinated through the Ecosystem Conservation Group (ECG) (UNEP, FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, IUCN, World Bank, World Resources Institute (WRI) and WWF.

T226 *Principal IGO and United Nations partners include:* UNU, FAO, UNEP, GEF secretariat, European Union, and Council of Europe, World Tourism Organization, OSS/ROSELT.

T227 *Cooperation with other UNESCO sectors/programmes/units:* CLT (ecotourism, World Heritage, LINKS); ED (global biodiversity initiative, environmental education); SHS/MOST (ecotourism, LINKS, urban ecology); IHP/CSI (water and ecosystems, drylands, mountains, coastal areas small islands, ecohydrology); IOC (coastal areas and marine protected areas); GEO (ecosystem restoration).

### *II.2.3 Cooperation in earth sciences and natural hazards reduction* (paragraphs 0223-02232)

T228 *Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters:* Division of Earth Sciences (SC/GEO)

T229 *Main meetings:* Annual Meetings of IGCP Boards; International Commission for the Geological Map of the World; Twelfth Latin American Geological Congress; Space Technology Management Environment; International Geological Heritage Conference; GARS and DMP Board meetings; workshops for Reduction of Earthquake Losses in the Eastern Mediterranean Region (RELEMR); International Programme on Seismic Risk Reduction; Post-Earthquake Task Force meetings.

T230 *Main publications:* Geological Correlation Nos. 28 and 29 (E and F); NICTs in Earth Sciences brochure; UNESCO IUGS News Episodes; Electronic Bulletin African Geology; Directory of Geological Schools; UNESCO booklets; Stones of the World; training materials on seismic analysis (CD-ROMs and manuals); training packages on risk zonation; leaflets for the general public.

T231 *NGOs under cooperative framework agreements:* International Consortium on Landslides (ICL).

T232 *Main NGO partners:* International Council for Science (ICSU); International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS); International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG); Inter-Union of the Lithosphere (ILP-ICL); International Geographical Union (IUG); Commission for the Geological Map of the World (CGMW); International Scientific Continental Drilling Programme (ICDP); Geological Society of Africa (GSA); Asociación de Servicios de Geología y Minería (ASGMI).

T233 *Main IGO and United Nations partners:* Intergovernmental organizations and agencies of the United Nations system such as WMO, UNEP-Earthwatch, United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, United Nations Office of Outer Space Affairs, FAO, World Bank, UNU, United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, UNDP, UNEP; regional organizations such as Organization of American States (OAS), CERESIS, CEPREDENAC, ISESCO and national geological surveys; UNESCO National Commissions; national science ministries and organizations, such as NSF, CNRS, DFG, GTZ, Carl Duisberg Foundation.

### *II.2.4 Towards sustainable living in coastal regions and on small islands* (paragraphs 0224-02242)

T234 *Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters:* Coastal Regions and Small Islands Project (SC/CSI)

T235 *Main meetings:* Three regional/interregional consultations between leaders of pilot projects, chair-holders and experts; one regional/interregional consultation.

T236 *Main publications:* Wise Coastal Practices Virtual Forum; Coastal Management Sourcebook; Coastal Regions and Small Islands Papers; Coastal Regions and Small Islands Info Series; guidelines and reference documents.

T237 *Main NGO partners:* ICSU; IUCN; IGBP; LOICZ; ISOCaRP; WWF; ETI; Nature Conservancy; universities; regional NGOs (e.g. WIOMSA), stakeholders' groupings.

T238 *Main IGO and United Nations partners:* United Nations agencies: UNDP, UNEP, GEF, FAO, DOALOS; governmental/intergovernmental bodies: National Commissions, regional development banks, PEMSEA, SEACAM, ALECSO.

## II.2.5 *UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission* (paragraphs 0225-02253)

T239 *Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters:* Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO/IOC).

T240 *Main meetings:* IOC Assembly; IOC Executive Council; study groups; JCOMM; GOOS SC; regional GOOS meetings; ITSU XIX; IODE-XVII; GEBCO.

T241 *Main publications:* guidelines; global synthesis; training material; workshop reports; GOOS design guidelines and plans; meeting reports; websites and CD-ROM data products; bathymetric charts; training materials.

T242 *Main partners include:* The major IOC partners are the national oceanographic committees and/or national research agencies and academic institutions, where they exist.

T243 *NGOs under cooperative framework agreements:* SCOR; IUCN; ACOPS; ICSU; SEACAM; MEDCOAST.

T244 *Main NGO partners:* ICSU; IUCN; IGBP; IOI; ACOPS; CARICOMP; CIESM; SAHFOS; SCOPE; SCOR; SEACAM; MEDCOAST.

T245 *Main IGO and United Nations partners:* UNEP; IMO; WMO; FAO; IAEA; UN-DESA; GEF; World Bank; CSD; DOALOS; GPA-LBA; UNIDO; UNFCCC; CBD; NATO; OSPAR; ROPME; HELCOM; SACEP; ICES; PICES; CPPS; SPREP; SOPAC; EU; CARICOM.

### ◆ **Projects relating to cross-cutting themes**

- ***Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty***

*Project: Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems (LINKS) in a global society.*

T246 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Coastal Regions and Small Islands Project (SC/CSI).

T247 *Other units involved:* Education Sector (ED/BAS/LIT), Natural Sciences Sector (SC/ECO), Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS/SRP/MOS, SHS/SRP/VHH), Culture Sector (CLT/CH, CLT/EO, CLT/CP), Communication Sector (CI/INF), UNESCO Apia, UNESCO Bangkok, UNESCO Hanoi, UNESCO Mexico, UNESCO Moscow.

T248 *Main meetings:* Expert consultations on innovative normative action for LINKS protection; local and regional workshops on science and local/indigenous knowledge systems.

T249 *Main publications:* World Conference on Science/World Water Forum publication on LINKS (for Rio+10); CD-ROM/DVDs on local and indigenous knowledge; education tools to revitalize LINKS transmission.

T250 *Main partners:* FAO; GEF; Permanent Forum for Indigenous People; UNCTAD; UNDP; UNEP (CBD/UNCCD); WIPO; Working Group on Indigenous Populations; Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights; UNESCO National Commissions; indigenous organizations (e.g. Inuit Circumpolar Conference, Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, South African San Institute, etc.), academic and research institutions (e.g. Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, University of Papua New Guinea, etc.).

*Project: Reduction of natural disaster in Asia and the Caribbean*

T251 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Division of Earth Sciences (SC/GEO).

T252 *Other units involved:* Natural Sciences Sector (SC/HYD), UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS/SRP), Education Sector, UNESCO Montevideo, UNESCO Jakarta.

T253 *Main meetings:* International workshop on twinning of cities; seminar on disaster scenarios; technical workshops and seminars on disaster reduction.

T254 *Main publications:* Tool kits on best practices for disaster reduction; various educational and training and information materials.

T255 *Main partners:* ISDR; WMO; UNEP; UNDP; ICSU; IUGG (in particular IASPEI) and relevant UNESCO National Commissions.

*Project: Building community capacities to ensure local development sustainability*

T256 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Division of Science Analysis and Policies (SC/AP).

T257 *Other units involved:* Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS/HRS), Education Sector, BPI, UNESCO Tashkent.

T258 *Main partners:* UNICEF, UNDP, FAO, PAM, ZEF Bonn (Centre for Development Research); Tashkent State University; municipalities, local leaders, local Internet cafés.

*Project: Mining and sustainable development in Latin America*

T259 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* UNESCO Montevideo.

T260 *Other units involved:* Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS/HRS), Education Sector, BPI, UNESCO Tashkent.

T261 *Main meetings:* Workshops with Latin American experts; meetings of national working groups in selected countries.

T262 *Main publications:* Different documents on small-scale mining aspects in Latin America (database, research agenda priorities, policy recommendations, lessons learned and wise management practices, etc.); training and capacity-building materials (with extensive use of modern information and communication technologies).

T263 *Main partners:* The project will be implemented with the Mining Policy Research Initiative (MPRI), a regional programme for Latin America of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). Further potential partners for this project, and the longer term process, include UNDP, UNEP, UNCTAD, ECLAC, World Bank, Mining Ministries of the Americas Annual Conference CAMMA, the Canadian

International Development Agency (CIDA), United Kingdom's Department for International Development, and the Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development Project, Latin American small-scale miners organizations, research institutions and relevant NGOs.

*Project: The UNISOL – TAPE Alliance against poverty*

T264 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Division of Basic and Engineering Sciences (SC/BES).

T265 *Other units involved:* Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS/SRP).

T266 *Main partners:* WHO; UNU and INTECH; UNDP; UNICEF; UNIFEM; ILO; FAO; UNIDO; UNCTAD; UNCSTD; ASEAN; OAU. Financial institutions with whom cooperation will be developed include the World Bank and regional development banks (including: AfDB, ADB); Grameen Bank and similar institutions. (The project focuses on mobilizing universities (UNISOL, UNISPAR, UNESCO Chairs Programme) and non-governmental and professional organizations in the eradication of poverty, in conjunction with United Nations sister agencies, governments, industry and the private sector); International Association of Universities (IAU) and AHEC (American Health Education Centers); International Social Science Council (ISSC); Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG, United Kingdom); German Appropriate Technology Exchange (GATE); Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA, United States); Swiss Centre for Development Cooperation in Technology and Management (SKAT); Gret (Groupe de recherche et d'échanges technologiques); Women in Global Science and Technology (WIGSAT) and Once and Future Action Network (OFAN) (women and technology, post-Beijing); "Engineers Against Poverty" project; (AAAS and ICSU).

- ***The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society***

*Project: Small Islands' Voice 2004*

T267 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Coastal Regions and Small Islands Project (SC/CSI).

T268 *Other units involved:* BSP/WYS, Communication and Information Sector (CI/COM, CI/INF), Education Sector (ED/ECP/ASP), Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS/MOS), WHC/APA, WHC/NAT, Culture Sector (CLT/CIC), UNESCO Apia, UNESCO Bangkok, UNESCO Dar es Salaam, UNESCO Kingston, UNESCO New Delhi.

T269 *Main meetings:* Local, regional and interregional progress workshops.

T270 *Main publications:* Prioritized environment-development issues important to civil society in SIDS; workshop results; paper versions of the national, regional and interregional, Internet-based discussions; evaluation results.

T271 *Main partners:* UNESCO National Commissions in SIDS; non-government and government institutions in SIDS; media stations, broadcast networks and organizations, both national and regional, in SIDS; coordinators of UNESCO field project activities in SIDS; SIDSnet; United Nations Division for Sustainable Development; Department of Economic and Social Affairs + UNDP, New York. Other organizations yet to be approached include the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, Indian Ocean Commission, South Pacific Regional Environment Programme, UNEP, Caribbean and Development Banks.

*Project: Virtual Laboratory for draining lakes in Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia*

- T272 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Division of Science Analysis and Policies (SC/AP).
- T273 *Other units involved:* Communication and Information Sector, UNESCO Almaty, UNESCO Amman.
- T274 *Main meetings:* Launching meeting: definition of the research themes and composition of the research teams; Technical workshop to exchange information, results and develop policy framework on a comparative basis; final meeting.
- T275 *Main publications:* Research results on a comparative basis; policy proposal.
- T276 *Main partners:* Lake Chad Basin Commission; University of Kiel, Germany; Philadelphia University, Jordan.

## **MAJOR PROGRAMME III**

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# **Social and human sciences**

### **Programme III.1 - Ethics of science and technology**

(paragraphs 0310-03102)

- T300 *Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters:* Division of Human Sciences, Philosophy and Ethics of Science and Technology (SHS/HPE).
- T301 *Main meetings:* Ninth and tenth sessions of the International Bioethics Committee (IBC); third session of the Intergovernmental Bioethics Committee (IGBC); second joint session of the two committees; third session of COMEST; meetings of COMEST subcommissions; meetings of IBC working groups; International Symposium on “Philosophy in Society”; International Philosophy Day.
- T302 *Main publications:* Proceedings of IBC and IGBC sessions; proceedings of COMEST sessions; reports of COMEST subcommissions; publication of teaching materials; brochures for the general public; publication of press kits for the media; “Pathways into the Third Millennium”.
- T303 *Main partners include:* Interested Member States and National Commissions for UNESCO; the five intergovernmental scientific programmes.
- T304 *Main United Nations agencies and IGO partners:* IAEA; COPUOS; FAO; ILO; WHO; WTO; WIPO; OOSA; UNU; Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights; Agence de la francophonie; European Space Agency (ESA); ALECSO; Council of Europe; Nordic Council; ISESCO; OECD; PAHO; Andean Parliament; OAU; European Union.
- T305 *Main NGO partners:* European Academy of Arts, Sciences and Humanities; African Association for the Advancement of Science and Technology; Amnesty International; World Medical Association (WMA); World Medical Law Association; CIOMS; Committee on Space Research (COSPAR); International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies; FER; FISP; WFUCA; ICSU; Inclusion International; International Association of Law; Ethics and Science; Inter-Parliamentary Union; ISSC; Pugwash Conferences on Science and International Affairs; Third World Academy of Science; Union of African Water Suppliers; World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations; World Commission on Water for the 21st Century; World Conservation Union (IUCN); World Energy Council; World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW); World Water Council.
- T306 *Other partners:* Academies of medicine, sciences, social sciences, moral and political sciences; national scientific research centres; national ethics committees and similar bodies; national space agencies; institutions for research and training in human rights; scientific and university circles.
- Private sector: insurance companies; pharmaceutical and biotechnological industry; energy corporations; water supply companies.
- T307 *NGOs under cooperative framework agreements:* International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS).



## **Programme III.2 - Promotion of human rights, peace and democratic principles**

(paragraphs 0320-03202)

- T308 *Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters:* Division of Human Rights, Democracy, Peace and Tolerance (SHS/HRS).
- T309 *Main meetings:* Two annual meetings of directors of human rights research and training institutions; third meeting of UNESCO Chairs in human rights, democracy, peace and tolerance; experts' meeting on the right to take part in cultural life; experts' meeting on human rights and human security (economic, social and cultural dimensions); meeting of the International Jury for the UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education; award ceremony for the UNESCO Prize for Human Rights Education (10 December 2002); follow-up meetings to the project on "Gender, peace and development in the Caribbean" and "Gender-based violence in Latin America"; follow-up to the Asian Women Conference on the Culture of Peace; regional meeting on Women and the Culture of Peace (Arab States); support to the gender empowerment networks in post-conflict situations in Africa; support to the programme of action of the Yaoundé Centre for Human Rights; two meetings of the International Jury of the UNESCO Prize for Peace Education; two award ceremonies of the UNESCO Prize for Peace Education; three regional meetings of directors of peace research and training institutions (Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America); experts' meeting on "Democracy and Corruption" (Latin America); experts' meeting on "Electoral Systems" (Africa); experts' meeting on "Ethics and Values of Democracy" (Central and Eastern Europe); meeting of the International Jury of UNESCO/Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence; award ceremony of the UNESCO/Madanjeet Singh Prize; meeting of the Governing Body of the Félix Houphouët-Boigny Foundation for Peace and the High Council for Peace Research.
- T310 *Main publications:* Major Human Rights Instruments (status as of 31 May 2002); Major Human Rights Instruments (status as of 31 May 2003); sixth edition of the World Directory of Human Rights Research and Training Institutions; Human Rights: Questions and Answers (fourth edition, updated and revised); Right to take part in cultural life (proceedings of the experts' meeting); the third volume of the manual on human rights for universities entitled "Human Rights: International Protection, Monitoring, Enforcement" (2002); A Guide to Human Rights (2003); two issues of the Bulletin of UNESCO Chairs in human rights, peace, democracy and tolerance; Stop discrimination: A guide for young people; Gender equality: Meeting the challenges; case studies on women's best practices in conflict resolution and peace-building; support for publication of UNESCO information and education materials on human rights and non-discrimination in national and local languages; peace and conflict issues; Handbook on democracy; Violence today.
- T311 *Main partners include:* Member States; National Commissions for UNESCO; UNESCO Clubs and Associations; national human rights commissions; training and research institutions in human rights, peace and security; institutions for gender equality; educational and research communities; non-governmental organizations, UNESCO Chairs in human rights, democracy, peace and tolerance; grass-roots organizations of human rights, European Master's Degree on Human Rights and Democratization; International Ombudsman Institute.
- T312 *Main United Nations agencies and IGO partners:* Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Commission on Human Rights; United Nations treaty bodies; United Nations University; United Nations University for Peace; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); International Labour Organization; Council of Europe; European Union; Organization of African Unity; Organization of American States; Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE); OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights.

T313 *Main NGO partners:* Amnesty International; Inter-Parliamentary Union; Pax Christi; Pax Romana; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Hague Appeal for Peace, FLACSO.

T314 *Other partners:* Municipalities.

### **Programme III.3 - Improvement of policies relating to social transformations and promotion of anticipation and prospective studies** (paragraphs 0330-03303)

T315 *Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters:* Division of Social Science Research and Policies (SHS/SRP), Division of Anticipation and Prospective Studies (SHS/APS).

T316 *Main meetings:* Urban Governance and Innovative Planning: Building Capacities of City Professionals; Democratic Governance and Civil Society in Latin America; Democratic Governance and Civil Society in Central Asia and Pakistan; two workshops for municipal officials, civil society organizations and development practitioners to apply training based on the UNESCO/Earthscan manual on Creating Better Cities with Children and Youth: Saida (Arab region, with UNICEF and UNDP); and Hanoi (Asia, with UNESCO Office); follow-up workshop to implement the outcome of the United Nations conference against race and discrimination (South Africa): new social, political and economic research orientations; MOST statutory meetings: Intergovernmental Council of MOST; two meetings of the Scientific Steering Committee; three regional meetings on thematic development of the MOST Programme, in cooperation with National Liaison Committees; MOST Ph.D. Award Workshop; MOST Summer School; MOST Workshop at the World Congress of Sociology; UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs for Rio+10 (April 2002, Santiago de Chile); UNITWIN+10, Nov./Dec. 2002, Paris; Social Sciences in Society in the 21st Century (September/October 2002, Beijing); two meetings in the Twenty-first Century Talks series in the field and, provided that extrabudgetary funds are secured, continuation at Headquarters of the Twenty-first Century Talks series and organization of one meeting in the Twenty-first Century Dialogues series.

T317 *Main publications:* MOST book series; MOST policy papers and discussion papers; training tools for virtual university programmes on democratic governance; university modules and training manuals on democratic governance; E-forum on multicultural societies; "Participation and sustainable development" New strategies, old challenges; kit comprising CD-ROMS, videos and publications available on line; Best practices of knowledge in society policies; Creating Better Cities Manual; book synthesizing the policy implications of research produced by the APMRN network on migrations and social transformations in the Asia-Pacific region; book collating results of the case studies on factors that influence the use of research in policy-making (in cooperation with Harvard University); film, *Growing up in Canaanland*, to be featured at Rio+10 meeting in South Africa: translating research results into public information with a focus on children and youth (private sponsorship); information kits transmitting research into public information; electronic publications via the MOST Clearing House; MOST Annual Report; MOST electronic newsletter; International Social Science Journal; provided that extrabudgetary funds are secured, second anthology of Twenty-first Century Talks.

T318 *Main partners include:* MOST Research Networks, universities and research centres worldwide, UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Networks.

T319 *Main United Nations agencies and IGO partners:* World Bank; UNDP Human Development Report Office and National UNDP Offices; UNCHS; UNDESA; ILO; UNICEF; UNHCR; UNU; WHO; FAO.

T320 *Main NGO partners:* International Committee on Social Science Information and Documentation; International Federation of Data Organizations; Committee of European Social Science Data Archives; IASSIST; Union Iberoamericana de Municipalistas; Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities;

CIRAN/NUFFIC; SOLAGRAL; CLACSO; CEDAL; International Association of Universities (IAU); Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française (AUPELF-UREF); International Union of Architects (IUA); International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA); International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP); Amnesty International; Childwatch; Oxfam; Save the Children; Association Droit et Société; International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU).

T321 *Other partners:* World Social Forum; Institute on Governance; Global Alliance for Sustainability; Business Council for Sustainable Development; IDS; DFID; CODESRIA; national ministries; local governments; parliamentarians; private foundations.

T322 *NGOs under cooperative framework agreements:* International Social Science Council (ISSC).

#### ◆ **Projects relating to cross-cutting themes**

- ***Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty***

*Project: Eradicating poverty through social integration of marginalized homeless young people in urban areas of the Commonwealth of Independent States*

T323 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Division of Human Rights, Democracy, Peace and Tolerance (SHS/HRS).

T324 *Other units involved:* Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS/SRP), Education Sector (ED/BAS, ED/STV), Culture Sector (CLT/ACE, CLT/WHC), UNESCO Almaty, UNESCO Moscow.

T325 *Main meetings:* Expert consultations; consultations with Member States; regional and national workshops.

T326 *Main publications:* Publication of research findings, guidelines and methodological tools; handbooks and booklets for young people without a home.

T327 *Main partners:* International Labour Organization (ILO); UNICEF; ministries and other governmental institutions; local authorities; universities and research institutions; NGOs, mass media.

*Project: Advocacy campaign on poverty eradication*

T328 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Division of Human Sciences, Philosophy and Ethics of Science and Technology (SHS/PHE).

T329 *Other units involved:* Communication and Information Sector (CI/COM), Education Sector (ED/STV, ED/PEQ), Natural Sciences Sector (UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission), UNESCO Quito, UNESCO Jakarta.

T330 *Main meetings:* To be determined.

T331 *Main publications:* Publication of study/position paper.

T332 *Main partners:* Member States; ministries; and other governmental institutions; bilateral development agencies such as: JICA; GTZ; DFID; NORAD; CIDA; KOICA; etc.; universities/research institutions; UNDP; OECD; World Bank; private companies; NGOs; local institutions.

*Project: Breaking the cycle of poverty among marginalized youth*

- T333 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Division of Human Rights, Democracy, Peace and Tolerance (SHS/HRS).
- T334 *Other unit involved:* UNESCO Kingston.
- T335 *Main meetings:* Stakeholders meeting; workshop on research findings and lessons learned.
- T336 *Main publications:* Report on evaluation of the project, including research findings and lessons learned.
- T337 *Main partners:* National Commissions for UNESCO; ministries for education, agriculture, youth and health in Member States; technical and vocational training institutions; non-governmental organizations; development banks; educational and research communities.

*Project: Democratic governance and poverty in the Arab world*

- T338 *Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters:* Division of Social Science Research and Policies (SHS/SRP).
- T339 *Other units involved:* UNESCO Beirut, UNESCO Rabat.
- T340 *Main meetings:* Subregional training workshop on democratic governance for national and regional NGOs.
- T341 *Main publications:* Training modules and pedagogical tools on democratic governance.
- T342 *Main partners:* Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network; Economic Research Forum for the Arab Countries, Iran and Turkey; National Commissions for UNESCO in the five selected countries (Morocco, Tunisia, Yemen, Egypt, Lebanon); UNDP Offices in the five countries; Yemen Forum on Civil Society; ENDA-Maghreb; International Federation of Human Rights; Union of Arab Universities; UNESCO Chair in local development training (Bordeaux-III); GERFAD (Morocco).

*Flagship project: Contribution to the eradication of poverty and strengthening of human security in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger*

- T343 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Division of Human Rights, Democracy, Peace and Tolerance (SHS/HRS).
- T344 *Other units involved:* Education Sector, Culture Sector (CLT/CP), Natural Sciences Sector (SC/PHI/MAB), Communication and Information Sector (CI/INF), UNESCO Bamako, UNESCO Dakar.
- T345 *Main meetings:* Forum for exchange with multilateral agencies; bilateral cooperation; the private sector and the universities and institutions concerned; validation workshops in Niger, Burkina Faso and Mali.
- T346 *Main partners:* Ministries of education; higher education; universities; research institutions; municipalities; local leaders; United Nations agencies: UNDP; UNICEF; FAO; ILO; WFP; UNFPA; UNAIDS; bilateral and multilateral cooperation (European Union) in the countries concerned; IRD.

*Project: Urban poverty alleviation among young migrants in East Asia: China, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Cambodia*

- T347 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Division of Social Science Research and Policies (SHS/SRP).

T348 *Other units involved:* Education Sector (ED/EO/DFU, ED/EPS), Natural Sciences Sector (SC/BES), Communication and Information Sector (CI/INF), Bureau of Strategic Planning (BSP/WYS), UNESCO Bangkok, UNESCO Beijing, UNESCO Phnom Penh.

T349 *Main meetings:* Two workshops in Beijing and Phnom Penh.

T350 *Main publications:* Evaluation; Framework for actions on youth social policies.

T351 *Main partners:* Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Ministry of Education in the Lao PDR; Municipality of Phnom Penh in Cambodia; local authorities in China and Lao PDR; National Commissions in China, Lao PDR, Cambodia; UNCHS; UNDCP; UNDP; ILO; WHO; UNAIDS; IOM.

*Project: Building capacities to deal with poverty eradication*

T352 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* (SHS/EO).

T353 *Other unit(s) involved:* HRM, BSP.

T354 *Main partners:* World Bank; ministries of development cooperation; DFID (United Kingdom); regional development banks; Education IBE (Geneva); ICSU; ISSC; WHC; CIDA; RDRC; SIDA; NORAD.

- ***The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society***

*Project: Information and communication technologies as a tool for local governance*

T355 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Division of Social Science Research and Policies (SHS/SRP).

T356 *Other units involved:* Communication and Information Sector (CI/INF), Culture Sector (CLT/CP), UNESCO Accra, UNESCO Montevideo.

T357 *Main meetings:* Training workshop of ICTs and e-governance.

T358 *Main publications:* Training modules for city professionals on ICT tools for e-governance.

T359 *Main partners:* Union Iberoamericana de Municipalistas (UIM); Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities (OICC); non-governmental organization of African cities; DANIDA.

*Project: UNESCO World Report on "Building knowledge societies"*

T360 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Division of Anticipation and Prospective Studies (SHS/APS).

T361 *Main publications:* UNESCO World Report.

T362 *Main partners:* Experts, high-level scientists and researchers; the relevant agencies of the United Nations system; NGOs active in the field of future-oriented studies and key media.

## MAJOR PROGRAMME IV

# CULTURE

### *Programme IV.1 - Reinforcing normative action in the field of culture*

#### *IV.1.1 Promotion of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* (paragraphs 0411-04111)

- T400 *Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters:* World Heritage Centre (CLT/WHC).
- T401 *Main meetings:* Statutory: three sessions of the World Heritage Committee, two of its Bureau and one General Assembly of the States Parties; at least four Heritage Information meetings for States Parties; and at least four meetings of the World Heritage Centre with the Advisory Bodies to the Committee (ICOMOS, IUCN and ICCROM). Regional/subregional meetings for periodic monitoring of implementation of the Convention; technical meetings for monitoring state-of-conservation of sites in all regions; training workshops; global strategy meetings. Other meetings: an international conference for the thirtieth anniversary of the Convention.
- T402 *Main publications:* World heritage statutory meeting documents and reports; publication of Global Strategy meetings reports; state of conservation reports on world heritage sites; general information material on world heritage; World Heritage Educational Resource Kit “World Heritage in Young Hands”; final report of the thirtieth anniversary of the World Heritage Convention Conference.
- T403 *Main partners include:* States parties, including bilateral donors, National Commissions, advisory bodies (ICOMOS, ICCROM, IUCN, World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC), ICSU), UNESCO regional and country offices, Nordic World Heritage Office (NWHO) in Oslo (Norway), which will support implementation and promotion of the Convention in the Nordic countries, Organization of World Heritage Cities (OWHC), United Towns Organization, CITYNET, UNF, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, regional development banks, European Union, World Tourism Organization, International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA), other international conservation conventions (e.g. RAMSAR, CITIES, Biodiversity, etc.), universities and private partners.
- T404 *NGOs under cooperative framework agreements:* ICOMOS framework agreement; IUCN framework agreement; ICCROM (IGO) framework agreement.

#### *IV.1.2 Meeting new demands in the area of standard-setting* (paragraphs 0412-04123)

- T405 *Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters:* Division of Cultural Heritage (CLT/CH); Division of Arts and Cultural Enterprise (CLT/ACE).
- T406 *Main meetings:* Regional and subregional meetings of experts; seminars and workshops on the underwater convention; sixth meeting of States Parties to the Hague Convention; twelfth Intergovernmental Committee on Restitution and Return (statutory obligation); two regional workshops (1970 Convention); four experts’ meetings for the preparation of a preliminary draft of an International

Convention on the Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage; committee of experts on the fair use of works; committee of governmental experts on model provisions concerning the fair use of protected works; thirteenth session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention; nineteenth session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Rome Convention; committee of experts for the preparation of a Model Law on the Social Rights of Artists.

- T407 *Main publications:* Commentary article by article of convention. Commentary on the Hague Convention (Spanish/Russian); a series of studies on the implementation of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention; handbook “Preventing the Illicit Traffic...” (Arabic and Russian); booklet on the 1970 Convention; National Legislations Arab States; background document on intangible cultural heritage; eight editions of the *Copyright Bulletin* (French, English, Spanish, Russian and Chinese); Arabic version of the UNESCO Manual on Copyright.
- T408 *Main partners include:* Ministries of culture, foreign affairs, justice; intergovernmental organizations: INTERPOL, UNIDROIT, ICO, IMO, International Seabed Authority (ISA), IUCN, World Customs Organization (WCO), scientific institutions and the private sector: Getty Museum, Getty Trust, etc.
- T409 *NGOs under cooperative framework agreements:* International Council of Museums (ICOM); International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS).
- T410 *Main NGO partners:* International Council on Archives (ICA); ICOM; ICOMOS; International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA); International Law Association (ILA); International Committee of the Blue Shield (ICBS); International Foundation of Art Research (IFAR); International Union of Conservation of Nature (IUCN); CISAC; ALAI; FIM; FIA; FIAP; IFPI.
- T411 *Main IGO and United Nations partners:* DOALOS; ECOSOC; HCR; ICRC; ICCROM; UNPROFOR; WCO; WIPO; Council of Europe; European Union; CERLALC; AIPO.

## *Programme IV.2 - Protecting cultural diversity and promoting cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue*

### *IV.2.1 Safeguarding and revitalization of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage* (paragraphs 0421-04212)

- T412 *Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters:* Division of Cultural Heritage (CLT/CH).
- T413 *Main meetings:* Thirteenth and fourteenth sessions of the Executive Committee/Egyptian Museums; Tyre and Mostar: four meetings of the international scientific committees; four meetings of the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Site of Angkor; meeting of the International Jury for the “Proclamation by UNESCO of the Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity”; meeting of the International Jury concerning the Prizes for the “Proclamation by UNESCO of the Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity”; ceremony of the “Proclamation by UNESCO of the Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity”; awarding of Prizes for the “Proclamation by UNESCO of the Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity”; awarding of the Sharjah Prize for Arab Culture.
- T414 *Main publications:* Preventive action to safeguard cultural heritage: Vol.1 Earthquakes; Preventive action to safeguard cultural heritage: Vol.2 Dams; *Museum*; World Language Report; revised version of the Atlas of Endangered Languages.

- T415 *Main partners include:* Universities, private sector.
- T416 *NGOs under cooperative framework agreements:* ICOM; ICOMOS.
- T417 *Main NGO partners:* ICOM; ICOMOS; IFLA; IUA; WMF; Aga Khan Foundation; Getty Foundation; PSF; AFRICOM; SPACH; CRATerre; IDC; IMC; CIOFF; CIPL; ICPHS; Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean; ICTM; International Amateur Theatre Association; International Organization of Folk Art; ISSC; UA; UNIDROIT; UNIMA; World Academy of Art and Science; Summer Institute of Linguists.
- T418 *Main IGO and United Nations partners:* World Bank; UNDP; ICCROM; IDB; UNV; European Union; Council of Europe; UNFPA; HCR; WIPO; UNICEF; ASEAN; ALECSO; Asia Europe Foundation; OAU; ECOWAS; SADC; OAS; MERCOSUR; CAN; CARICOM; Andean Parliament; Latin American Parliament; Convenio Andrés Bello; SICA.

#### IV.2.2 *Promotion of cultural pluralism and intercultural dialogue* (paragraphs 0422-04223)

- T419 *Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters:* Division of Intercultural Dialogue (CLT/ICD); Division of Cultural Heritage (CLT/CH); Division of Cultural Policies (CLT/CP); Division of Arts and Cultural Enterprise (CLT/ACE).
- T420 *Main meetings:* Interregional seminar on indigenous cultures; Boards of Directors of Volumes VI and VII of the History of Humanity, international/scientific committees: *History of Civilizations of Central Asia*, Reading Committee (Vol. VI) Central Asia, General History of the Caribbean; International Commission for the History of Humanity; Adaptation of the General History of Africa for teaching purposes; International Seminar on the Arabia Plan; second meeting of UNESCO's Mediterranean Multaqa Forum (Valencia, Spain); seminar on the cultural and religious interactions arising from the slave trade in Portuguese-speaking areas; seminar on dialogue among cultures and religions in West Africa (Nigeria); meeting of experts for the formulation of cultural tourism itineraries on slavery in the Indian Ocean; regional meetings of historians in the context of cooperation with the International Council for Historical Sciences (Latin America and the Caribbean, Arab States, Asia and the Pacific); review meeting of regional consultations on the implications of globalization for cultural industries.
- T421 *Main publications:* Publication of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity; publication of best practices included in the database "The city: network of cultures"; study on the identification of good practice to highlight the cultural identity of indigenous communities; Volumes 6 and 7 of the *History of Humanity*; Volumes 5 and 6 of the *History of Civilizations of Central Asia*; Volumes 1 and 3 of *The Different Aspects of Islamic Culture*; Volumes 4, 5 and 6 of the *General History of Latin America*; publication on Bantu cultures in the Americas and the Caribbean (Libreville seminar); publication on slavery in the Mediterranean (Palermo seminar); publication of the proceedings of joint meetings with the International Council of Historical Sciences; summary of reports of regional consultations on the implications of globalization for cultural industries; monthly supplement "Kitâb-fi-Jarîda"; *Index translationum* (CD-ROM and website); UNESCO Collection of Representative Works (website).
- T422 *Main partners include:* Permanent Forum for Indigenous Peoples, national committees for indigenous questions, research centres, museums, International Council for Historical Sciences (ICHS), China Maritime Silk Route Studies Centre (CMSRSC), Fuzhou, China, Centre national de recherche scientifique (CNRS), Paris, International Institute for Central Asian Studies (IICAS), Samarkand, Uzbekistan, International Institute for the Study of Nomadic Civilizations (IISNC), Ulan Bator, International Centre for the Bantu Civilization (CICIBA), Gabon.



- T423 *Main NGO partners:* World Islamic Call Society (WICS); European Cultural Agency; Mediterranean Council for Culture; ICOM; ICOMOS; international indigenous NGOs, in particular those with consultative status with ECOSOC; United Towns Organization (UTO); International Association of Educating Cities; World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Inter-city Solidarity; Legado Andalusi; ACCU/APNET; APPREB; International Music Council (IMC); International Federation of Translators (FIT).
- T424 *Main IGO and United Nations partners:* IDB; Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean; ILO; FAO; United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT); OAS; UNDP; European Council; European Commission; WTO; ALECSO; ISESCO; OIC; UNICEF; OAU; Organization of Portuguese-speaking Countries; CERLALC; MERCOSUR; SELA.

### *Programme IV.3 - Strengthening links between culture and development*

- T425 *Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters:* Division of Cultural Policies (CLT/CP); Division of Arts and Cultural Enterprise (CLT/ACE).
- T426 *Main meetings:* Third Round Table of Ministers of Culture; Assembly of the Interregional Network of UNESCO Chairs and Training Centres in Cultural Policies Management; Bruges, Belgium, spring 2002: "Heritage cities: culture, tourism and sustainable development"; Durban, South Africa, April 2002, UNESCO forum and exhibition "Cultural diversity, tourism and development" during the tourism professionals' fair; Tunisia, autumn 2002: "Strategy for the sustainable development of tourism in the Sahara"; Budapest, Hungary, November 2002: International Conference on Culture and Tourism; regional meeting on art education in Europe; regional meeting on art education in the Pacific; regional meeting on art education in Asia; Design 21 Prize (IV) "Continuous Connection"; International Festival of African Fashion FIMA; International Festival of Films about Ceramics; meeting of the jury of the UNESCO Prize for Children's and Young People's Literature in the Service of Tolerance.
- T427 *Main publications:* Cultural Policy Notes and Issues; Heritage Cities: Culture, Tourism and Sustainable Development – 10 years of research and action; proceedings of the seminar on a "Strategy for the sustainable development of tourism in the Sahara"; synopsis of studies on "Tourism, culture and development in West Africa"; results of the survey on the "Fight against xenophobic attitudes and the promotion of cultural diversity through youth travel"; studies on "Cultural diversity and sustainable development in the Caribbean and Central America"; guide to the artistic amateur young movement; The teaching of arts and creativity at school levels; study on "Crafts and tourism"; brochure promoting crafts; SAP KAWI in African languages.
- T428 *Main partners include:* Ministries of culture and ministries of trade, World Bank, universities and research centres, ACCU, UNICEF, Ford Foundation, Langlois Foundation, OAU, specialized NGOs, OAS, ALECSO, European Union, universities and art schools.
- T429 *NGOs under cooperative framework agreements:* International Music Council; International PEN; International Theatre Institute.
- T430 *Main NGO partners:* International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism (AIEST); CULTURELINK Network; International Network of Observatories on Cultural Policies; International Association of Arts and Culture Management (AIMAC); Aid to Artisans; World Crafts Council (WCC); Asean Handicraft Promotion and Development Association (AHPADA); International Society for Music Education (ISME); International Society for Education through Art (INSEA); International Drama and Education Association (IDEA); Education International.

T431 *Main IGO and United Nations partners:* OAU; CE; WTO; Agence de la Francophonie; UNU; UNDP; UNEP; WHO; Research Centre for Islamic History; Art and Culture (IRCICA); International Arts and Crafts Trade Show of Ouagadougou (SIAO); International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO (ITC); International Board on Books for Young People (IBBY).

#### ◆ **Projects relating to cross-cutting themes**

- ***Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty***

*Project: Development of cultural eco-tourism in mountainous regions in selected developing countries*

T432 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Division of Cultural Heritage (CLD/CH).

T433 *Other units involved:* Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS/HRS), Natural Sciences Sector (SC/ECO), Education Sector (ED/EO/DFU).

T434 *Main meetings:* Conference on Cultural Eco-Tourism in Mountainous Regions of Central Asia/Himalayas.

T435 *Main publications:* Development of Cultural Eco-Tourism in Central Asia/Himalayas.

T436 *Main partners:* Ministries of culture, tourism and the environment, UNESCO National Commissions in Central Asia/Himalayas, Aga Khan Foundation, WWF, ICIMOD, UNDP.

*Project: Strategy for the sustainable development of tourism in the Sahara*

T437 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Division of Cultural Policies (CLT/CP).

T438 *Other units involved:* World Heritage Centre (CLT/WHC), Natural Sciences Sector (SC/ECO), UNESCO Dakar, UNESCO Rabat.

T439 *Main meetings:* International seminar on a “Strategy for the sustainable development of tourism in the Sahara”, autumn 2002. Interministerial round table, winter 2003.

T440 *Main publications:* Final report of the international seminar: Analysis and proposals. Draft international instrument (recommendations).

T441 *Main partners:* Ministries of culture, the environment and tourism, Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS), International Network of Observatories on Cultural Policies, International Association of Arts and Culture Management (AIMAC), Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), World Tourism Organization (WTO).

*Project: Sustainable management of world heritage sites for poverty reduction: pilot activities in three world heritage sites*

T442 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* World Heritage Centre (CLT/WHC).

T443 *Other unit involved:* Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS/SRP).

T444 *Main meetings:* Local community-based meetings and training workshops.

T445 *Main publications:* Project report on results of case studies.

- T446 *Main partners:* Governments and UNESCO National Commissions of France, Netherlands, Senegal, Guyana, China; Municipal authorities of the concerned towns; French Development Agency, Caisse des Depots et Consignations of France; Universities of Lille (France), Delft (Netherlands), Tongi (Shanghai); World Bank; UNDP.
- Project: Traditional crafts as a window to job opportunities for the poorest youth*
- T447 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Division of Arts and Cultural Enterprise (CLT/ACE).
- T448 *Other units involved:* Education Sector (ED/PEQ, ED/EPS), Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS/SRP).
- T449 *Main publications:* Publication of project results (booklets, video and CD-ROM).
- T450 *Main partners:* Ministries of culture and education; National Commissions for UNESCO; Aid to Artisans; World Crafts Council (WCC); Asean Handicraft Promotion and Development Association (AHPADA).
- Project: Youth development and poverty reduction through sustainable community tourism*
- T451 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Culture Sector, UNESCO Kingston.
- T452 *Other units involved:* Education Sector (ED/BAS, ED/PEQ); World Heritage Centre (CLT/WHC).
- T453 *Main meetings:* Subregional workshops for team leaders; subregional workshops for target groups.
- T454 *Main publications:* Publication of project results (booklets, video and CD-ROM).
- T455 *Main partners:* Ministries; British Department of International Development (DFID); Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA); Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC); UNDAF; Caribbean Development Bank.

## MAJOR PROGRAMME V

# COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION

## *Programme V.1 - Promoting equitable access to information and knowledge, especially in the public domain*

### *V.1.1 Formulating principles, policies and strategies to widen access to information and knowledge* (paragraphs 0511-05113)

- T500 *Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters:* Division for Freedom of Expression, Democracy and Peace (CI/FED), Communication Development Division (CI/COM), Information Society Division (CI/INF).
- T501 *Main meetings:* Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All programme: two Council meetings + two Bureau meetings; consultation on multilingualism on the Internet; WSIS preparatory regional meetings in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean; LAC Conference on Free Software Applications in Education, Science and Culture, Brazil, 2002; CI/INF Regional staff annual coordination meeting; SimpLAC2002 (Havana, Cuba, 18-21 February 2002); RINAF Coordinators meeting, 2003; RINAF focal point/project meeting, Sudan, 2002; LAC Experts meeting on e-governance; LAC Regional Symposium on the Use of ICTs in Education, Science and Culture; Evaluation of the impact of ICTs on LAC publishing industry in coordination with CERLALC and ORCALC; CDS/ISIS and IDAMS Regional Seminars for National Distributors.
- T502 *Main publications:* Documents on challenges and opportunities of the knowledge society for LDCs and disadvantaged groups and on INFOethics; website on UNESCO activities relevant to the WSIS; promotional and training material for the Observatory; WebWorld thematic portals; WebWorld Evaluation; two issues of the UNISIST Newsletter; two Publica Series CD-ROMS; Study on Africa's advances in digital inclusion; Director of major information and informatics activities in Africa; CD-ROM on InfoEthics/Digital divide 2002.
- T503 *Main partners include:* Professional information and media communities and organizations.
- T504 *NGOs under cooperative framework agreements:* International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA); International Council on Archives (ICA).
- T505 *Main NGO partners:*  
International Federation of Film Archives (FIAP); International Federation of Television Archives (FIAT); International Federation for Information and Documentation (FID); International Association of Sound Archives (IASA); International Council on Archives (ICA); International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU); International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP); International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA); International Institute for Archive Science (IIAS); International Organization for Standardization (ISO); Internet Society (ISOC).

International professional media organizations such as International Association of Mass Communication Research (IAMCR); World Radio and Television Council (WRTVC); Commonwealth Broadcasting Association (CBA); International Council of French-Speaking Radio and Television Organizations (CIRTEF); Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (URTNA); European (EBU); Asia-Pacific (ABU); Arab States (ASBU); Caribbean (CBU) Broadcasting Unions; International Radio and Television University (URTI); International Public Television (INPUT); Commonwealth Press Union (CPU); Inter-American Association of Broadcasters (IAB); World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters (AMARC); Inter-American Press Association (IAPA); International Federation of Journalists (IFJ); International Press Institute (IPI); Asian Media Information and Communication Centre (AMIC); Asian Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD); International Network of UNESCO Chairs and Associates in Communication (ORBICOM); and other professional media organizations.

T506 *Main IGO and United Nations partners:* ACC; ECOSOC; ITU; UNDP; UNICEF; WIPO; WMO; World Bank; Agence de la francophonie (ACCT); Banque d'information internationale sur les Etats francophones (BIEF); Council of Europe; Nordic Council for Scientific Information (NORDINFO); Union Latine.

*V.1.2 Development of infostructure and building capabilities for increased participation in the knowledge society*  
(paragraphs 0512-05124)

T507 *Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters:* Division for Freedom of Expression, Democracy and Peace (CI/FED), Communication Development Division (CI/COM), Information Society Division (CI/INF).

T508 *Main meetings:* Meetings of MOW International Advisory Committee; two international meetings on the role of libraries, archives and information services in a digital environment; meeting of the representatives of Asia-Pacific networks; MoW Regional Committee meeting in Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean; e-publishing strategies in Asia and the Pacific; workshop to promote Universal Digital Libraries projects in cooperation with OCLC, UNIVERSIA and the 10 biggest LAC University Libraries (partnership with IESALC); regional training-of-trainers seminar on conservation and preservation techniques; INFOLAC Executive Committee meeting (Quito) and consultation meeting (Cuba); contribution to the annual meeting of the Ibero-American and Caribbean Association of Education and Research in Information Science (EDIBCIC); meeting with media organizations and donors (UNDP, World Bank, UNICEF, etc.) to create a forum for African media professionals on ICT implications for knowledge society; Expert Meeting on ICTs and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Strategies for Health, Nutrition and Agriculture, with main focus on HIV/AIDS, in cooperation with FAO, WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF; training of communication professionals: challenges in the digital age; World Screening Conference "Cultural Diversity and Television"; seminar of researchers and practitioners on youth media education in Seville (Spain) to elaborate recommendations and strategies to reinforce youth literacy programmes; seminars in three Mediterranean and Central European universities on media education for teacher students, in cooperation with INFOYOUTH; co-organizing ninth World Congress of Researchers on Youth and Media to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina; consultation between video tape manufacturers and archives on preservation formats; meeting of CCAA (Coordinating Committee of Audiovisual Archive Associations) on audiovisual archives.

T509 *Main publications:* Studies and guidelines on the digitization and the protection of the world's documentary heritage; six guidelines on methodological issues related to information handling; five training policy documents and guidelines; Media education: objectives and practices (resource book); MCT handbook for Asia & Pacific; Basic manual for setting up an audiovisual archive; two CD-ROMS on cultural heritage; updating and maintenance of LATINO (Latin America and the Caribbean databases) website; INFOLAC Quarterly Newsletter for information for institutions and professionals; multi-author publication on communication for development; report on the economics of the Public RTV Domain

(survey); three reports on youth media education (Seville Gathering); the Tambuli report, 15 years of Community Radio in the Philippines (evaluation report).

T510 *Main partners include:* Interested bodies in Member States; UNESCO National Commissions; competent national, regional and international organizations within and outside the United Nations system.

T511 *NGOs under cooperative framework agreements:* International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA); International Council on Archives (ICA).

T512 *Main NGO partners:*

International Federation of Film Archives (FIAPF); International Federation of Television Archives (FIAT); International Federation for Information and Documentation (FID); International Association of Sound Archives (IASA); International Council on Archives (ICA); International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU); International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP); International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA); International Institute for Archive Science (IIAS); International Organization for Standardization (ISO); Internet Society (ISOC).

Professional media and broadcasting organizations such as World Radio and Television Council (WRTVC); Association of Educational and Discovery Channels (AITED); Commonwealth Broadcasting Association (CBA); Public Broadcast International (PBI); Council of French-Speaking Radio and Television Organizations (CIRTEF); International Public Television (INPUT); Union of National Radio and Television Organization of Africa (URTNA); European (EBU); Asia-Pacific (ABU); Arab States (ASBU); Caribbean (CBU) Broadcasting Unions; International Radio and Television University (URTI); International Scientific Committee on Youth and Media; media centres from the Universities of London; Brussels; Minho (Portugal) and Goteborg; International Association of Mass Communication Research (IAMCR); Commonwealth Press Union (CPU); Inter-American Association of Broadcasters (AIB); Inter-American Press Association (IAPA); International Federation of Journalists (IFJ); International Press Institute (IPI); Asian Media Information and Communication Centre (AMIC); Asian Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD); Latin American Federation of Associations of Communication Schools (FELAFACS); World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters (AMARC); International Network of UNESCO Chairs and Associates in Communication (ORBICOM); Network of Schools of Journalism (JOURNET); European Journalism Training Association (EJTA); other professional media organizations.

T513 *Main IGO and United Nations partners:* ITU, UNDP, European Union; Agence de la francophonie (ACCT), Banque d'information internationale sur les Etats francophones (BIEF), Council of Europe, International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Nordic Council for Scientific Information (NORDINFO), Union Latine, World Meteorological Organization (WMO), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

## *Programme V.2 - Promoting freedom of expression and strengthening communication capacities*

### *V.2.1 Freedom of expression, democracy and peace (paragraphs 0521-05212)*

T514 *Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters:* Division for Freedom of Expression, Democracy and Peace (CI/FED), Communication Development Division (CI/COM), Information Society Division (CI/INF).

- T515 *Main meetings:* World Press Freedom Day; Broadcasting in Latin America; The role of media in conflict management and prevention.
- T516 *Main publications:* Compendium of media legislation worldwide; Handbook on media legislation practices in Africa; Handbook on best practices of women journalists; Media in conflict areas.
- T517 *Main partners include:* UNESCO National Commissions; competent national, regional and international media and development organizations inside and outside the United Nations system; intergovernmental organizations; media professionals, institutions and journalists; academic institutions in the field of media.
- T518 *Main NGO partners:* International Network of UNESCO Chairs in Communication (ORBICOM); International Association of Mass Communication Research (IAMCR); Commonwealth Broadcasting Association (CBA); Commonwealth Press Union (CPU); Inter-American Association of Broadcasters (IAB); Inter-American Press Association (IAPA); International Federation of Journalists (IFJ); International Press Institute (IPI); World Radio and Television Council; Asian Media Information and Communication Centre (AMIC); Asian Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD); World Association of Newspapers; International Press Institute; Reporters sans Frontières; World Press Freedom Committee; Inter-American Press Association; International Association of Broadcasting; Media Institute of Southern Africa; Glasnost Foundation and other professional media organizations.
- T519 *Main IGO and United Nations partners:* ECOSOC; UNFPA; UNDP; FAO; United Nations Council on Indigenous People; UNIFEM; United Nations Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression; OAS Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression; Council of Europe; European Union; European Broadcasting Union.

*V.2.2 Strengthening communication capacities*  
(paragraphs 0522-05222)

- T520 *Division/Unit responsible at Headquarters:* Communication Development Division (CI/COM), Division for Freedom of Expression, Democracy and Peace (CI/FED), Information Society Division (CI/INF).
- T521 *Main meetings:* Two sessions of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication and four IPDC Bureau meetings; Pan-African Seminar on Community Multimedia Centres; curriculum ICT design and distance learning; regional workshop on ICT open and distance university learning in a joint venture with IESALC, UNIVERSIA and Ibero-American and Caribbean universities; experts' meeting on the development of educational portals in Latin America and the Caribbean in a joint venture with OREALC.
- T522 *Main publications:* Practical guide on community media and multimedia centres; Reporting on development issues; six training modules on ICTs for library and information professionals; handbook on CD-ROM and Web design for young people; CD-ROM with introduction course on informatics for Africa.
- T523 *Main partners include:* Interested bodies in Member States; UNESCO National Commissions; competent national, regional and international organizations inside and outside the United Nations system, including the private sector.
- T524 *Main NGO partners:* Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (URTNA) European (EBU); Asia-Pacific (ABU); Arab States (ASBU); Caribbean (CBU) Broadcasting Unions; International Council of French-Speaking Radio and Television Organizations (CIRTEF); International Radio and Television University (URTI); International Public Television (INPUT); Commonwealth Broadcasting Association (CBA); Commonwealth Press Union (CPU); International Association of Mass Communication Research (IAMCR); Inter-American Association of Broadcasters (AIR); Inter-American

Press Association (IAPA); International Federation of Journalists (IFJ); International Press Institute (IPI); broadcasting regulating agencies; World Radio and Television Council (WRTVC); Asian Media Information and Communication Centre (AMIC); Asian Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD); Latin American Federation of Associations of Communication Schools (FELAFACS); World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters (AMARC); International Network of UNESCO Chairs in Communication (ORBICOM); Network of Schools of Journalism (JOURNET); European Journalism Training Association (EJTA); other professional media organizations.

T525 *Main IGO and United Nations partners:* United Nations agencies such as UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, FAO; intergovernmental organizations such as ITU.

#### ◆ **Projects relating to cross-cutting themes**

- ***Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty***

*Project: Empowering the underprivileged through the use of information and communication technologies*

T526 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* UNESCO New Delhi.

T527 *Other units involved:* Communication and Information Sector (CI/COM, CI/INF), UNESCO Kathmandu, Education Sector, Culture Sector.

T528 *Main meetings:* Two expert group meetings on community access models; subregional seminar on community access models.

T529 *Main publications:* Primary on “Radio Browsing”; publication on tested access models.

T530 *Main partners:* Public service broadcasting organizations and community radio stations in South Asian countries; member organizations of the World Association of Community Broadcasters (AMARC) in South Asia; Indira Gandhi National Open University, India; Asia Pacific Institute of Broadcasting Development; VOICES, Bangalore, India; Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists, Kathmandu, Nepal; Nepal Press Institute, Kathmandu, Nepal; Bangladesh Coastal NGOs Network for Radio and Communication, Dhaka, Bangladesh; Asia-Pacific Institute of Broadcasting Development (AIBD); International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

- ***The contribution of information and communication technologies to the development of education, science and culture and the construction of a knowledge society.***

*Project: Initiative B@bel*

T531 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Information Society Division (CI/INF).

T532 *Other units involved:* Culture Sector (CLT/ACE), Education Sector (ED/PEQ).

T533 *Main meetings:* Two expert meetings.

T534 *Main publications:* One comparative study and web observatory.

T535 *Main partners:* Universities and Languages Institutes and Associations; Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL International); Union Latine – DTIL; Universal Network Language (UNL) of the United Nations Institute of Advanced Languages; European Commission: eContent and MLIS/TDCNet programmes; private sector.



*Project: Preserving our digital heritage*

- T536 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Information Society Division (CI/INF).
- T537 *Other units involved:* Culture Sector (CLT/WHC), Education Sector (ED/PEQ), UNESCO Montevideo, UNESCO Bangkok.
- T538 *Main meetings:* Regional consultations.
- T539 *Main publications:* Guidelines; evaluation report.
- T540 *Main partners:* Memory institutions such as national libraries and archives; IT firms; publishing industry including academic publishing; IFLA; ICA; FIAT; FIAF; IASA; AMIA; ECPA; United Nations agencies; regional organizations such as the European Union and the Arab League.

*Project: Virtual university: test beds and guidelines on their establishment*

- T541 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Information Society Division (CI/INF).
- T542 *Other units involved:* Education Sector (ED/HED), UNESCO Jakarta, UNESCO Bangkok, UNESCO Nairobi, Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS/SRP).
- T543 *Main meetings:* Project kick-off meeting, mid-term assessment meeting, end-of-project meeting.
- T544 *Main publications:* Course materials; awareness-raising leaflets and newspaper articles; Guidelines on the establishment of a virtual university.
- T545 *Main partners:* ITU; UNDP; World Bank; Association for Engineering Education in Southeast Asia and the Pacific (AESEAP); African Association of Universities; African Virtual University; universities in the three regions; ministries of education; computer-equipped libraries; open universities and related institutions (OUUK; CNED).

*Project: Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETD) Programme*

- T546 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Information Society Division (CI/INF).
- T547 *Other units involved:* Education Sector (ED/HED), Natural Sciences Sector (SC/EO/IPS).
- T548 *Main meetings:* Three training seminars.
- T549 *Main publications:* Model Training Programme.
- T550 *Main partners:* Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (United States); University of Montreal (Canada); University of Chile (Chile); Université de Lyon (France); international and regional scientific NGOs; International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions.

*Project: UNESCO knowledge portal*

UNESCO will progressively develop an organization-wide knowledge portal, which will encompass all sectoral portals (in future called “sub-portals”) thus far developed or under consideration. This will be carried out in cooperation with other partners (such as the World Bank and/or private sector organizations). Thematic sub-portals, each covering a specific part of UNESCO’s fields of competence – such as education, global heritage, artistic creativity/Digit-Arts, ocean/coastal research management –

will be integral parts of the portal. The knowledge portal and its sectoral components will depend on a common technical and Internet-based architecture, around which the sub-portals, including those for UNESCO stakeholder groups, will be constructed. In addition, the UNESCO Internet architecture will offer a range of multimedia tools which can be activated and integrated by the various sub-portals. All material produced online will also be recorded on CD-ROM to ensure broader access and dissemination. Common guidelines and tools to manage the thematic portals need to be developed, enabling the introduction and use of a diversified set of tools and services such as forum discussions and chatrooms, video and audiocasting, newsletters, collaborative spaces, including outreach to National Commissions, and networking among parliamentarians and other partners in UNESCO activities. Staff development, maintenance and monitoring will be an integral part of the project.

- T551 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* Communication and Information Sector (CI) – Information Society Division (CI/INF), Division of Information Systems and Telecommunications (ADM/DIT).
- T552 *Other units involved:* Education Sector – Division of Basic Education (ED/BAS), Division of Higher Education (ED/HED), UNESCO education institutes, Natural Sciences Sector – UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (SC/IOC), Social and Human Sciences Sector, Culture Sector – Division of Cultural Heritage (CLT/CH), Division of Arts and Cultural Enterprise (CLT/ACE), Sector for External Relations and Cooperation (ERC), Bureau of Public Information (BPI), Bureau of Field Coordination (BFC), UNESCO field offices, Bureau of Strategic Planning (BSP).
- T553 *Main partners:* World Bank, International Multimedia Institute (IMI, Milan, Italy), Daimler Chrysler (Stuttgart, Germany), other IT companies.

#### In Member States

UNESCO National Commissions will be key partners in this project, which will also involve national institutions, NGOs and parliamentarians.

#### Education sub-portal

Ministries of education; national and regional university associations; regional networks for academic recognition and mobility; Association Mundial de Educadores Infantiles; Child Care Information Exchange; UNESCO Early Childhood Cooperating Centres; NGO Collective Consultation on Higher Education; International Network of Quality Assurance Agencies in Higher Education and organizations and institutions, including EFA partners, involved in basic and non-formal education, as well as other organizations of the United Nations system (such as ILO, UNV, UNICEF).

#### Global heritage sub-portal

UNEP; UNDP; and other United Nations agencies as well as the International Multimedia Institute; ICOMOS; ICCROM; ICOM; FAO; FIAT; FIAF; IUCN; ICLARM; WCMC; national heritage agencies.

#### Digit-Arts sub-portal

Inter-société des arts électroniques (ISEA); Art 3000; Institut International du multimédia; Fondation Daniel Langlois; Telefonica; France Telecom; Siemens; MIT; Leonardo; GKP partners.

#### Ocean/Coastal research and management sub-portals

UNEP; FAO; WMO and NGOs (IOI, WIOMSA); Intra Americas Seas Initiative (IAI).

# UNESCO Institute for Statistics

## ◆ Project relating to cross-cutting theme

- *Eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty*

*Project: EFA Observatory: Helping Member States in monitoring and achieving EFA goals*

T600 *Division/Office with primary responsibility:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

T601 *Other units involved:* Education Sector, UNESCO Dakar, UNESCO Bangkok, UNESCO Almaty, IBE, IIEP, UIE, IICBA; all other programme sectors

T602 *Main meetings:* Expert consultations; consultations with Member States; regional and national workshops.

T603 *Main publications:* Regional EFA reports; global thematic publication on progress towards EFA; technical guides and tools (national statistical production).

T604 *Main partners:* UNICEF; World Bank; UNDP and major international and regional NGOs involved in EFA.

## *PART II.C*

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# Programme Related Services

T09001-T09002

|   | Regular Budget    |                  |                                |                                     | Extra-<br>budgetary<br>Resources<br>2002-2003 |
|---|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
|   | Personnel         | Activities*      | Indirect<br>Programme<br>Costs | Total<br>Appropriation<br>2002-2003 |   |
|   | \$                | \$               | \$                             | \$                                  | \$  |
| 1. Coordination of action to benefit Africa | 2 228 100         | 419 600          | -                              | 2 647 700                           | -   |
| 2. Fellowships Programme                    | 943 800           | 1 018 600        | -                              | 1 962 400                           | 3 358 500                                     |
| 3. Public Information                       | 15 486 400        | 4 868 000        | -                              | 20 354 400                          | 3 957 300                                     |
| <b>Total, PART II.C</b>                     | <b>18 658 300</b> | <b>6 306 200</b> | <b>-</b>                       | <b>24 964 500</b>                   | <b>7 315 800</b>                              |

\* Please see Appendix II for further details.

## PART III

# Support for Programme Execution and Administration

| T13001-T20004  |                    |                   |                                     |   |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
|  | Regular Budget     |                   |                                     | Extra-<br>budgetary<br>Resources<br>2002-2003 |
|  | Personnel          | Activities*       | Total<br>Appropriation<br>2002-2003 |   |
|  | \$                 | \$                | \$                                  | \$  |
| <b>A. Strategic planning and programme monitoring</b>                        | 5 143 900          | 984 100           | 6 128 000                           | -   |
| <b>B. Budget preparation and monitoring</b>                                  | 4 174 900          | 70 000            | 4 244 900                           | 834 000                                       |
| <b>C. Field management and coordination</b>                                  |                    |                   |                                     |   |
| Headquarters   | 2 943 000          | 531 600           | 3 474 600                           | -   |
| Field: Personnel/Indirect programme costs                                    | 33 372 800         | 12 107 100        | 45 479 900                          | -   |
| <b>Total, III.C</b>  | <b>36 315 800</b>  | <b>12 638 700</b> | <b>48 954 500</b>                   | -   |
| <b>D. External relations and cooperation</b>                                 | 17 612 300         | 4 396 500         | 22 008 800                          | 2 632 000                                     |
| <b>E. Human resources management</b>   |                    |                   |                                     |   |
| I. Young Professionals Programme and recruitment activities relating thereto | -                  | 1 600 700         | 1 600 700                           | -   |
| II. Human resources development (including staff training)                   | -                  | 3 313 000         | 3 313 000                           | -   |
| III. Sums administered by the Bureau for the Organization as a whole         | -                  | 5 344 600         | 5 344 600                           | -   |
| IV. General operating costs  | -                  | 443 800           | 443 800                             | -   |
| V. Personnel (established posts)   | 14 982 700         | -                 | 14 982 700                          | 294 000                                       |
| <b>Total, III.E</b>  | <b>14 982 700</b>  | <b>10 702 100</b> | <b>25 684 800</b>                   | <b>294 000</b>                                |
| <b>F. Administration</b>   |                    |                   |                                     |   |
| 1. Administrative coordination and support                                   | 3 240 800          | 99 900            | 3 340 700                           | -   |
| 2. Accounting and financial control  |                    |                   |                                     |   |
| I. Sums administered by the Division for the Organization as a whole         | -                  | 967 000           | 967 000                             | 472 800                                       |
| II. General operating costs  | -                  | 292 000           | 292 000                             | -   |
| III. Personnel (established posts)   | 6 948 600          | -                 | 6 948 600                           | 1 864 400                                     |
| <i>Total, Chapter 2</i>  | 6 948 600          | 1 259 000         | 8 207 600                           | 2 337 200                                     |
| 3. Information systems and telecommunications                                | 8 571 800          | 9 669 200         | 18 241 000                          | 2 039 400                                     |
| 4. Procurement   | 2 855 700          | 74 000            | 2 929 700                           | 3 190 000                                     |
| 5. Conferences, languages and documents                                      | 24 711 900         | 3 760 900         | 28 472 800                          | 2 250 000                                     |
| 6. Common services, maintenance and security                                 |                    |                   |                                     |   |
| I. Sums administered by the Division for the Organization as a whole         | -                  | 12 011 500        | 12 011 500                          | -   |
| II. General operating costs  | -                  | 50 600            | 50 600                              | -   |
| III. Personnel (established posts)   | 15 431 600         | -                 | 15 431 600                          | 5 760 700                                     |
| <i>Total, Chapter 6</i>  | 15 431 600         | 12 062 100        | 27 493 700                          | 5 760 700                                     |
| <b>Total, III.F</b>  | <b>61 760 400</b>  | <b>26 925 100</b> | <b>88 685 500</b>                   | <b>15 577 300</b>                             |
| <b>G. Renovation of Headquarters premises</b>                                | -                  | 6 292 500         | 6 292 500                           | 160 000                                       |
| <b>Total, PART III</b>   | <b>139 990 000</b> | <b>62 009 000</b> | <b>201 999 000</b>                  | <b>19 497 300</b>                             |

\* Please see Appendix II for further details.

## PART IV

# Anticipated Cost Increases

T21001-T21004

| Item of expenditure   | 2002-2003<br>proposals<br>Parts I-III<br>(recosted) | Anticipated cost increases 2002-2003 |                    |                   |            |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------|
|   |   | Professional                         | General<br>Service | Total requirement |            |
|   | \$  | \$                                   | \$                 | \$                | %          |
| <b>(a) Staff costs</b>  |   |                                      |                    |                   |            |
| Net remuneration  | 229 335 700   | 4 331 600                            | 2 625 100          | <b>6 956 700</b>  | 3.0        |
| Pension Fund contributions  | 46 704 300  | 1 004 600                            | 547 600            | <b>1 552 200</b>  | 3.3        |
| Contributions to the MBF  | 8 145 900   | 161 800                              | 85 300             | <b>247 100</b>    | 3.0        |
| Family allowance  | 7 352 100   | 86 500                               | 191 500            | <b>278 000</b>    | 3.8        |
| Mobility and hardship allowance   | 4 630 900   | 182 200                              | -                  | <b>182 200</b>    | 3.9        |
| Separation payments   | 9 430 900   | 209 800                              | 75 000             | <b>284 800</b>    | 3.0        |
| Travel and transportation   | 4 388 300   | 59 400                               | -                  | <b>59 400</b>     | 1.4        |
| Other allowances (assignment grant,<br>education grant, housing subsidy,<br>language allowance, etc.) | 9 552 600   | 231 500                              | 71 500             | <b>303 000</b>    | 3.2        |
| Reserve for reclassifications   | 1 500 000   | -                                    | -                  | -                 | -          |
| <b>Total, (a) Staff costs</b>   | <b>321 040 700</b>                                  | <b>6 267 400</b>                     | <b>3 596 000</b>   | <b>9 863 400</b>  | <b>3.1</b> |
| <b>Anticipated cost increases 2002-2003</b>   |   |                                      |                    |                   |            |
|   |   | Headquarters                         | Field              | Total requirement |            |
|   |   | \$                                   | \$                 | \$                | %          |
| <b>(b) Goods and services</b>   |   |                                      |                    |                   |            |
| Personnel services other than staff   | 18 584 300  | 345 300                              | 60 200             | <b>405 500</b>    | 2.2        |
| Official travel   | 15 481 700  | 128 850                              | 56 700             | <b>185 550</b>    | 1.2        |
| Contractual services  | 52 612 800  | 534 800                              | 334 500            | <b>869 300</b>    | 1.7        |
| General operating expenses  | 19 409 500  | 227 800                              | 116 000            | <b>343 800</b>    | 1.8        |
| Supplies and materials  | 5 243 400   | 64 800                               | 25 500             | <b>90 300</b>     | 1.7        |
| Furniture and equipment   | 6 324 600   | 67 700                               | 49 700             | <b>117 400</b>    | 1.9        |
| Financial allocations   | 29 918 400  | 414 000                              | 158 500            | <b>572 500</b>    | 1.9        |
| Framework agreements with NGOs  | 6 405 400   | -                                    | -                  | -                 | -          |
| Other contributions   | 17 775 800  | 201 000                              | 268 400            | <b>469 400</b>    | 2.6        |
| Other expenditure (including technical<br>support services)   | 6 953 900   | 102 400                              | -                  | <b>102 400</b>    | 1.5        |
| Indirect costs  | 13 667 700  | 23 500                               | 457 800            | <b>481 300</b>    | 3.5        |
| Participation Programme   | 22 000 000  | -                                    | -                  | -                 | -          |
| Renovation of Headquarters Premises   | 6 292 500   | 190 000                              | -                  | <b>190 000</b>    | 3.0        |
| <b>Total, (b) Goods and services</b>  | <b>220 670 000</b>                                  | <b>2 300 150</b>                     | <b>1 527 300</b>   | <b>3 827 450</b>  | <b>1.7</b> |
| <b>(c) Total (a) + (b)</b>  | <b>541 710 700</b>                                  |                                      |                    | <b>13 690 850</b> | <b>2.5</b> |
|   |   | <b>555 401 550</b>                   |                    |                   |            |
|   |   | <b>(11 034 300)</b>                  |                    |                   |            |
| <b>Total Approved Appropriation</b>   |   | <b>544 367 250*</b>                  |                    |                   |            |

\* It is recalled that the approved appropriation for 2002-2003 amounts to \$544,367,250 for Parts I to IV of the budget and that an amount of \$11,034,300 is to be absorbed within this budget ceiling.

# Alphabetical list of abbreviations of the units responsible for executing the Programme and Budget for 2002-2003

|       |   |
|-------|---|
| ABU   | UNESCO Office in Abuja (Nigeria)  |
| ACE   | Division of Arts and Cultural Enterprise  |
| ACR   | UNESCO Office in Accra (Ghana)  |
| ADI   | UNESCO Office in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)   |
| ADM   | Sector for Administration   |
| AFR   | Africa Department   |
| AMN   | UNESCO Office in Amman (Jordan)   |
| AP    | Division of Science Analysis and Policies   |
| API   | UNESCO Office in Apia (Western Samoa)   |
| ATA   | UNESCO Office in Almaty (Kazakhstan)  |
| BAM   | UNESCO Office in Bamako (Mali)  |
| BAS   | Division of Basic Education   |
| BB    | Bureau of the Budget  |
| BEI   | UNESCO Office in Beirut and Regional Bureau for Education (Lebanon)   |
| BEJ   | UNESCO Office in Beijing (China)  |
| BES   | Division of Basic and Engineering Sciences  |
| BFC   | Bureau of Field Coordination  |
| BGK   | UNESCO Office in Bangkok and Regional Bureau for Education (Thailand)   |
| BON   | UNESCO International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training, Bonn (Germany)                             |
| BPI   | Bureau of Public Information  |
| BSP   | Bureau of Strategic Planning  |
| BRV   | UNESCO Office in Brazzaville (Congo)  |
| BRZ   | UNESCO Office in Brasilia (Brazil)  |
| BUJ   | UNESCO Office in Bujumbura (Burundi)  |
| CAI   | UNESCO Office in Cairo and Regional Bureau for Science (Egypt)  |
| CEPES | European Centre for Higher Education, Bucharest (Romania)   |
| CFS   | Division of Cooperation with Extrabudgetary Funding Sources (ERC)   |
| CH    | Division of Cultural Heritage   |
| CI    | Communication and Information Sector  |
| CKY   | UNESCO Office in Conakry (Guinea)   |
| CLD   | Division of Conferences, Languages and Documents (ADM)  |
| CLT   | Culture Sector  |
| COM   | Communication Development Division (Secretariat of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC)) |
| CP    | Division of Cultural Policies   |
| CRP   | Secretariat of the F. Houphouët-Boigny Peace Prize  |
| CSI   | Coastal Regions and Small Islands Project   |
| DAK   | UNESCO Office in Dakar and Regional Bureau for Education (Senegal)  |
| DAR   | UNESCO Office in Dar es Salaam (United Republic of Tanzania)  |
| DCO   | Division of the Comptroller (ADM)   |
| DFU   | Dakar Follow-up Unit  |
| DHA   | UNESCO Office in Dhaka (Bangladesh)   |
| DIT   | Division of Information Systems and Telecommunications (ADM)  |

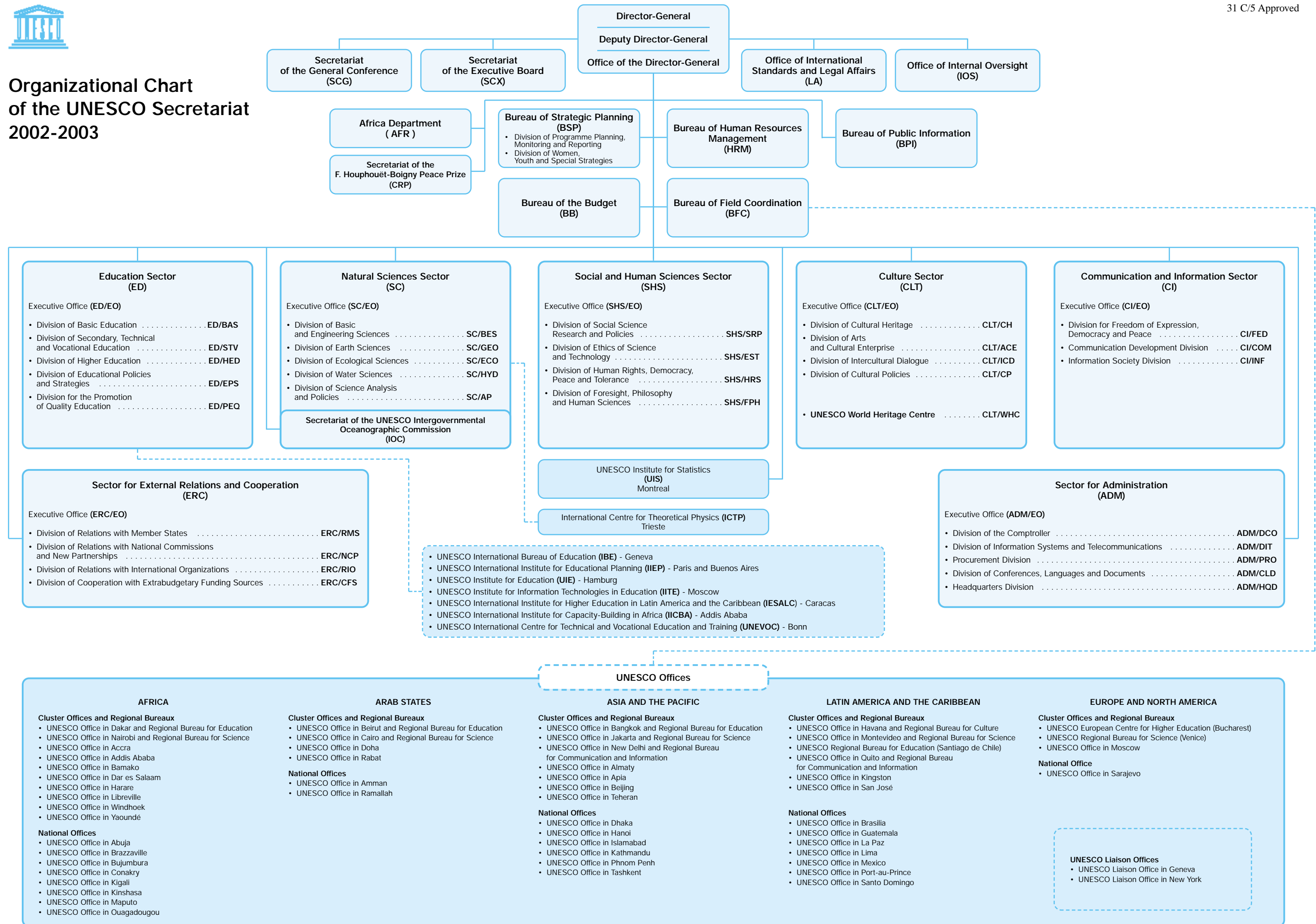
|        |   |
|--------|---|
| DOH    | UNESCO Office in Doha (Qatar)   |
| ECO    | Division of Ecological Sciences (Secretariat of the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme)                  |
| ED     | Education Sector  |
| EO     | Executive Office  |
| EPS    | Division of Educational Policies and Strategies   |
| ERC    | Sector for External Relations and Cooperation   |
| EST    | Division of Ethics of Science and Technology  |
| FED    | Division for Freedom of Expression, Democracy and Peace   |
| FEL    | Fellowships Programme   |
| FPH    | Division of Foresight, Philosophy and Human Sciences  |
| GEO    | Division of Earth Sciences (Secretariat of the International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP))       |
| GLO    | UNESCO Liaison Office in Geneva (Switzerland)   |
| GUC    | UNESCO Office in Guatemala City (Guatemala)   |
| HAN    | UNESCO Office in Hanoi (Viet Nam)   |
| HAR    | UNESCO Office in Harare (Zimbabwe)  |
| HAV    | UNESCO Office in Havana and Regional Bureau for Culture (Cuba)  |
| HED    | Division of Higher Education  |
| HQD    | Headquarters Division (ADM)   |
| HRM    | Bureau of Human Resources Management  |
| HRS    | Division of Human Rights, Democracy, Peace and Tolerance  |
| HYD    | Division of Water Sciences (Secretariat of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP))                  |
| IBE    | UNESCO International Bureau of Education, Geneva (Switzerland)  |
| IICBA  | UNESCO International Institute for Capacity-Building in Africa, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)                      |
| ICD    | Division of Intercultural Dialogue  |
| ICHS   | International Centre for Human Sciences, Byblos (Lebanon)   |
| ICTP   | Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste (Italy)                                   |
| IIEP   | UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (Paris)   |
| IESALC | UNESCO International Institute for Higher Education in Latin America and the Caribbean, Caracas (Venezuela) |
| INF    | Information Society Division (Secretariat of the Information for All Programme)                             |
| IOC    | Secretariat of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission  |
| IOS    | Office of Internal Oversight  |
| ISB    | UNESCO Office in Islamabad (Pakistan)   |
| IITE   | UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education, Moscow (Russian Federation)                     |
| JAK    | UNESCO Office in Jakarta and Regional Bureau for Science (Indonesia)  |
| KAT    | UNESCO Office in Kathmandu (Nepal)  |
| KIG    | UNESCO Office in Kigali (Rwanda)  |
| KNG    | UNESCO Office in Kingston (Jamaica)   |
| KNS    | UNESCO Office in Kinshasa (Democratic Republic of the Congo)  |
| LA     | Office of International Standards and Legal Affairs   |
| LAP    | UNESCO Office in La Paz (Bolivia)   |
| LBV    | UNESCO Office in Libreville (Gabon)   |
| LIM    | UNESCO Office in Lima (Peru)  |
| MAP    | UNESCO Office in Maputo (Mozambique)  |
| MOS    | UNESCO Office in Moscow (Russian Federation)  |
| MTD    | UNESCO Office in Montevideo and Regional Bureau for Science (Uruguay)                                       |
| MXC    | UNESCO Office in Mexico City (Mexico)   |
| NCP    | Division of Relations with National Commissions and New Partnerships (ERC)                                  |
| NAI    | UNESCO Office in Nairobi and Regional Bureau for Science (Kenya)  |
| NDL    | UNESCO Office in New Delhi and Regional Bureau for Communication and Information (India)                    |
| NYO    | UNESCO Liaison Office in New York   |
| ODG    | Office of the Director-General  |
| OUA    | UNESCO Office in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso)   |



|      |  |
|------|--|
| PEQ  | Division for the Promotion of Quality Education  |
| PMR  | Division of Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting (BSP)                         |
| PNP  | UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh (Cambodia)   |
| POP  | UNESCO Office in Port-au-Prince (Haiti)  |
| PRO  | Procurement Division (ADM)   |
| QUI  | UNESCO Office in Quito and Regional Bureau for Communication and Information (Ecuador) |
| RAB  | UNESCO Office in Rabat (Morocco)   |
| RAM  | UNESCO Office in Ramallah (Palestinian Autonomous Territories)                         |
| RIO  | Division of Relations with International Organizations (ERC)                           |
| RMS  | Division of Relations with Member States (ERC)   |
| SAR  | UNESCO Office in Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina)                                     |
| SC   | Natural Sciences Sector  |
| SCG  | Secretariat of the General Conference  |
| SCX  | Secretariat of the Executive Board   |
| SHS  | Social and Human Sciences Sector   |
| SJO  | UNESCO Office in San José (Costa Rica)   |
| SRP  | Division of Social Science Research and Policies                                       |
| STD  | UNESCO Office in Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic)                                    |
| STG  | UNESCO Regional Bureau for Education, Santiago (Chile)                                 |
| STV  | Division of Secondary, Technical and Vocational Education                              |
| TAS  | UNESCO Office in Tashkent (Uzbekistan)   |
| TEH  | UNESCO Office in Teheran (Islamic Republic of Iran)                                    |
| TWAS | Third World Academy of Sciences, Trieste (Italy)                                       |
| UIE  | UNESCO Institute for Education, Hamburg (Germany)                                      |
| UIS  | UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Montreal (Canada)                                     |
| UPP  | UNESCO Programme for Palestine   |
| VNI  | UNESCO Regional Bureau for Science, Venice (Italy)                                     |
| WHC  | UNESCO World Heritage Centre   |
| WIN  | UNESCO Office in Windhoek (Namibia)  |
| WYS  | Division of Women, Youth and Special Strategies (BSP)                                  |
| YAO  | UNESCO Office in Yaoundé (Cameroon)  |



# Organizational Chart of the UNESCO Secretariat 2002-2003





United Nations Educational,  
Scientific and Cultural Organization

31 C / 5 Approved

*Approved  
Programme  
and Budget*

## *Appendix VI*

Overall summary of decentralization by region

### *C o r r i g e n d u m*

The present corrigendum replaces in its entirety Appendix VI contained in document 31 C/5 Approved

## Appendix VI Overall summary of decentralization by region

### Regular programme and extrabudgetary resources

Pending the completion of the reform measures in respect of decentralization, regular programme and extrabudgetary resources are indicated by region and, within each region, by Major Programme/Programme/Subprogramme and by Sector/Unit.

Once the reform measures have been finalized, the distribution of resources will be refined to indicate funds and personnel attributed to each unit. A list of decentralized units by region is included at the end of this Appendix.

| Regular budget - 2002-2003   |                 |            |            |            |                   |                   |                   |                    | Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003 |
|--|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Region/Major Programme/Sector/Unit   | Number of posts |            |            |            | Costs             |                   |                   | TOTAL              |                                     |
|  | D               | P          | Local      | Total      | Personnel         | Indirect          | Programme         |                    |                                     |
|  |                 |            |            |            | \$                | \$                | \$                | \$                 |                                     |
| <b>AFRICA</b>  |                 |            |            |            |                   |                   |                   |                    |                                     |
| I Education  | -               | 21         | 7          | 28         | 5 150 900         | -                 | 6 940 950         | 12 091 850         | 7 800 000                           |
| II Natural Sciences  | -               | 9          | 4          | 13         | 2 282 400         | -                 | 1 719 550         | 4 001 950          | 1 000 000                           |
| III Social and Human Sciences  | -               | 3          | 1          | 4          | 850 100           | -                 | 1 021 400         | 1 871 500          | 500 000                             |
| IV Culture   | -               | 7          | 1          | 8          | 1 594 100         | -                 | 1 171 550         | 2 765 650          | 400 000                             |
| V Communication and Information  | -               | 5          | 4          | 9          | 1 363 100         | -                 | 1 580 700         | 2 943 800          | 4 600 000                           |
| UNESCO Institute for Statistics -<br>Project relating to cross-cutting theme | -               | -          | -          | -          | -                 | -                 | 100 000           | 100 000            | -                                   |
| Bureau of Field Coordination   | 10              | 16         | 65         | 91         | 8 536 800         | 4 139 800         | -                 | 12 676 600         | -                                   |
| <b>Total, Africa</b>   | <b>10</b>       | <b>61</b>  | <b>82</b>  | <b>153</b> | <b>19 777 400</b> | <b>4 139 800</b>  | <b>12 534 150</b> | <b>36 451 350</b>  | <b>14 300 000</b>                   |
| <b>ARAB STATES</b>   |                 |            |            |            |                   |                   |                   |                    |                                     |
| I Education  | 1               | 10         | 2          | 13         | 2 876 400         | -                 | 2 273 500         | 5 149 900          | 2 400 000                           |
| II Natural Sciences  | -               | 5          | -          | 5          | 1 086 400         | -                 | 997 000           | 2 083 400          | 1 600 000                           |
| III Social and Human Sciences  | -               | 2          | 1          | 3          | 470 500           | -                 | 869 400           | 1 339 900          | -                                   |
| IV Culture   | -               | 3          | -          | 3          | 685 800           | -                 | 670 800           | 1 356 600          | 500 000                             |
| V Communication and Information  | -               | 2          | 3          | 5          | 661 100           | -                 | 869 000           | 1 530 100          | 1 700 000                           |
| Bureau of Field Coordination   | 5               | 4          | 39         | 48         | 4 378 500         | 1 187 300         | -                 | 5 565 800          | -                                   |
| <b>Total, Arab States</b>  | <b>6</b>        | <b>26</b>  | <b>45</b>  | <b>77</b>  | <b>10 158 700</b> | <b>1 187 300</b>  | <b>5 679 700</b>  | <b>17 025 700</b>  | <b>6 200 000</b>                    |
| <b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>  |                 |            |            |            |                   |                   |                   |                    |                                     |
| I Education  | -               | 18         | 6          | 24         | 4 348 300         | -                 | 5 998 500         | 10 346 800         | 10 700 000                          |
| II Natural Sciences  | -               | 9          | 2          | 11         | 2 319 200         | -                 | 2 068 500         | 4 387 700          | 1 200 000                           |
| III Social and Human Sciences  | -               | 6          | 1          | 7          | 1 434 900         | -                 | 1 158 500         | 2 593 400          | -                                   |
| IV Culture   | -               | 8          | 1          | 9          | 1 815 500         | -                 | 1 258 500         | 3 074 000          | 2 100 000                           |
| V Communication and Information  | -               | 5          | 3          | 8          | 1 433 500         | -                 | 1 753 800         | 3 187 300          | 900 000                             |
| UNESCO Institute for Statistics -<br>Project relating to cross-cutting theme | -               | -          | -          | -          | -                 | -                 | 50 000            | 50 000             | -                                   |
| Bureau of Field Coordination   | 8               | 12         | 75         | 95         | 7 996 300         | 2 980 000         | -                 | 10 976 300         | -                                   |
| <b>Total, Asia and the Pacific</b>   | <b>8</b>        | <b>58</b>  | <b>88</b>  | <b>154</b> | <b>19 347 700</b> | <b>2 980 000</b>  | <b>12 287 800</b> | <b>34 615 500</b>  | <b>14 900 000</b>                   |
| <b>EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA</b>  |                 |            |            |            |                   |                   |                   |                    |                                     |
| I Education  | -               | 5          | 1          | 6          | 1 217 000         | -                 | 1 057 500         | 2 274 500          | 3 000 000                           |
| II Natural Sciences  | -               | 4          | -          | 4          | 844 900           | -                 | 1 388 600         | 2 233 500          | 2 000 000                           |
| III Social and Human Sciences  | -               | -          | -          | 0          | -                 | -                 | 261 500           | 261 500            | 400 000                             |
| IV Culture   | -               | 1          | 2          | 3          | 454 200           | -                 | 432 400           | 886 600            | -                                   |
| V Communication and Information  | -               | 2          | -          | 2          | 555 800           | -                 | 378 000           | 933 800            | -                                   |
| Bureau of Public Information   | -               | 1          | -          | 1          | 240 600           | -                 | 70 000            | 310 600            | -                                   |
| Sector for External Relations and Cooperation                                | -               | 5          | 7          | 12         | 2 265 000         | -                 | 255 800           | 2 520 800          | -                                   |
| Bureau of Field Coordination   | 6               | 5          | 22         | 33         | 3 568 700         | 627 000           | -                 | 4 195 700          | -                                   |
| <b>Total, Europe and North America</b>                                       | <b>6</b>        | <b>23</b>  | <b>32</b>  | <b>61</b>  | <b>9 146 200</b>  | <b>627 000</b>    | <b>3 843 800</b>  | <b>13 617 000</b>  | <b>5 400 000</b>                    |
| <b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>                                       |                 |            |            |            |                   |                   |                   |                    |                                     |
| I Education  | -               | 10         | 6          | 16         | 3 038 600         | -                 | 2 791 950         | 5 830 550          | 38 700 000                          |
| II Natural Sciences  | -               | 6          | 1          | 7          | 1 743 800         | -                 | 1 681 250         | 3 425 050          | 9 000 000                           |
| III Social and Human Sciences  | -               | 5          | -          | 5          | 1 083 500         | -                 | 770 500           | 1 854 000          | 76 000 000                          |
| IV Culture   | -               | 6          | 3          | 9          | 1 605 700         | -                 | 1 295 250         | 2 900 950          | 3 000 000                           |
| V Communication and Information  | -               | 5          | 1          | 6          | 1 269 800         | -                 | 1 318 000         | 2 587 800          | 4 000 000                           |
| Bureau of Field Coordination   | 8               | 11         | 59         | 78         | 8 892 600         | 3 173 000         | -                 | 12 065 600         | -                                   |
| <b>Total, Latin America and the Caribbean</b>                                | <b>8</b>        | <b>43</b>  | <b>70</b>  | <b>121</b> | <b>17 634 000</b> | <b>3 173 000</b>  | <b>7 856 950</b>  | <b>28 663 950</b>  | <b>130 700 000</b>                  |
| <b>TOTAL, DECENTRALIZATION</b>   | <b>38</b>       | <b>211</b> | <b>317</b> | <b>566</b> | <b>76 064 000</b> | <b>12 107 100</b> | <b>42 202 400</b> | <b>130 373 500</b> | <b>171 500 000</b>                  |

## Appendix VI Summary of decentralization by region

### Regular programme and extrabudgetary resources

## AFRICA

| Major Programme/Programme/Subprogramme/Unit    | Regular budget – 2002-2003 |           |           |            |                   |                  |                   | TOTAL             | Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003 |
|--|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
|  | Number of posts            |           |           |            | Costs             |                  |                   |                   |                                     |
|  | D                          | P         | Local     | Total      | Personnel         | Indirect         | Programme         |                   |                                     |
|  |                            |           |           |            | \$                | \$               | \$                | \$                |                                     |
| <b>I EDUCATION</b>                             | –                          | 21        | 7         | 28         | 5 150 900         | –                | –                 | <b>5 150 900</b>  | –                                   |
| I.1 I.1.1                                      | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 2 240 000         | <b>2 240 000</b>  | 1 800 000                           |
| I.1 I.1.2                                      | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 2 595 000         | <b>2 595 000</b>  | 2 100 000                           |
| I.2 I.2.1                                      | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 850 000           | <b>850 000</b>    | 2 000 000                           |
| I.2 I.2.2                                      | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 452 950           | <b>452 950</b>    | 1 900 000                           |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes      | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 803 000           | <b>803 000</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme I</b>                | –                          | <b>21</b> | <b>7</b>  | <b>28</b>  | <b>5 150 900</b>  | –                | <b>6 940 950</b>  | <b>12 091 850</b> | <b>7 800 000</b>                    |
| <b>II NATURAL SCIENCES</b>                     | –                          | 9         | 4         | 13         | 2 282 400         | –                | –                 | <b>2 282 400</b>  | –                                   |
| II.1 II.1.1                                    | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 40 000            | <b>40 000</b>     | 130 000                             |
| II.1 II.1.2                                    | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 358 800           | <b>358 800</b>    | 375 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.1                                    | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 433 300           | <b>433 300</b>    | 100 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.2                                    | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 370 700           | <b>370 700</b>    | –                                   |
| II.2 II.2.3                                    | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 106 000           | <b>106 000</b>    | 195 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.4                                    | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 82 000            | <b>82 000</b>     | 200 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.5                                    | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | –                 | –                 | –                                   |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes      | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 328 750           | <b>328 750</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme II</b>               | –                          | <b>9</b>  | <b>4</b>  | <b>13</b>  | <b>2 282 400</b>  | –                | <b>1 719 550</b>  | <b>4 001 950</b>  | <b>1 000 000</b>                    |
| <b>III SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES</b>           | –                          | 3         | 1         | 4          | 850 100           | –                | –                 | <b>850 100</b>    | –                                   |
| III.1  | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 57 800            | <b>57 800</b>     | –                                   |
| III.2  | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 208 300           | <b>208 300</b>    | 250 000                             |
| III.3  | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 228 800           | <b>228 800</b>    | 250 000                             |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes      | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 526 500           | <b>526 500</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme III</b>              | –                          | <b>3</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>4</b>   | <b>850 100</b>    | –                | <b>1 021 400</b>  | <b>1 871 500</b>  | <b>500 000</b>                      |
| <b>IV CULTURE</b>                              | –                          | 7         | 1         | 8          | 1 594 100         | –                | –                 | <b>1 594 100</b>  | –                                   |
| IV.1 IV.1.1                                    | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | –                 | –                 | 200 000                             |
| IV.1 IV.1.2                                    | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 45 000            | <b>45 000</b>     | –                                   |
| IV.2 IV.2.1                                    | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 315 000           | <b>315 000</b>    | 100 000                             |
| IV.2 IV.2.2                                    | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 294 400           | <b>294 400</b>    | 100 000                             |
| IV.3 IV.3.1                                    | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 290 600           | <b>290 600</b>    | –                                   |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes      | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 226 550           | <b>226 550</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme IV</b>               | –                          | <b>7</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>8</b>   | <b>1 594 100</b>  | –                | <b>1 171 550</b>  | <b>2 765 650</b>  | <b>400 000</b>                      |
| <b>V COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION</b>         | –                          | 5         | 4         | 9          | 1 363 100         | –                | –                 | <b>1 363 100</b>  | –                                   |
| V.1 V.1.1                                      | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 162 500           | <b>162 500</b>    | 450 000                             |
| V.1 V.1.2                                      | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 487 500           | <b>487 500</b>    | 900 000                             |
| V.2 V.2.1                                      | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 235 000           | <b>235 000</b>    | 1 500 000                           |
| V.2 V.2.2                                      | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 492 500           | <b>492 500</b>    | 1 750 000                           |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes      | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 203 200           | <b>203 200</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme V</b>                | –                          | <b>5</b>  | <b>4</b>  | <b>9</b>   | <b>1 363 100</b>  | –                | <b>1 580 700</b>  | <b>2 943 800</b>  | <b>4 600 000</b>                    |
| <b>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</b>         |                            |           |           |            |                   |                  |                   |                   |                                     |
| <b>Project relating to cross-cutting theme</b> | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 100 000           | <b>100 000</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>Bureau of Field Coordination</b>            | 10                         | 16        | 65        | 91         | 8 536 800         | 4 139 800        | –                 | <b>12 676 600</b> | –                                   |
| <b>TOTAL, AFRICA</b>                           | <b>10</b>                  | <b>61</b> | <b>82</b> | <b>153</b> | <b>19 777 400</b> | <b>4 139 800</b> | <b>12 534 150</b> | <b>36 451 350</b> | <b>14 300 000</b>                   |

## Appendix VI Summary of decentralization by region

### Regular programme and extrabudgetary resources

### ARAB STATES

| Regular budget – 2002-2003                  |                 |           |           |           |                   |                  |                  |                   | Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003 |
|---|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Major Programme/Programme/Subprogramme/Unit | Number of posts |           |           |           | Costs             |                  |                  | TOTAL             |                                     |
|   | D               | P         | Local     | Total     | Personnel         | Indirect         | Programme        |                   |                                     |
|   |                 |           |           |           | \$                | \$               | \$               | \$                |                                     |
| <b>I EDUCATION</b>                          | 1               | 10        | 2         | 13        | 2 876 400         | –                | –                | <b>2 876 400</b>  | –                                   |
| I.1 I.1.1                                   | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 875 000          | <b>875 000</b>    | 400 000                             |
| I.1 I.1.2                                   | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 816 000          | <b>816 000</b>    | 800 000                             |
| I.2 I.2.1                                   | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 305 000          | <b>305 000</b>    | 700 000                             |
| I.2 I.2.2                                   | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 250 000          | <b>250 000</b>    | 500 000                             |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes   | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 27 500           | <b>27 500</b>     | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme I</b>             | <b>1</b>        | <b>10</b> | <b>2</b>  | <b>13</b> | <b>2 876 400</b>  | <b>–</b>         | <b>2 273 500</b> | <b>5 149 900</b>  | <b>2 400 000</b>                    |
| <b>II NATURAL SCIENCES</b>                  | –               | 5         | –         | 5         | 1 086 400         | –                | –                | <b>1 086 400</b>  | –                                   |
| II.1 II.1.1                                 | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 45 000           | <b>45 000</b>     | 200 000                             |
| II.1 II.1.2                                 | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 125 000          | <b>125 000</b>    | 400 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.1                                 | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 341 000          | <b>341 000</b>    | 200 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.2                                 | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 214 500          | <b>214 500</b>    | 100 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.3                                 | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 84 000           | <b>84 000</b>     | 200 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.4                                 | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 62 000           | <b>62 000</b>     | 100 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.5                                 | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | –                | <b>–</b>          | 400 000                             |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes   | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 125 500          | <b>125 500</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme II</b>            | <b>–</b>        | <b>5</b>  | <b>–</b>  | <b>5</b>  | <b>1 086 400</b>  | <b>–</b>         | <b>997 000</b>   | <b>2 083 400</b>  | <b>1 600 000</b>                    |
| <b>III SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES</b>        | –               | 2         | 1         | 3         | 470 500           | –                | –                | <b>470 500</b>    | –                                   |
| III.1                                       | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 275 900          | <b>275 900</b>    | –                                   |
| III.2                                       | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 104 200          | <b>104 200</b>    | –                                   |
| III.3                                       | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 179 300          | <b>179 300</b>    | –                                   |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes   | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 310 000          | <b>310 000</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme III</b>           | <b>–</b>        | <b>2</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>3</b>  | <b>470 500</b>    | <b>–</b>         | <b>869 400</b>   | <b>1 339 900</b>  | <b>–</b>                            |
| <b>IV CULTURE</b>                           | –               | 3         | –         | 3         | 685 800           | –                | –                | <b>685 800</b>    | –                                   |
| IV.1 IV.1.1                                 | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | –                | <b>–</b>          | –                                   |
| IV.1 IV.1.2                                 | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 40 000           | <b>40 000</b>     | 200 000                             |
| IV.2 IV.2.1                                 | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 220 000          | <b>220 000</b>    | 100 000                             |
| IV.2 IV.2.2                                 | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 129 700          | <b>129 700</b>    | 100 000                             |
| IV.3 IV.3.1                                 | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 181 600          | <b>181 600</b>    | 100 000                             |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes   | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 99 500           | <b>99 500</b>     | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme IV</b>            | <b>–</b>        | <b>3</b>  | <b>–</b>  | <b>3</b>  | <b>685 800</b>    | <b>–</b>         | <b>670 800</b>   | <b>1 356 600</b>  | <b>500 000</b>                      |
| <b>V COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION</b>      | –               | 2         | 3         | 5         | 661 100           | –                | –                | <b>661 100</b>    | –                                   |
| V.1 V.1.1                                   | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 130 000          | <b>130 000</b>    | 150 000                             |
| V.1 V.1.2                                   | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 317 000          | <b>317 000</b>    | 200 000                             |
| V.2 V.2.1                                   | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 30 000           | <b>30 000</b>     | 500 000                             |
| V.2 V.2.2                                   | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 233 000          | <b>233 000</b>    | 850 000                             |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes   | –               | –         | –         | –         | –                 | –                | 159 000          | <b>159 000</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme V</b>             | <b>–</b>        | <b>2</b>  | <b>3</b>  | <b>5</b>  | <b>661 100</b>    | <b>–</b>         | <b>869 000</b>   | <b>1 530 100</b>  | <b>1 700 000</b>                    |
| <b>Bureau of Field Coordination</b>         | <b>5</b>        | <b>4</b>  | <b>39</b> | <b>48</b> | <b>4 378 500</b>  | <b>1 187 300</b> | <b>–</b>         | <b>5 565 800</b>  | <b>–</b>                            |
| <b>TOTAL, ARAB STATES</b>                   | <b>6</b>        | <b>26</b> | <b>45</b> | <b>77</b> | <b>10 158 700</b> | <b>1 187 300</b> | <b>5 679 700</b> | <b>17 025 700</b> | <b>6 200 000</b>                    |

## Appendix VI Summary of decentralization by region

### Regular programme and extrabudgetary resources

### ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

| Major Programme/Programme/Subprogramme/Unit    | Regular budget – 2002-2003 |           |           |            |                   |                  |                   | TOTAL             | Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003 |
|--|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
|  | Number of posts            |           |           |            | Costs             |                  |                   |                   |                                     |
|  | D                          | P         | Local     | Total      | Personnel         | Indirect         | Programme         |                   |                                     |
|  |                            |           |           |            | \$                | \$               | \$                | \$                |                                     |
| <b>I EDUCATION</b>                             | –                          | 18        | 6         | 24         | 4 348 300         | –                | –                 | <b>4 348 300</b>  | –                                   |
| I.1 I.1.1                                      | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 1 700 000         | <b>1 700 000</b>  | 2 000 000                           |
| I.1 I.1.2                                      | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 2 650 000         | <b>2 650 000</b>  | 2 500 000                           |
| I.2 I.2.1                                      | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 645 000           | <b>645 000</b>    | 2 300 000                           |
| I.2 I.2.2                                      | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 355 000           | <b>355 000</b>    | 3 900 000                           |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes      | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 648 500           | <b>648 500</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme I</b>                | –                          | <b>18</b> | <b>6</b>  | <b>24</b>  | <b>4 348 300</b>  | –                | <b>5 998 500</b>  | <b>10 346 800</b> | <b>10 700 000</b>                   |
| <b>II NATURAL SCIENCES</b>                     | –                          | 9         | 2         | 11         | 2 319 200         | –                | –                 | <b>2 319 200</b>  | –                                   |
| II.1 II.1.1                                    | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 70 000            | <b>70 000</b>     | 200 000                             |
| II.1 II.1.2                                    | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 402 000           | <b>402 000</b>    | 200 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.1                                    | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 314 900           | <b>314 900</b>    | 100 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.2                                    | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 393 100           | <b>393 100</b>    | 100 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.3                                    | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 141 000           | <b>141 000</b>    | 200 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.4                                    | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 120 000           | <b>120 000</b>    | 100 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.5                                    | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | –                 | –                 | 300 000                             |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes      | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 627 500           | <b>627 500</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme II</b>               | –                          | <b>9</b>  | <b>2</b>  | <b>11</b>  | <b>2 319 200</b>  | –                | <b>2 068 500</b>  | <b>4 387 700</b>  | <b>1 200 000</b>                    |
| <b>III SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES</b>           | –                          | 6         | 1         | 7          | 1 434 900         | –                | –                 | <b>1 434 900</b>  | –                                   |
| III.1  | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 33 300            | <b>33 300</b>     | –                                   |
| III.2  | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 138 900           | <b>138 900</b>    | –                                   |
| III.3  | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 497 800           | <b>497 800</b>    | –                                   |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes      | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 488 500           | <b>488 500</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme III</b>              | –                          | <b>6</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>7</b>   | <b>1 434 900</b>  | –                | <b>1 158 500</b>  | <b>2 593 400</b>  | –                                   |
| <b>IV CULTURE</b>                              | –                          | 8         | 1         | 9          | 1 815 500         | –                | –                 | <b>1 815 500</b>  | –                                   |
| IV.1 IV.1.1                                    | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | –                 | –                 | 100 000                             |
| IV.1 IV.1.2                                    | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 45 000            | <b>45 000</b>     | 500 000                             |
| IV.2 IV.2.1                                    | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 340 000           | <b>340 000</b>    | 800 000                             |
| IV.2 IV.2.2                                    | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 265 000           | <b>265 000</b>    | 300 000                             |
| IV.3 IV.3.1                                    | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 266 400           | <b>266 400</b>    | 400 000                             |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes      | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 342 100           | <b>342 100</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme IV</b>               | –                          | <b>8</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>9</b>   | <b>1 815 500</b>  | –                | <b>1 258 500</b>  | <b>3 074 000</b>  | <b>2 100 000</b>                    |
| <b>V COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION</b>         | –                          | 5         | 3         | 8          | 1 433 500         | –                | –                 | <b>1 433 500</b>  | –                                   |
| V.1 V.1.1                                      | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 182 500           | <b>182 500</b>    | 100 000                             |
| V.1 V.1.2                                      | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 457 500           | <b>457 500</b>    | 300 000                             |
| V.2 V.2.1                                      | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 90 000            | <b>90 000</b>     | 200 000                             |
| V.2 V.2.2                                      | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 420 500           | <b>420 500</b>    | 300 000                             |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes      | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 603 300           | <b>603 300</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme V</b>                | –                          | <b>5</b>  | <b>3</b>  | <b>8</b>   | <b>1 433 500</b>  | –                | <b>1 753 800</b>  | <b>3 187 300</b>  | <b>900 000</b>                      |
| <b>UNESCO Institute for Statistics</b>         | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | –                 | –                 | –                                   |
| <b>Project relating to cross-cutting theme</b> | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 50 000            | <b>50 000</b>     | –                                   |
| <b>Bureau of Field Coordination</b>            | 8                          | 12        | 75        | 95         | 7 996 300         | 2 980 000        | –                 | <b>10 976 300</b> | –                                   |
| <b>TOTAL, ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>             | <b>8</b>                   | <b>58</b> | <b>88</b> | <b>154</b> | <b>19 347 700</b> | <b>2 980 000</b> | <b>12 287 800</b> | <b>34 615 500</b> | <b>14 900 000</b>                   |

## Appendix VI Summary of decentralization by region

### Regular programme and extrabudgetary resources

## EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

| Major Programme/Programme/Subprogramme/Unit          | Regular budget – 2002-2003 |           |           |           |                  |                |                  | TOTAL             | Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003 |
|--|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
|  | Number of posts            |           |           |           | Costs            |                |                  |                   |                                     |
|  | D                          | P         | Local     | Total     | Personnel        | Indirect       | Programme        |                   |                                     |
|  |                            |           |           |           | \$               | \$             | \$               | \$                |                                     |
| <b>I EDUCATION</b>                                   | –                          | 5         | 1         | 6         | 1 217 000        | –              | –                | 1 217 000         | –                                   |
| I.1 I.1.1  | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 120 000          | 120 000           | –                                   |
| I.1 I.1.2  | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 120 000          | 120 000           | –                                   |
| I.2 I.2.1  | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 50 000           | 50 000            | 1 500 000                           |
| I.2 I.2.2  | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 740 000          | 740 000           | 1 500 000                           |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes            | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 27 500           | 27 500            | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme I</b>                      | –                          | <b>5</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>6</b>  | <b>1 217 000</b> | –              | <b>1 057 500</b> | <b>2 274 500</b>  | <b>3 000 000</b>                    |
| <b>II NATURAL SCIENCES</b>                           | –                          | 4         | –         | 4         | 844 900          | –              | –                | 844 900           | –                                   |
| II.1 II.1.1  | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | –                | –                 | 250 000                             |
| II.1 II.1.2  | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 1 191 100        | 1 191 100         | 650 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.1  | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 63 200           | 63 200            | 100 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.2  | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 44 300           | 44 300            | 200 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.3  | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | –                | –                 | 300 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.4  | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 40 000           | 40 000            | 100 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.5  | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | –                | –                 | 400 000                             |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes            | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 50 000           | 50 000            | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme II</b>                     | –                          | <b>4</b>  | –         | <b>4</b>  | <b>844 900</b>   | –              | <b>1 388 600</b> | <b>2 233 500</b>  | <b>2 000 000</b>                    |
| <b>III SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES</b>                 | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | –                | –                 | –                                   |
| III.1  | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 17 000           | 17 000            | –                                   |
| III.2  | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 69 500           | 69 500            | 200 000                             |
| III.3  | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 47 500           | 47 500            | 200 000                             |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes            | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 127 500          | 127 500           | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme III</b>                    | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | <b>261 500</b>   | <b>261 500</b>    | <b>400 000</b>                      |
| <b>IV CULTURE</b>                                    | –                          | 1         | 2         | 3         | 454 200          | –              | –                | 454 200           | –                                   |
| IV.1 IV.1.1  | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | –                | –                 | –                                   |
| IV.1 IV.1.2  | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 35 000           | 35 000            | –                                   |
| IV.2 IV.2.1  | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 181 000          | 181 000           | –                                   |
| IV.2 IV.2.2  | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 90 500           | 90 500            | –                                   |
| IV.3 IV.3.1  | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 125 900          | 125 900           | –                                   |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes            | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | –                | –                 | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme IV</b>                     | –                          | <b>1</b>  | <b>2</b>  | <b>3</b>  | <b>454 200</b>   | –              | <b>432 400</b>   | <b>886 600</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>V COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION</b>               | –                          | 2         | –         | 2         | 555 800          | –              | –                | 555 800           | –                                   |
| V.1 V.1.1  | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 20 000           | 20 000            | –                                   |
| V.1 V.1.2  | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 50 000           | 50 000            | –                                   |
| V.2 V.2.1  | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 65 000           | 65 000            | –                                   |
| V.2 V.2.2  | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 123 000          | 123 000           | –                                   |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes            | –                          | –         | –         | –         | –                | –              | 120 000          | 120 000           | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme V</b>                      | –                          | <b>2</b>  | –         | <b>2</b>  | <b>555 800</b>   | –              | <b>378 000</b>   | <b>933 800</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>Bureau of Public Information</b>                  | –                          | <b>1</b>  | –         | <b>1</b>  | <b>240 600</b>   | –              | <b>70 000</b>    | <b>310 600</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>Sector for External Relations and Cooperation</b> | –                          | <b>5</b>  | <b>7</b>  | <b>12</b> | <b>2 265 000</b> | –              | <b>255 800</b>   | <b>2 520 800</b>  | –                                   |
| <b>Bureau of Field Coordination</b>                  | <b>6</b>                   | <b>5</b>  | <b>22</b> | <b>33</b> | <b>3 568 700</b> | <b>627 000</b> | –                | <b>4 195 700</b>  | –                                   |
| <b>TOTAL, EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA</b>               | <b>6</b>                   | <b>23</b> | <b>32</b> | <b>61</b> | <b>9 146 200</b> | <b>627 000</b> | <b>3 843 800</b> | <b>13 617 000</b> | <b>5 400 000</b>                    |



## Appendix VI Summary of decentralization by region

### Regular programme and extrabudgetary resources

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

| Major Programme/Programme/Subprogramme/Unit   | Regular budget – 2002-2003 |           |           |            |                   |                  |                  | TOTAL             | Extra-budgetary resources 2002-2003 |
|---|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
|   | Number of posts            |           |           |            | Costs             |                  |                  |                   |                                     |
|   | D                          | P         | Local     | Total      | Personnel         | Indirect         | Programme        |                   |                                     |
|   |                            |           |           |            | \$                | \$               | \$               | \$                |                                     |
| <b>I EDUCATION</b>                            | –                          | 10        | 6         | 16         | 3 038 600         | –                | –                | <b>3 038 600</b>  | –                                   |
| I.1 I.1.1                                     | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 1 173 600        | <b>1 173 600</b>  | 7 500 000                           |
| I.1 I.1.2                                     | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 1 052 100        | <b>1 052 100</b>  | 12 200 000                          |
| I.2 I.2.1                                     | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 265 000          | <b>265 000</b>    | 10 000 000                          |
| I.2 I.2.2                                     | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 260 000          | <b>260 000</b>    | 9 000 000                           |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes     | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 41 250           | <b>41 250</b>     | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme I</b>               | –                          | <b>10</b> | <b>6</b>  | <b>16</b>  | <b>3 038 600</b>  | –                | <b>2 791 950</b> | <b>5 830 550</b>  | <b>38 700 000</b>                   |
| <b>II NATURAL SCIENCES</b>                    | –                          | 6         | 1         | 7          | 1 743 800         | –                | –                | <b>1 743 800</b>  | –                                   |
| II.1 II.1.1                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 40 000           | <b>40 000</b>     | 1 000 000                           |
| II.1 II.1.2                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 227 500          | <b>227 500</b>    | 2 000 000                           |
| II.2 II.2.1                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 313 600          | <b>313 600</b>    | 500 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.2                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 261 400          | <b>261 400</b>    | 4 000 000                           |
| II.2 II.2.3                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 74 000           | <b>74 000</b>     | 500 000                             |
| II.2 II.2.4                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 68 000           | <b>68 000</b>     | –                                   |
| II.2 II.2.5                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | –                | –                 | 1 000 000                           |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes     | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 696 750          | <b>696 750</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme II</b>              | –                          | <b>6</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>7</b>   | <b>1 743 800</b>  | –                | <b>1 681 250</b> | <b>3 425 050</b>  | <b>9 000 000</b>                    |
| <b>III SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES</b>          | –                          | 5         | –         | 5          | 1 083 500         | –                | –                | <b>1 083 500</b>  | –                                   |
| III.1   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 84 600           | <b>84 600</b>     | 5 000 000                           |
| III.2   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 173 700          | <b>173 700</b>    | 50 000 000                          |
| III.3   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 290 700          | <b>290 700</b>    | 21 000 000                          |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes     | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 221 500          | <b>221 500</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme III</b>             | –                          | <b>5</b>  | –         | <b>5</b>   | <b>1 083 500</b>  | –                | <b>770 500</b>   | <b>1 854 000</b>  | <b>76 000 000</b>                   |
| <b>IV CULTURE</b>                             | –                          | 6         | 3         | 9          | 1 605 700         | –                | –                | <b>1 605 700</b>  | –                                   |
| IV.1 IV.1.1                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | –                | –                 | 100 000                             |
| IV.1 IV.1.2                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 45 000           | <b>45 000</b>     | 500 000                             |
| IV.2 IV.2.1                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 210 000          | <b>210 000</b>    | 1 800 000                           |
| IV.2 IV.2.2                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 344 700          | <b>344 700</b>    | 400 000                             |
| IV.3 IV.3.1                                   | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 242 200          | <b>242 200</b>    | 200 000                             |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes     | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 453 350          | <b>453 350</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme IV</b>              | –                          | <b>6</b>  | <b>3</b>  | <b>9</b>   | <b>1 605 700</b>  | –                | <b>1 295 250</b> | <b>2 900 950</b>  | <b>3 000 000</b>                    |
| <b>V COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION</b>        | –                          | 5         | 1         | 6          | 1 269 800         | –                | –                | <b>1 269 800</b>  | –                                   |
| V.1 V.1.1                                     | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 211 000          | <b>211 000</b>    | 500 000                             |
| V.1 V.1.2                                     | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 513 000          | <b>513 000</b>    | 1 000 000                           |
| V.2 V.2.1                                     | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 70 000           | <b>70 000</b>     | 1 500 000                           |
| V.2 V.2.2                                     | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 384 500          | <b>384 500</b>    | 1 000 000                           |
| Projects relating to cross-cutting themes     | –                          | –         | –         | –          | –                 | –                | 139 500          | <b>139 500</b>    | –                                   |
| <b>Total, Major Programme V</b>               | –                          | <b>5</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>6</b>   | <b>1 269 800</b>  | –                | <b>1 318 000</b> | <b>2 587 800</b>  | <b>4 000 000</b>                    |
| <b>Bureau of Field Coordination</b>           | <b>8</b>                   | <b>11</b> | <b>59</b> | <b>78</b>  | <b>8 892 600</b>  | <b>3 173 000</b> | –                | <b>12 065 600</b> | –                                   |
| <b>TOTAL, LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b> | <b>8</b>                   | <b>43</b> | <b>70</b> | <b>121</b> | <b>17 634 000</b> | <b>3 173 000</b> | <b>7 856 950</b> | <b>28 663 950</b> | <b>130 700 000</b>                  |

**Appendix VI** Summary of decentralization by region  
 Decentralized units  
 excluding Institutes and Centres enjoying functional autonomy

**Africa**

**Cluster and/or Regional Offices**

Accra  
 Addis Ababa  
 Bamako  
 Dakar  
 Dar es Salaam  
 Harare  
 Libreville  
 Nairobi  
 Windhoek  
 Yaoundé

**National Offices**

Abuja  
 Brazzaville  
 Bujumbura  
 Conakry  
 Kigali  
 Kinshasa  
 Maputo  
 Ouagadougou

**Arab States**

**Cluster and/or Regional Offices**

Beirut  
 Cairo  
 Doha  
 Rabat

**National Offices**

Amman  
 Ramallah

**Asia and the Pacific**

**Cluster and/or Regional Offices**

Almaty  
 Apia  
 Bangkok  
 Beijing  
 Jakarta  
 New Delhi  
 Tehran

**National Offices**

Dhaka  
 Hanoi  
 Islamabad  
 Kathmandu  
 Phnom Penh  
 Tashkent

**Latin America and the Caribbean**

**Cluster and/or Regional Offices**

Havana  
 Kingston  
 Montevideo  
 Quito  
 San José  
 Santiago

**National Offices**

Brasilia  
 Guatemala  
 Port au Prince  
 La Paz  
 Lima  
 Mexico  
 Santo Domingo

**Europe and North America**

**Cluster and/or Regional Offices**

Moscow  
 Venice

**National Office**

Sarajevo

Bonn (UNEVOC)  
 Bucharest (CEPES)

**Liaison Offices with the United Nations System**

Geneva  
 New York